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THE

MEN OF THE TIME

OR

SKETCHES OF LIVING NOTABLES

AUTHORS
ARCHITECTS
ARTISTS
COMPOSERS
DEMAGOGUES
DIVINES
DRAMATISTS
ENGINEERS
JOURNALISTS
MINISTERS
MONARCHS
NOVELISTS
PHILANTHROPISTS
POETS
POLITICIANS
PREACHERS
SAVANS
STATESMEN
TRAVELLERS
VOYAGERS
WARRIORS

REDFIELD,
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PREFACE.

THE following series of the "Men of the Time" is the fullest, and, it is believed, the most valuable collection of Contemporary Biographies yet made in this country. Its preparation has been a labor of care and responsibility, and every available facility, at home and abroad, has been diligently brought to bear upon the undertaking.

It is not easy to estimate the difficulties in the preparation of such a work, of so general a character, embracing so great a variety of interests, where no single standard of selection can be adopted, and where, when the choice is made, the treatment varies with the opportunities of information, and numerous inequalities must necessarily result. That every obstacle to the perfection of such a work has been successfully overcome, in so comprehensive a plan embracing notices of the prominent men, in active and intellectual life, of the whole world, can hardly be expected; but that more than ordinary exertions have been made, to the due completion of the task, is confidently claimed.

Among the chief foreign sources of information have been, for England and the Continent, the valuable contemporary articles of biography of the latest volumes, and the new

editions of the various German *Conversations-Lexikons*, which may be said to contain a fair account of well-nigh every European reputation. All accessible French and Spanish sources have been put into requisition; and the work bearing a similar title ("The Men of the Time") published in London has been used, where available, as a basis, but in almost every instance with corrections or amendments. Other and important information has been supplied to a considerable extent from original sources, extending through the various departments of the work. Of the articles furnished in this way, conveying new information, we may refer generally to many of the Spanish and South American names, and to such separate titles as those of Rothschild, Simpson, and others.

The plan pursued with the American biographies has been to verify, in every practicable case, the statements of fact from the most authentic sources. A mass of valuable matter, in this large portion of the volume, is now for the first time submitted to the public. The interest taken in the work by those whose relations to public affairs have enabled them to aid in the completeness of the collection, has exceeded the expectation of the Publisher, who takes this opportunity to return a general acknowledgment to the different persons throughout the country to whom he is indebted for important contributions. Information has been frankly sought and freely rendered. In some cases, from the absence of parties, or an occasional reluctance to the publicity, names which it has been desirable to present have been omitted; but these cases are few.

The usefulness of this work as an Index of the World's Active Talent, in every department of exertion and every position of paramount importance, must speak for itself. Like the special city directories, and American and other almanacs, the utility of which is obvious, the general scope and interest of the present volume are conveyed in its title—"THE MEN OF THE TIME." It is thus a companion and book of reference to the widest class of publications known—the universal newspapers—and may be said to be of particular value to every reader or talker as a means of enlightened and liberal information—not to know which, "argues yourself unknown."

In this respect, we may be allowed to quote the highest authority which can be adduced for the plan of the book. In a note to the Publisher, the President of the United States, surrounded by every resource of information personal and literary, remarks of the special need of this particular work :—

"I am happy to learn that you are publishing this work. It is precisely that kind of information that every public and intelligent man desires to see, especially in reference to the distinguished men of Europe, but which I have found it extremely difficult to obtain."

NEW YORK, *August*, 1852.

MEN OF THE TIME

ABBAS PACHA, viceroy of Egypt, only son of Toussoun Pacha, and grandson of the late Mehemet Ali, was born at Jedda, in the Hedjas, in the month of Siffu, 1229 (A. D. 1813). At the age of eighteen months he was brought to Egypt; six months after which he lost his father, who died at Cairo, of plague, during the sadly-memorable visitation of 1815. Until he had attained his seventh year, the child was brought up and acquired the rudiments of an ordinary education in the harem of his mother, when, in consideration of the character and services of his father, he was made a *pacha of two tails*, by order of the Sultan Mahmoud. At eight years of age, he was sent to the college of Aboo-Zäbel, and subsequently to that of Kaukah, where he received a liberal instruction in the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages (with all of which he is critically familiar), and also in mathematics and military engineering. At the age of fifteen he was removed from collegiate studies, and appointed by Mehemet Ali to the confidential office of provincial inspector, which post he usefully occupied for a period of three years. At this time the expedition had been sent against Syria, and Abbas was named to the command of the cavalry division of the Egyptian army, under Ahmed Pacha Manickli. His services and activity there were honorably mentioned on three or four occasions in the published gazette. The fatigues of incessant exposure and unhealthy bivouacs brought on an attack of intermittent fever, which necessitated his return to Alexandria. On his arrival Mehemet Ali refused to permit him to join the army, as he required the services at home of confidential men; and Abbas Pacha received the appointment of governor of the Gharbiah district. After two years he was named inspector-general of the provinces; and during the year in which the great fire occurred at Cairo, he succeeded to the important and responsible offices of khahir, or chief minister, and president of the council at Cairo. During his occupation of these posts, for a period of more than eight years, he acquired general respect, both with the natives and European consuls. On the accession of his uncle, Ibrahim Pacha, Abbas lost favor, in consequence of his vindication of certain of the members of Mehemet Ali's family; and he determined on a pilgrimage to the Hedjas, whither he proceeded on the 16th Zilcade, 1267. He had been there only thirty-

eight days, when intelligence of his uncle's death reached him, and he was enjoined to return to Egypt without delay, to assume the succession. He was duly recognised by the foreign consuls as the legitimate successor, under the hereditary settlement of the year, 1841; and proceeded soon after to Constantinople, where he was well received by the sultan, and duly invested with viceregal authority in Egypt. On his return (20th November, 1848) he set about the adoption of a novel line of policy. He eschewed the old system of his predecessors, of frittering away the labor and resources of the country in useless armaments, costly and unprofitable public works, and a weak attempt to maintain European manufacturing establishments. He directed the attention of his people toward agricultural industry, released them from the pressure of severe taxation, and removed, as far as possible, all restrictions on free internal trade. The effect of these measures is now beginning to manifest itself in the increased wealth of the country, the increasing productions, and in the existence of a spirit of enterprise, unknown before. The removal of the odious poll-tax reduced the people's burdens, and the pacha's income by the large annual sum of $2,500,000; yet, we believe, in spite of this, from a better system of administration, the public revenue of the country has now increased to almost its former amount. To carry out his plans he had serious difficulties to encounter. He found in office a cabal of men hostile to all departure from a system of things that enabled them to enrich themselves by means of peculation and corruption. But, bringing a thorough practical knowledge of the popular wants to bear on the government of the people, he determined at once to grapple with the difficulty, and he dismissed all those among the public *employés* in whose fidelity he could not place the necessary confidence, and replaced them by tried, and certainly, as events have since proved, more trustworthy and respectable men. While he thus benefited his country, he had the misfortune to raise up against him at Constantinople, whither all those men repaired, a powerful and hostile party, by which he has been since grievously harassed. They have had influence enough to seduce several members of his family from their duty and allegiance to him; and their familiarity with the resources of Egypt has lately been taken advantage of by the vizier of Turkey to concoct a system of judicial and administrative reform, which, under the most specious pretexts for the improvement of the local government, is designed to subvert the authority and independence of the pacha, promote disorder among the people, and so enable its rapacious projectors to aim a blow at the existing dynasty, and supply a long-envied field of patronage to the cupidity of Constantinople adventurers and courtiers. He has spent $350,000 in making a carriage-road across the desert to Suez; he has expended large sums in improving the Nile navigation; and he has now undertaken the construction of a railroad from Alexandria to Cairo. In private life the pacha is distinguished for his generous remembrance of services rendered during his comparative adversity, and by many other good qualities of heart; but he is by no means free from weakness of character. Contact with the world has greatly contributed to expand the resources of his intellect, and improve the better qualities of his mind. He has recently placed his sons under the tuition of an English gentleman engaged for the purpose, and is generally encouraging the study of that language about his court.

ABD-EL-KADER is entitled to recognition as one of the men of the time, in consequence of the long and gallant struggle he maintained against the whole power of France, in Africa. During fifteen years (from 1832 to 1847) he kept the French in more or less constant warfare; at times successful, and then apparently beaten, yet ever starting up again when least expected; harassing the troops on the Algerian frontier, and compelling the commander of the Gallic colony to call out large forces, and to continue a long, galling, unsatisfactory, and often fruitless campaign, with an enemy, that, like a will-o'-the-wisp, flitted about, apparently only to lead all pursuers into ambushes and dangers on the hot sands and in the sickly deserts of Africa. So often was he thought to be crushed, and so often declared to be slain or captured, that the frequency and the constant falsehood of the rumors on the subject passed into a common jest in Paris. At last, indeed, people scarcely believed in the reality of Abd-el-Kader at all: his final downfall was only secured with the assistance of the emperor of Morocco. With the view of obtaining a redress of grievances, the French had sent a fleet to attack that potentate's dominions, and the operations that ensued led to a treaty between France and Morocco, in which the latter bound itself to restrain Abd-el-Kader from any aggression on the French. Accordingly, the emperor sent an army under Muley Abderrhaman, and another of his sons, to hem in Abd-el-Kader, which they succeeded in doing; and soon afterward the Parisian official paper, the "Moniteur," published despatches from the Duc d'Aumale, at that time governor-general of Algeria, and from General Lamoricière, giving details of the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French, and of the events which immediately preceded it. "The illustrious emir was overpowered, not beaten," said the Paris letter of "The Times;" "his last was, perhaps, the most brilliant of all his achievements. With a handful of faithful and devoted adherents, he in the night of the 11th and 12th December, 1847, attacked the Moorish camps, and routed the immense army they contained; but, overpowered by numbers, and hemmed in on all sides by hourly increasing masses of Moors, he was gradually pushed back on the frontier of Algeria. The weather had been frightful, which impeded military operations. On December 21st, the fords of the Moulouia became practicable, and the baggage and the families of his brave companions proceeded toward the plain of Triffa, the resolve of Abd-el-Kader having been to see them in safety in the French territory, and then cut through the Moors, with such of his adherents as should dare to follow him." "He threw himself into the country of the Beni-Snassur," says the Duc d'Aumale, "and sought to again take the road to the south, which the emperor of Morocco had left free; but, surrounded on that side by our cavalry, he trusted to the generosity of France, and surrendered, on condition of being sent to St. Jean d'Acre or Alexandria." The emir arrived, soon afterward, in a French steamer, at Toulon. The government of Louis-Philippe hesitated to carry into effect the agreement of General Lamoricière, ratified by the Duc d'Aumale; and finally determined to break faith with the emir, who to this hour has been held captive in France.

ABD-UL-MEDJID, sultan of Turkey, was born on the 20th of April, 1823, and was but sixteen years of age when called to succeed his father, whose death was announced on the 1st of July, 1839, though it

is supposed that it occurred some days before. The ceremony of installation was performed on the 11th, when he was girded with the sword of Osman, with all the ancient formalities. Abdu-l-Medjid has conducted the administration of Turkey upon the policy of his eminent father. In his reign the army has been entirely reorganized upon the best European model, taxes have been equalized, and the general prosperity of the country so much advanced, that its population is annually increased by immigrations of the subjects of neighboring states, drawn to Turkey by the comforts of an enlightened government. In carrying out the new system, Tanzimat as it is called, the present sultan has encountered formidable obstacles; but hitherto, with the occasional aid of France and England, he has succeeded in overcoming them all.

A'BECKETT, GILBERT ABBOTT, a popular writer, who, after many years' service with the pen, has been fortunate enough to obtain that which governments do not often bestow on public writers—an honorable and profitable post in the public service. Mr. A'Beckett, in his early literary days, was the chief writer of a comic paper called "Figaro in London," the forerunner of an existing satirical publication of much wider celebrity. But Mr. A'Beckett has always been something more than a wit and punster. He was called to the bar by the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, January 27, 1841; but, though the son of an attorney, briefs were not over-abundant; and he employed a portion of his leisure in writing political and other "leaders" for the daily press. He has written for both "The Times" and the "Daily News." Having been employed for a while as an assistant-commissioner under the poor-law board, he produced a report which showed him to be possessed of talent for investigation, and general aptitude for official duty. This, and, it is said, the friendship of that kindly politician, the late Charles Buller, secured for Mr. A'Beckett an appointment as one of the metropolitan police magistrates. He now fulfils such duties as Fielding once performed; and, like the great novelist, employs the leisure afforded by the not-too-heavy duties of his post in the exercise of his literary abilities. He is understood still to be a contributor to "Punch;" and, as the public well know, indulges them with comic versions of histories and treatises in which no fun was ever before believed to reside. He is the author, among other works, of the "Comic History of England," "Comic Blackstone," and "Comic History of Rome."

ABERDEEN, GEORGE GORDON, Earl of, a conservative statesman, descended of an ancient Scottish house, was born in 1784, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1804. In that year, having resided some time in Greece, he founded the Athenian Society, of which no one might be a member who had not visited Athens. In 1813, he was sent to Vienna, as embassador of England, and concluded at Toplitz, October 3d, 1813, the preliminary negotiations by which Austria was detached from the French alliance, and united with England, against Napoleon. He subsequently brought about the alliance of Murat, king of Naples, with Austria; but in 1815 exerted himself vainly to prevent the rupture which took place between the courts of Naples and Vienna, and resulted in the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of the former state. Elected in 1814 a Scottish representative peer, he uniformly approved himself a decided tory. In

1828 he became minister of foreign affairs under Wellington. In this position he departed widely from the system of Canning, inasmuch as he abetted the policy of Austria, conducted then by Metternich, his intimate friend. Thus he disapproved of the battle of Navarino, although he had signed with France and Russia the first protocol in favor of Greece. Upon the dissolution of the Wellington administration consequent upon the reform agitation, he went into opposition, January 16, 1830. He henceforward showed himself more than ever the irreconcileable enemy of every liberal proposition; and became the supporter of the pretensions of Dom Miguel, whom while in power he had ridiculed, and of Don Carlos, whom he aided both in and out of parliament. The most important act of his administration had been the recognition of Louis Philippe, saluted king of the French, after the memorable days of July. In the ministry formed by Peel and Wellington, which endured only for the vacation of 1834–'35, Aberdeen held the appointment of colonial secretary. When Peel took office, in 1841, Aberdeen received again the portfolio of foreign affairs, and appeared to have learned that his tory tendencies were to be repressed rather than indulged. He supported Peel in repealing the corn-laws, and retired with him on the ministerial changes which succeeded the enactment of that policy. He has since occasionally spoken against the government, particularly in the affairs of Greece. During the cabinet crisis of 1851 he was sent for by the queen, with a view to undertake the government with Sir James Graham, but declined that responsibility. He had previously refused to co-operate with Lord Stanley. In February, 1852, on the accession to power of the protectionist party, the earl of Aberdeen took office as minister of foreign affairs, under the premiership of the earl of Derby.

ACHILLI, GIOVANNI GIACINTO, an Italian church reformer, whose name has been prominently before the public as that of a talented and active opponent of popery. Born of popish parents, he was educated for the priesthood. He put on the Dominican habit, and was ordained priest at Lucca, in 1825. Having finished his studies in the convent of the Minerva, at Rome, he was sent as *lettore*, or lecturer, to the convent of Gradi, belonging to the same order, and was afterward appointed professor to the ecclesiastical seminary of that town. In 1833 he was offered successively the professorships at the Minerva, at the Sapienza, and at Macerta. Upon this he resigned his appointment: but, declining the professorships, he became visiter of the convents of the Dominicans in the Roman States and in Tuscany. At thirty years of age he received, on account of his attainments, the dignity of a maestro, generally reserved as the ornament of maturer years. At that time he was frequently requested to officiate as preacher, or confessor, by eminent dignitaries of the church; but states, in his "Dealings with the Inquisition," that he had a great inward conflict touching the doctrines and practices of Rome. These at length made his position so painful, that he resolved to withdraw to Naples, and there reflect upon the course which he should adopt. Having preached the Lent sermons for 1834 at Monte Fiascone, he left Rome in 1835, and took up his residence at Capua, where he was made prior of the monastery of Peter the Martyr. In 1839 he laid down the Dominican habit, with the permission of the pope, and remained at Naples, a simple priest,

teaching various sciences, and preaching. In 1841 he came to Rome on private business, and was seized by the Inquisition: he remained many months in its dungeons; and when he was released, in 1842, received, in return for a complete renunciation of all his offices, honors, employments, and privileges, a decree of dismissal from his ecclesiastical ministry. Being now at liberty, he left Italy in October, 1842, and entered the English dominions, where he long remained, teaching the sciences and literature. From Corfu, whither he first arrived, he published his celebrated letter to Gregory XVI. From Corfu he proceeded to Malta, and received the appointment of professor of divinity in the protestant Italian college. In 1848 he visited England. In January, 1849, he proceeded to Rome; and on the 24th of June of that year, he was married to the youngest daughter of Captain Hely, according to the rites of the reformed Italian church. Five days afterward he was seized in his own house by French soldiers, acting under the orders of the Inquisition, and carried to St. Angelo. Here he was placed in a cell just vacated by a number of thieves, and in which the only furniture was a filthy mattress, and the only window a hole in the wall. He was refused communication with his friends, and everything not necessary to maintain existence. Great efforts were at this time made by friends in England, and especially by the members of the Evangelical Alliance, to procure his liberation; and the French and papal governments were waited on by a deputation, which journeyed expressly from this country, but all appeared in vain. The officers of the Inquisition were sent to harass him in his cell; and he was threatened with yet severer rigors. One evening, however, two chasseurs arrived at the castle, to take Achilli to the French council of war, "to give evidence upon the trial of Signor Cernuschi." As he knew nothing of that gentleman, nor the other of him, he was at first greatly in doubt what all this could mean. He accompanied the two soldiers, and passed through the streets of Rome in an open carriage. On arriving at the courthouse, he received the most courteous treatment from the captain of the guard, who in a few words, placed him completely at his ease. He walked into an antechamber, where several military uniforms and accoutrements were lying ready. One of these he put on; the door stood open for him, and no one opposed his departure. He walked unrecognised down the several piazzas till he came to the Corso, where money, a passport, a carriage and post-horses, were in waiting for him, and in a few minutes he was beyond the walls of Rome. He arrived at Civita Vecchia at two in the morning, and was received on board a French steamship-of-war, by which he proceeded to Toulon, and thence he travelled to Paris. On arriving subsequently in England, he was heartily welcomed at several public meetings held to commemorate his deliverance.

ADAM, ADOLPHE CHARLES, the distinguished composer, was born at Paris, in 1804. His father was professor at the conservatoire; and, finding that his son gave signs of musical talent, he intrusted his education to the care of Boyeldieu. He commenced his career as a pianist, but soon turned his attention to composition, and published a number of fantasias, ariettas, &c. Encouraged by his success, he attempted a higher flight, and in 1829 he brought out his first opera, "Peter and Catharine." "Danilowa" appeared the following year, and the "Post-

ilion of Longjumeau" in 1836. He has since been the author of a great number of compositions in the lighter style, of extraordinary merit, besides several pieces of sacred music. His last work is "Giralda, ou la Nouvelle Psyche." He is a skilful performer on the organ and pianoforte.

ADAMS, J. C., astronomer, is a genius in his particular walk of science, and his present eminent position is rendered more remarkable by the fact, that he has achieved his elevation by his own exertions. After a school-training, he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where, at the end of his undergraduateship, he became senior wrangler. He is now one of the mathematical tutors of that college, and president of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. He shares with Leverrier the honor of the discovery of the planet Neptune. The group of known planets now encircle the sun in the following order: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Flora, Iris, Vesta, Hebe, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

AGASSIZ, LOUIS, a distinguished naturalist, was born in 1807, at Orbe, in Waatlande, where his father was a pastor. In 1818, he entered the gymnasium of Biel, and in 1822 he was removed to the academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich, at which last university he took the degree of M. D. From his earliest youth he evinced a peculiar inclination and aptitude for the cultivation of the natural sciences. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. In 1826, being intrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen species of fishes collected by Spix in Brazil, he gave to the world that new classification of fishes to which he has subsequently remained steadfast. In 1839, he published his "Natural History of the Fresh-water Fish of Europe," a subject which he treated with monographic completeness. While preparing this work, he had published his "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and his "Descriptions of Echinodermes." The work, however, which contributed most liberally to his European reputation was his "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advanced a theory, tending in great part to remodel the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposites have been affected. His views upon the changes in the earth's surface, ascribable to the agency of these glaciers have not been universally admitted, but no geological work has been published since his "Etudes," in which his theory has not been treated with marked respect. Mr. Agassiz has for some years resided in the United States, occupying a distinguished chair in the scientific department of Harvard college, and has recently been appointed to a professorship of comparative anatomy in the university of Charleston. He has made numerous and valuable communications to the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and has labored with great disinterestedness, assiduity, and success, in promoting the cause of natural science in the United States. He has also published, "A Tour on Lake Superior," developing the physical character, vegetation, and animals of that region; and "The Principles of Zoology."

AINSWORTH, W. HARRISON, novelist. Born in 1805, and originally intended for the profession of the law, he, in 1826, when only

twenty-one years old, changed the current of his fate by publishing a novel, entitled "John Cheverton," which was read and commended by Sir Walter Scott. Having thus become an author, and having taken as a wife the daughter of a publisher, he thought it would be well to sell his own productions without the intervention of another between himself and the public, and, accordingly, he turned publisher. Eight years after the appearance of his first book, he issued a second, called "Rookwood," which was at once successful, and gained for its author the credit of being a very clever writer, who had founded a new school of fiction, of which malefactors were to be the heroes, and in which, as a climax, the gallows and Tyburn were to supply the place of the old-fashioned marriage that usually wound up old-fashioned novels. The cleverness and vitality of the narrative attracted a large number of readers to this romance of felony, and the stage reproduced the hash of false sentiment and doubtful morality which the press had given forth, until the more thoughtful portion of book-readers began to lament deeply that the talents of a writer like Mr. Ainsworth should have been employed on such subjects. Another novel, entitled "Crichton," next appeared, followed by another infinitely more mischievous than "Rookwood." It raised into a hero the house-breaker Sheppard, as a sort of companion atrocity to the romantic highwayman Turpin. Jack Sheppard, having robbed his way through three clever volumes, and after having had his criminalities illustrated by George Cruikshank, is hanged at Tyburn before a large and admiring crowd. Since its publication, Mr. Ainsworth seems not to have been tempted to repeat his glorification of felons, or his fancy-paintings of thief-life. With better judgment, and more wholesome taste, he has carried his admitted talents to fields equally rich in dramatic effects, and comparatively free from objection. His later works of fiction are, "The Tower of London," "Old St. Paul's," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's Palace." He lives in a pleasant cottage in the neighborhood of Kilburn, and varies his literary labors by editing the magazine which bears his name, as well as the "New Monthly," the proprietorship of which was ceded to him some years ago by Mr. Colburn.

AIRY, GEO. BIDELL, the present astronomer royal of England, and one of the most distinguished men of science of the age, now about fifty-four years old, was a graduate of St. John's college, Cambridge, but afterward became a fellow of Trinity college, and plumian professor of astronomy in that university, about the year 1830. In 1836 he was made president of the London Astronomical Society. On the death of the late celebrated astronomer-royal, Mr. Pond, in that same year, Professor Airy was appointed to succeed him in the very eminent post which he now holds. Professor Airy has contributed numerous and various papers and works to the cause of astronomical science, many of which are to be found in the memoirs of the Astronomical Society. One of the most valuable is a treatise intended to simplify the theory of the planetary perturbations. He has of late years finished the herculean labor of reducing the accumulated observations of the moon at the Greenwich observatory, and contrived a new instrument for observing the moon off the meridian, which is one of the present ornaments of the observatory. He has replaced the old mural circle and transit instrument, by a powerful instrument, combined somewhat on the

German plan, but containing many original features. He prepared the formula, and methods for conducting the recent survey of the Maine boundary between Canada and the United States. This able astronomer and high English astronomical authority has been somewhat censured for not recognising at once the important discovery of Adams, which was subsequently made by the illustrious Leverrier, and thus the honor of the first announcement was lost to the English. But sufficient allowance has not been made for the multiplicity of cares and occupations of such a man, who is applied to for everything, and who might well fail to notice, with the attention to which they are entitled, some of the most important subjects upon which he may be addressed for observance.

ALBERT, FRANZ-AUGUST-KARL-EMANUEL, Prince Consort, and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is the second son of Ernst Anton Karl Ludwig, duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose ancestors were margraves of Meissen in the twelfth century, and electors of the empire from 1425 to 1547, when the electoral dignity passed over to the collateral line of this house, whose present head is the king of Saxony. Prince Albert was born August 26, 1819, at the castle of Rosenau. After receiving a thorough education at the hands of private tutors, he entered the university of Bonn, on the 3d of May, 1837, as a student of jurisprudence. Having spent three academical seasons at Bonn, Prince Albert took his leave of the university, at the close of the summer half-year of 1838. In July of the same year, the prince, with his father and brother, visited England, to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria, and at Michaelmas returned to Coburg, Prince Albert having for the first time made the acquaintance of her majesty. After his departure, rumor was busy in England pointing out Prince Albert the future consort of the queen; and although the report was contradicted by the ministerial newspapers, the belief was strengthened by a journey to England made about this time by Leopold, king of the Belgians, and the subsequent arrival in England of the young prince himself during the autumn of 1839. Immediately after the departure of Prince Albert, the queen caused all the members of the privy council to be summoned, to meet at Buckingham palace on November 23, and then and there announced to her council her intention to form a matrimonial alliance with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He is a great admirer of the arts, is a ready draughtsman, has skill in music, and has written verses, and is the originator of the great exhibition of 1851, in Hyde park, London; and to him is due the credit of having suggested that that noble display of human skill should not, as at first intended, be merely an exposition of British productions, but should be an exhibition of the industry of all nations. He was naturalized on his marriage to her majesty, February 10, 1840, by act of parliament, and received a grant of £30,000 a year; received the title of royal highness by patent, the right to quarter the royal arms of England, and precedence by royal warrant next to the queen. He is a member of the privy council; chief steward of the duchy of Cornwall, and lord warden of the Stannaries; governor and constable of Windsor castle; grand ranger of Windsor, St. James's, and Hyde parks; is a field-marshal and colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards (formerly colonel of the 11th Hussars, hence called "Prince Albert's Own"); is captain-general and colonel of the city of

London Artillery Company; is a knight of the garter, the thistle, and of St. Patrick; is also G. C. B., G. C. M. G.; acting grand-master of the order of the bath, and knight of the order of the golden fleece. His scholastic dignities in England are chancellor of the university of Cambridge, LL. D., D. C. L., and Ph. D. Lastly, he is an elder brother of the Trinity House.

ALISON, ARCHIBALD, historian and advocate, the eldest son of the Rev. Archibald Alison, author of the "Essay on Taste," was born at Kenley, in Scotland, on the 29th of December, 1792, and was educated in Edinburgh, where his father was then settled. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He afterward travelled extensively in Europe. In 1828 he was appointed one of the royal council, and in 1834 sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the highest and most responsible judicial offices in Scotland. He had already established a high reputation there by his two works, "The Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland" (Edinburgh, 1832), and "The Practice of the Criminal Law," which have become standard authorities with the Scottish bar. His "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons," in twenty volumes 8vo, the first of which appeared in 1833, established his reputation throughout Europe. The work ran through numerous editions, notwithstanding its extent and numerous reprints in Paris, Brussels, and this country, and was translated not only into French and German, but also into Hindostanee and Arabic. The work is one of ability, but imbued with strong partisan feeling; in fact, to such an extent, that his statements should never be taken without due allowance for it, and they are often totally unreliable. Mr. Alison is a high tory, strongly opposed to all innovations, and looks upon the reform bill of 1832 as the commencement of the ruin of England. In this spirit he has for many years contributed articles to "Blackwood's Magazine," on most of the important events of the day. A selection of these have been published, under the title of "Essays." Besides these, he has published a work, entitled "Principles of Population," in which he combats the theory of Malthus; in 1845, "England in 1815 and 1845, or a Sufficient or Contracted Currency;" and, in 1847, "The Life of the Duke of Marlborough." He is now engaged on a continuation of his History of Europe to the last overthrow of the French monarchy. He holds the lucrative office of sheriff of Glasgow, and has been lord-provost of the university of that city.

ALISON, WILLIAM PULTENEY, political economist, physician, and professor of the practice of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, is a younger brother of the historian, and, like him, highly conservative in his politics, but very popular with the opposite party on account of the interest he has bestowed on the poor and suffering classes. In connection with this subject, he has been led to the consideration of certain great national questions, and, together with his brother, he has always opposed the existing system of poor laws. In a work published at Edinburgh in 1850, entitled "A Dissertation on the Reclamation of Waste-Lands," he fully examines the subject, and recommends the colonization of waste-lands by paupers and criminals.

ALVENSLEBEN, COUNT ALBERT, a Prussian diplomatist and minister of state, eldest son of John Augustus Ernest, Count Alvensleben,

was born at Halberstadt, March 23, 1794. He studied at Berlin, and left college in 1811 to enter the Prussian cavalry guard as a volunteer. He speedily became an officer, and remained in the military service until the second peace of Paris. He afterward applied himself to the study of the law, and in 1817 was made an assessor in the Kammergericht at Berlin. He rapidly rose in this new sphere, until the death of his father, in 1827, called him to direct the affairs of his house. For a time he now lived in the retirement of a country gentleman; but the versatility of his talents and his business aptitude drew upon him the general attention, and in 1834 he was named Prussia's second delegate to the conference of German ministers about to be held at Vienna. He acquitted himself in the deliberations of that council to the satisfaction of his master, and at the close of the year was intrusted with the folio of the finance ministry. In 1837 he became also minister of commerce and public works. In this new capacity he distinguished himself by his zeal in promoting the German customs union, and his strenuous but fruitless opposition to the Russian prohibitory policy, as practised on the eastern frontiers of Prussia. In 1842 he resigned the finance ministry, but was still an adviser of the crown. More recently he came before the world for a brief period as Prussian plenipotentiary at the Dresden conferences, where his spirited and patriotic deportment promised to retrieve the honors of the Prussian diplomacy; but not finding proper support at Berlin, he was unable to offer more than a passive resistance to the schemes of Austria. Count Alvensleben does not occupy any important public post at this moment.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish novelist, was born at Odense, April 2, 1805, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to procure for him any other education than such as was to be obtained at a charity school in the place, and even from this he was taken at about nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years afterward he was sent to a manufactory near to earn a trifle in aid of his mother, his father being now dead. During the time that he remained here he employed all his leisure in reading plays, and so conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. Being in possession of about seven dollars, and receiving much encouragement from a "wise woman" who had been consulted on the subject, he set out on September, 1819, without introduction or friends, to obtain employment on the Copenhagen stage. His rude appearance and want of education insured the rejection of his application at the theatre of the capital, and being reduced to extremity, he was glad to obtain employment with a joiner. But work of this kind also failed him; and he was one day pacing the streets with a heavy heart, when he remembered that nobody had yet heard his fine voice. By what seemed a happy accident, he found means to sing in presence of Professor Siboni, who was so pleased with his singing and modest demeanor, that he undertook to cultivate Andersen's voice, and procure his *début* at the Theatre Royal. He spent a year and a half in elementary instruction, but then lost his voice, and the best counsel Siboni could give him was to learn some handicraft trade. He was now again reduced to great straits, and almost to want.

He wrote several tragedies, but with no other fruit than some very feeble praise. At length his efforts fell under the eye of Counsellor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving the genius that was struggling against the barriers of ignorance, went to the king, and obtained an order for Andersen's admission, without cost, to one of the government gymnasia. From this school he went to college, and became soon very favorably known by true poetical works. Ingemann, Oehlenschläger, and others, then obtained for him a royal stipend to enable him to travel, and he visited Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Under the inspiration of this last beautiful country, he wrote his "Improvisatore;" his romance called "O. T." followed, and was a picture of the secluded life of the sober north. In "Only a Fiddler," he has given a picture of his own early struggles. In 1844, Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received a royal annuity, which permits him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since then he has travelled much, and in 1847 visited England. Besides the works already mentioned, he has written "Fairy Tales," "Picturebook without Pictures," "Travels in the Hartz Mountains," "A Poet's Bazar," "Ahasuerus," "New Fairy Tales," "The Two Barometers," and several volumes of poems and dramas. His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition is in thirty-five volumes.

ANDREW, DR. JAMES OSGOOD, one of the bishops of the methodist episcopal church, south, was born in Georgia, in 1794. He became a minister in the South Carolina conference, in 1813. In 1832 he was elected bishop; and in 1844 his marriage to a lady holding slave property was made the occasion of an excitement in the general conference, which resulted in the division of the methodist episcopal church, and the establishment of two distinct jurisdictions. Possessed of great energy, independence, and originality of thought, admirable powers of pulpit eloquence, administrative talent of the highest order, and a well-deserved reputation for eminent piety, the public professional services of a long and useful life, have made him not only one of the most distinguished clergymen of the south, but universally known and beloved.

ANGLESEY, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, Marquis of, a celebrated cavalry officer, born May 17, 1768, eldest son of the late earl of Uxbridge. Having been educated at Westminster school and at Christ church, Oxford, in 1793 he was appointed to the command of a regiment which he had raised at his own expense among his father's tenantry in Staffordshire, and in the following year served in Flanders, under the duke of York, and again in the expedition to Holland, in 1799. Near the close of 1808, being then a major-general, he joined Sir John Moore, in the Peninsula; and shortly afterward, at the head of only four hundred men, routed a detachment of the French army, nine hundred strong, taking two hundred prisoners. At Mayaga he again defeated the enemy with an inferior force, and at Benveneto repulsed the French advanced guard, took General Lefebvre, and so successfully covered the defeat of the English that they were not again molested until their arrival at Corunna. At the battle fought near that place, on the 16th of January, 1809, when the rifle corps was retreating, he brought up the reserve to

strengthen the right wing, and attacked the enemy so vigorously that the British were able to embark a few hours afterward without opposition. From 1806 to 1812 he had represented Milbourne Port in parliament, but in the latter year, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the earldom of Uxbridge, and took his seat in the house of peers. In the spring of 1815 he commanded the troops in suppressing the London riots, consequent upon the enactment of the corn-law; and soon after the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was placed at the head of the British cavalry in Flanders. At the battle of Waterloo, where he lost a leg, he behaved with great gallantry. Five days after the battle, he was created marquis of Anglesey; he also obtained for his eminent services grand crosses of the bath and the guelphic orders, with various honors from foreign princes, and eventually he became a knight of the garter. On his return to England, the corporation of Lichfield presented him with a splendid sword; and some time afterward, a noble column was erected in North Wales, to mark the sense of his achievements entertained by the population of that principality. During the queen's trial he became unpopular with the populace of London on account of the support he gave to the bill of pains and penalties; and on one occasion he was surrounded by a crowd of persons, who insisted upon his shouting with them in honor of the queen. After much resistance, he at length cried: "Well then, the queen! and may all your wives be like her!" In April, 1827, during the premiership of Canning, he was made master-general of the ordnance; and in February, 1828, the Wellington cabinet intrusted him with the vice-regency of Ireland. His impartial administration procured him popularity, while the firmness of his rule secured the respect of the most restless. In December, 1828, he wrote a letter to Dr. Curtis, the Roman catholic primate of Ireland, expressing opinions more favorable to catholic emancipation than the imperial government could at that time resolve to adopt. His recall then became necessary, and he took his departure from Dublin on the 19th of December, 1828, amid the strongest expressions of public regret. The shops were closed, as if for some public calamity, and thousands of all classes attended him to the place of embarkation. On his return to England, he spoke strongly in the house of lords on behalf of catholic emancipation; and the measure which conceded that claim having been enacted, the marquis was speedily restored to the vice-regency. In September, 1833, he resigned this honorable post, and remained in retirement until he was re-appointed master-general of the ordnance, in 1846. His lordship is lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Anglesey and lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire, vice-admiral of North Wales and of Carmarthenshire, constable of Carnarvon castle, ranger of Snowdon forest, and patron of six livings. He was married in 1795 to the daughter of the fourth earl of Jersey; but a divorce having terminated that union, he married in 1810 the daughter of the first earl of Cadogan.

ANTHON, CHARLES, LL. D., was born in the city of New York, in 1797. His father, Dr. G. C. Anthon, a native of Germany, was in the service of the British government in various medical capacities, and finally as surgeon-general of the garrison at Detroit (Michigan), from the commencement of the French war until about 1788, when he resigned his commission, and removed to the city of New York. The subject of this article, the fourth of six sons, having received the best

education which the schools of that day afforded, in 1811 entered Columbia college, and graduated with distinguished honor in 1815. Immediately on leaving college, he entered the law office of his brother, Mr. John Anthon; and in 1819, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state of New York. While a student of law, Mr. Anthon applied himself assiduously to the study of the classical authors, especially Greek; and the reputation thus acquired led to his appointment in the following year (1820) as adjunct professor of languages in Columbia college, which office he held until 1835, when upon the resignation of Professor Moore, he was advanced to the station filled for many years by that gentleman. In 1830, Professor Anthon was appointed rector of the college grammar-school; and in 1831, received from his alma-mater the degree of LL. D. Professor Anthon's literary activity early displayed itself. Soon after his appointment to the adjunct professorship, he undertook the preparation of a new edition of Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary," the merits of which were soon recognised by its immediate republication in England. From this time, Professor Anthon devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of a series of works, designed to improve the character of classical scholarship in his native country. In 1830 appeared the larger edition of Horace, with various readings, and a copious commentary; from this larger work, Dr. Anthon prepared, in 1833, a smaller edition, for the use of schools and colleges. In 1835, in connection with the publishing house of the Messrs. Harper, Professor Anthon projected a classical series, which should comprise as well the text-books used in academies and schools preparatory to college, as those usually read in colleges and universities. This series includes some of the most important Greek and Latin authors. Besides these, Dr. Anthon has published larger works on ancient geography, Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, literature, &c., &c.

ARAGO, ETIENNE, a journalist, is brother of the celebrated astronomer. He was born at Perpignan, February 7, 1803; studied at the college of Sorreze, and held, during the period of the restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic school. Carried away by the false liberalism which at that time wore the mask of true liberty, Etienne Arago became a member of several secret societies; but before joining the carbonaire (among whom were already MM. Merilhon, Barthe, and Cousin), he resigned his employment at the Polytechnic. M. Merilhon intrusted him with a secret mission to the south of France, addressing him in the words of Virgil, "*Inacte animo, generose puer.*" The society being dissolved, E. Arago entered upon a literary career, wrote vaudevilles and melodramas, and, faithful to his opinions, founded two opposition journals, "La Lorgnette" and "Le Figaro;" the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829, he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed on the 27th of July, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal of the revolution. Having distributed to the insurgents all the arms to be found in his theatre, he fought during the memorable three days. On the 29th he joined M. Baude at the Hôtel de Ville, and afterward conducted Lafayette thither. He subsequently took part with numbers of his friends in the insurrectionary movements of June and April; but it was

his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the number of the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. In 1840 the privilege of the direction of the Vaudeville theatre was withdrawn by the government, after he had produced there one hundred and twenty original melodramatic works. He subsequently connected himself with the Paris press, and wrote political articles and theatrical *feuilletons* for the "Siècle" and "National." He was one of the founders of the "Réforme," in which he long wrote the articles under the head of *Spectacles.*

ARAGO, FRANCOIS DOMINIQUE, the eldest brother of a numerous family, all the members of which have made a name in science, letters, or arms, was born at Estagel, near the frontiers of Spain, in the south of France, February 26, 1786. A rustic life appeared to be his most probable destiny, but his father having been called by the Revolution to Perpignan, and distinguished himself by his disinterestedness and public spirit, François, whose superior native talent had already betrayed itself, was sent to a good school at Toulouse. Afterward he presented himself to be examined as a candidate for pupilage at the Polytechnic school at Paris, and his answer to the first question so astonished the examiner, that he declined to put a second, but sent him to the Parisian establishment with high compliments. At the Polytechnic he made rapid progress, and thus early gave token of his independence of character by refusing to subscribe his adhesion to the constitution of the empire. On leaving this institution, he was attached to the observatory of Paris, and shortly afterward received the honorable order to join M. Biot in his operation of measuring an arc of the meridian in Spain. While M. Arago was at Galazo, in Majorca, war broke out between France and Spain; and under pretence that the fires which he made to aid his scientific measurements were intended to enlighten the march of the French troops, an attempt was made by the populace to seize Arago. He escaped to the coast in disguise, but was refused succor by the captain of the Mystique, to whose ship he had fled, and who had hitherto obeyed his least orders. In this extremity he turned for safety to the prison, to place himself under the protection of the authorities, and had to run through a furious crowd, one of whom stabbed him by the way. By the connivance of the Spanish captain-general, Arago, assisted by a faithful follower, escaped from prison after a brief confinement, and reached a boat which was waiting for him at the shore. In this he passed through the English squadron, and entered the port of Algiers, where he procured a vessel better fitted for the voyage to France. Embarked afresh, he arrived within view of Marseilles, but there the ship was attacked by a Spanish corsair, and Arago was taken prisoner to Rosas. Here all the preparations for a military execution were made before his eyes, with a view to frighten Arago, who was unknown, into the confession that he was an emigrant Spaniard, and so gain a pretence for confiscating the coveted vessel. In the end, he was placed in the cellar of a prison, where he lived without light, overrun with vermin, and was often left for two days together without food. It happened that the Algerine vessel by which Arago had sailed had carried two lions, intended by the dey as a present to the emperor. One of these died on the passage, and Arago contrived to send a letter to the dey, informing him that his lion had been starved

to death by the Spaniards, which was, perhaps, a good guess at the truth. The dey, enraged at the loss of the beast, addressed an angry letter to the Spanish government, demanded recompense for the arbitrary seizure of the vessel, and threatened war if it were not immediately restored. A permission to set sail for Marseilles soon after reached Arago, just as he thought his affairs were at the worst, but the incompetent pilot conducted the ship at a venture about the Mediterranean for several days, and at last made a landing at Bougie. As the ship was no longer seaworthy, Arago resolved to proceed to Algiers by land, disguised as an Arab, and conducted by a Marabout—a feat which long lacked credence among the French officers. The dey had just died; a revolution, of which Arago was a witness, immediately destroyed his successor; the new ruler demanded of the French government payment of a pretended debt; and as a categoric refusal arrived from Paris, Arago, with every Frenchman in Algiers, was inscribed on the list of slaves, expecting every day to be conducted to the galleys. At length, in 1809, after enduring many hardships, Arago obtained permission to leave Africa with a convoy of Algerian vessels, and a corsair of the same nation; but just as they were in sight of Algiers, the convoy was stopped by two English frigates, and brought to Lord Collingwood. The corsair in which Arago sailed managed to escape, and after being chased once or twice, safely landed him in France. He repaired to Paris, and was elected a member of the institute. It would be endless to repeat all the brilliant discoveries with which he has enriched science since this event. We may mention his determination of the diameters of planets, afterward adopted by Laplace; the discovery of colored polarization, and that of magnetism by rotation, which gained for him the Copley medal of the Royal Society. Besides these, Arago has published innumerable scientific notices, now scattered up and down in the "Transactions of the Academy of Sciences," of which he was long the secretary; the "Memoirs of Arceuil," the notes to the "Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes," and many others. Arago is a member of every great scientific society of Europe. He has several times visited England, and has received the honorary citizenship of Glasgow and Edinburgh. In the revolution of July, he came forward and espoused the democratic cause, and went to Marmont, his friend, to persuade him not to attack the citizens. He afterward sat in the chamber of deputies for the department of the Pyrenées Orientales, and voted with the extreme left. Although taking an active part in politics, the ardor of his other pursuits never abated. For many years he has been at the head of the Paris observatory, and has directed all the operations which have given that institution so much distinction in the annals of astronomical science. Arago is as distinguished in literature and oratory as in science. The *éloges* which, in his capacity of secretary to the academy, it has been his duty to compose upon the decease of its members, have considerably elevated that species of writing, and his lectures on astronomy never failed to gather round him overflowing auditories. During the brief administration of the provisional government in 1848, of which he was a member, Arago enjoyed an opportunity of assisting to apply principles for which he had during a lifetime contended and suffered. As minister of marine, he succeeded in obtaining the adhesion of the whole of that important

service to the republic; and ably discharging the duties of his office, proved how narrow were the views of those who had asserted that a life of scientific labor was destructive of business habits and ability. Since the advent of Louis Napoleon, M. Arago has occupied himself almost exclusively with professional affairs.

ARGYLL, GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Duke of, is chiefly distinguished for the prominent part he has borne in maintaining the principles of the church of Scotland. His grace was born in 1823, and when but nineteen years of age, being then marquis of Lorn, he published a "Letter to the Peers, from a Peer's Son," in which he discussed the constitutional principles involved in the celebrated Auchterarder case, which led soon after to the disruption of the church of Scotland. But although he asserted the rights of the church against the patron and the government, he remained behind when so many hundreds sacrificed homes and incomes in the cause for which he wrote. In 1848, he published his largest work, "Presbytery Examined," in which he takes a survey of the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, and makes good the presbyterian form of church government against the early and more recent assaults of prelacy. The duke is a man of considerable secular attainments, takes a great interest in literature and natural science, attending and occasionally speaking at the meetings of the British association.

ARNAO, DON VICENTE GONZALEZ, a Spanish author, was born in Madrid, and pursued the study of the law at the university of Alcala, where he graduated with high honors, and subsequently became one of the most distinguished advocates at the bar of Madrid. In 1809, he was created secretary of the council of state by King Joseph Napoleon, which office he held until 1813, when the events of that year compelled him to emigrate to France. He returned to his native country in 1831; and on the formation of the royal council of Spain and the Indies, he was appointed one of that body. This post he occupied until the suppression of the council in 1836. He has since resided in Madrid, where he has held several less important offices. He is a member of many learned societies. He has written a discourse on the ancient collection of canons, and translated into Spanish Humboldt's work on Mexico.

AUBER, DANIEL FRANCOIS ESPRIT, the composer, is the son of a Paris print-dealer, and was born at Caen, in Normandy, January 29, 1784. At an early age he had made great proficiency in drawing and music, and played with facility on the piano and violin. When about twenty years of age, he was sent to London by his father, in order to learn something of his business, but the rupture of the peace of Amiens put an end to his residence in that capital, and he returned to Paris with his mind much more occupied with *duos* and *romances* than with the cares of business. His friends seeing the bent of his inclinations and his genius, advised him to compose for the stage, and in 1813 he produced his first opera, "Le Séjour Militaire;" but the success was so little encouraging, that he resolved not to hazard another attempt. The death of his father, however, which left him dependent on his own resources, compelled him to break this resolution, and, in 1819, he came before the public with a second production, entitled "Le Testament et les Billets Doux," but with no better success than

before. His third effort, "La Bergère Châtelaine," turned the scale in his favor; and "Emma," which followed in 1821, established his reputation. "Leicester," in 1822, "La Niege," in 1823, "Le Concert a la Cour," and "Léocadie," in 1824, "Le Magon," in 1825, and "Fiorella," in 1826, added to his fame; but it was in "La Muette de Portici," which he brought out in 1828, that he reached the highest point of his renown. In this opera he first ventured to depart from the school of Rossini, and gave signs of an original genius. "La Fiancée," in 1829, and "Fra Diavolo," in 1830, sustained him in his high position. He has since been quite industrious, and his productions, of which we may mention "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino Noir," "Les Diamants de la Couronne," "L'Elixir d'Amour," "Le Dieu et la Bayadere," "Gustave, ou le Bal Masqué," "Les Faux Monnayeurs," "Le Lac des Fées," "La Part du Diable," "La Sirene," and "Haydée," are among the most popular upon the lyric stage. His latest work, we believe, is "L'Enfant Prodigue," which was first represented at Paris in 1851.

AUGUSTENBURG, CHRISTIAN AUGUST, duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born July 19, 1798, is the chief of the younger branch of the royal line of the house of Holstein. It is to the head of this younger branch that, according to ancient treaties, the sovereignty of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein should fall, in case of the death of the king of Denmark without male issue. The name of this prince has thus been much before the public in connection with the still unsettled contest between the duchy of Holstein and the Danes. Brought up under the enlightened direction of the late duke Frederic-Christian, his father, one of the most learned and accomplished princes of his age, and afterward under that of his mother, Louis-Auguste, the duke of Augustenburg completed his brilliant education by instructive travels, undertaken in 1818, 1819, and 1820, in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. In 1830, he married Louis-Sophie, countess of Danniskjold-Samsoe. In the proceedings of the provincial diets to which Frederick VI. committed the direction of the German states, after the French revolution of July, the duke of Augustenburg took a prominent part, distinguishing himself as much by his zeal in the cause of liberty and progress as by his great oratorical ability. The duke is a large landed proprietor, and has spent immense sums in the improvement of the agriculture of his country. His stud at Augustenburg was one of the finest in Europe. He enjoys an unbounded popularity in both duchies, of which their inhabitants have lately given proofs, unhappily too familiar to the world to need recital. Since the downfall of the stattholdershaft of Schleswig-Holstein, the duke's estates have been confiscated, and he has been declared a traitor. He has appealed to the German diet for protection against the consequences of this decree, and his claim is still before that body. Meanwhile, earnest endeavors are making to settle the succession to the duchies to his exclusion.

AUSTRIA, EMPEROR OF. Francois Joseph Charles ascended the throne of Austria December 2, 1849, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. Francis Joseph is the eldest son of the archduke Francis Charles, who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession, and the princess Sophia, and was born August 18, 1830. The young emperor has not yet been crowned in any of his dominions, nor

has he sworn to any constitution. On ascending the throne, however, he promised in the most solemn manner to give freedom and a constitutional government to his country. His first proclamation contained the following passage: "We are convinced of the necessity and value of free institutions, and enter with confidence on the path of a prosperous reformation of the monarchy. On the basis of true liberty, on the basis of the equality of the rights of all our people, and the equality of all citizens before the law, and on the basis of their equal participation in the representation and legislation, the country will rise to its ancient grandeur, and will become a hall to shelter many tongues united under the sceptre of our fathers." The first act of the young monarch was to close the national representative assembly met at Kremsier; the second, to cancel the ancient constitution of Hungary, and promulgate a charter which has never been so much as attempted to be realized, and which August, 1851, saw withdrawn. By the aid of the emperor of Russia, he succeeded in overwhelming the resistance of the Hungarian nation, while Radetsky secured the submission of the Lombard and Venetian kingdom. Having thus gained internal peace and freedom of governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the notorious edicts of Schonbrunn, September 26, 1851, in which he declared his ministers "responsible to no other political authority besides the throne." He added: "The cabinet must swear unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfil all my ordinances and resolutions. It will be its duty to carry out my will concerning all laws and administrative acts, whether considered necessary by the ministers or originating with me." Such is at present the isolated situation chosen by this young monarch, called by the necessities of his position to compose and balance the dissatisfactions and resentments of five races of his subjects, without a parliament, or so much as a constitutional council to stand by his side.

AYTOUN, WILLIAM, editor of "Blackwood's Magazine," and author of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," is a member of the Edinburgh bar, but has never, we believe, devoted himself to any extent to the severer duties of his profession. He has long, however, been one of the standing wits of the parliament-house, as the law courts of Edinburgh are locally denominated. Some five or six years ago, he succeeded Mr. Moir as professor of literature and belles-lettres in the university of Edinburgh, where his lectures—full of pith, energy, and distinguished by fine literary taste—are in great vogue. Professor Aytoun has been for some years one of the chief contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," and few numbers appear from which his hand is absent. At the time of the railway mania, he flung off a series of papers—the first entitled "How we got up the Glen Mutchkin Railway," descriptive of the doings in the cape court of Edinburgh and Glasgow—papers which for broad, vigorous humor, and felicitous setting forth of genuine Scotch character, are almost unrivalled. Under the *nom de guerre* of Augustus Dunshunner then first adopted—the professor frequently contributes pieces of offhand criticism on books and men to "Blackwood," taking especial delight in showing up what he conceives to be the weak points of the Manchester school; and humorous though the general tone of the papers be, hesitates not to dash headlong at piles of statistics intended to prop up the fallen cause of protection. Mr. Aytoun's politics, as may be in-

ferred from his sole work, published in an independent form, the "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" (lately republished in this country), are high tory, or, rather, they amount to a sort of poetic and theoretical Jacobitism. The ballads in question are strongly tinged by deep national feeling, and remind the reader of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome;" and, from the more picturesque nature of the subject, are, perhaps, even still more highly colored. "Edinburgh after Flodden," the "Death of Montrose," and the "Battle of Killicrankie," are strains which Scotchmen will not willingly let die. He has likewise published some miscellaneous poems, included in the same collection, which are of a high order of merit. Professor Aytoun married, about three years ago, one of the daughters of another professor, whose place in "Blackwood's Magazine" he seems likely to fill—Professor Wilson, otherwise Christopher North.

ABD-UR-RAHMAN, sultan of Fez and Morocco, was born in 1778. On the death of his father, his uncle, Mulei-Suleiman, taking advantage of his youth, seized upon the throne, which he held until his death, in 1823, when he restored it to his nephew by will. For four years after his accession to the throne, he had to contend with rebellious tribes, whom he finally overcame. At this period the maritime powers of Europe paid tribute to Morocco and the piratical states, to protect their commerce from depredation, the Venetian republic paying yearly about $20,000. The emperor Francis at length refused to submit to the exaction; and in 1828, a Venetian merchantman having been plundered, and the crew imprisoned by the Moors, an Austrian squadron appeared off the coast of Morocco, and succeeded in procuring the restoration of the captured vessel, and a renunciation of all claim to the tribute on the part of the sultan. In 1844, a serious difficulty arose between the sultan and Spain, which was finally adjusted by the mediation of England. Still greater dangers threatened him from the war which was carried on in Algiers between Abd-el-Kader and the French. The fanaticism of the populace was intense, and the sultan at length saw himself forced to commence a contest with France. The savage bravery of the Moors was of but little avail against the steady discipline of a European army, and the contest was terminated on the 13th of August, 1844, by the disastrous battle of Islay, while a French squadron, under the prince de Joinville, ravaged the coast. Further resistance to the power of France appeared impossible, and peace was finally concluded by the mediation of England, the territorial relations of the two countries remaining pretty much as before. The sultan is a zealous Mussulman, without sharing the wild and often frightful fanaticism of his people. He is the father of a numerous family, the oldest of whom, and heir-apparent to the throne, Sidi-Mohammed, was born in 1803.

ADAMS, CHARLES B., an American naturalist, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 11, 1814. He graduated at Amherst college in 1834, and held the appointment of tutor at the same institution in the years 1836 and 1837. He early evinced a predilection for the study of nature, and in 1837 he was made professor of natural history at Marion college, Mobile. In 1838, he accepted the chair of geology and natural history at Middlebury college, Vermont, where he remained until 1847, when he was called to Amherst college as professor of natural history. In 1845, he was selected by the legislature of

Vermont to conduct the geological survey of that state, in which work he was engaged until his removal to Amherst. The results of this survey are published in four reports to the legislature of Vermont. His favorite department has been that of the study of the molluscas; and he has written and published the following conchological papers: "On the Shells of New England," in the Boston "Journal of Natural History;" "New Species of Jamaica Shells," in the "Proceedings of the Boston Natural History Society, 1845–'6;" "Catalogue of Molluscas of Vermont," in the American "Journal of Science;" "Description of Molluscas of Vermont," in "Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont;" "On Jamaica Shells," in the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," and in "Contributions to Conchology," Nos. 1–10. His papers on the shells of Jamaica, in which island he spent a part of three winters, afford a more perfect knowledge of the formation of that island than we possess of any other tropical region, and constitute material for a complete monograph, which is in contemplation.

AGARDH, CHARLES ADOLPHUS, bishop of Carlstad, and professor of botany in the university of Lund, in Sweden, was born at Bästad, in 1785. He entered the university of Lund in 1799, and in 1807, he received the appointment of professor of mathematics; but he soon devoted his attention almost exclusively to botany, making the cryptogamic plants, and more especially the class of the algæ, the chief objects of his study. In 1812, he was appointed professor of botany in the university, which office he still occupies. He is the author of a life of Linnæus, of an elementary treatise on botany, and of many papers on the subject of the algæ, communicated to various learned societies. He has also written a work on political economy, and several treatises on mathematics, public education, and theological culture. He entered the ministry in 1816, and was made bishop of Carlstadt in 1834. Since this time, he has been mainly occupied with theology and oriental literature. He has several times sat in the diet of Sweden as one of the clerical delegates, and he is a member of the Swedish academy.

ALMQUIST, KARL JONAS LUDWIG, a Swedish author, was born in 1793. He at first intended to devote himself to political life, which he abandoned in 1823, and retired to the forest of Wermland, and adopted the life, dress, and habits of the old free peasantry. He had a cottage covered with turf, and lived upon grits, or the coarse parts of grain mixed with the bark of trees; but soon becoming disgusted with this internal and external arrangement, he went to Stockholm, and in 1842, passed an examination for the priesthood. His democratic ideas and theological views not suiting his superiors, he was cited before a spiritual court, which, however, acquitted him. He has since devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, trying almost every style of composition, and always with spirit and ability. His writings are distinguished for freshness, life, humor, and brilliant invention, though they often lack polish. His literary activity is remarkable. He has written elementary works on mathematics, arithmetic, history, and geography; in addition, grammars and lexicons; but he is more generally known through his contributions to general literature, the most celebrated of which is the "Dornrosenbusch," a collection of romantic poems. He has likewise two epic poems, "Schems-el-Nihar" and "Arthur's Jagd," some romances, dramas, tales, and humorous stories.

AMICI, GIOVANNI-BATISTA, a distinguished Italian astronomer and natural philosopher, was born at Modena, in 1784. He pursued his studies, more especially mathematics and the physical sciences, in his native city and at Bologna; and in 1807, he was appointed professor of geometry and algebra at the Modena lyceum. He was afterward made a professor in the university of Modena; and in 1831, he received the appointment of director of the observatory at Florence, and astronomer to the grand duke of Tuscany. Amici has been the inventor of many improvements in the telescope, microscope, and other instruments, some of which have been brought by him to a high degree of perfection. A dioptrical microscope of his construction, with six eye and three object glasses, has a magnifying power of from 89 to 4,135 in diameter, and from 7,921 to 17,098,225 in surface. He has also published several valuable works in astronomy and botany.

AMPERE, JEAN-JACQUES, son of the distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, and himself a distinguished author, was born at Lyons, in 1800. He has travelled much in Italy, Germany, and northern Europe, in the pursuit of his inquiries into the literature of those countries, with a view to the comparative study thereof. He returned to France in 1829, and being disappointed in obtaining a professorship, went to Marseilles, where he delivered a course of lectures on the history of literature. In 1830, he was appointed professor of modern literature in the college of France. In 1840, in company with Mérimée, he made a journey to the Levant, an account of which he gave in the "Revue des deux Mondes." He has written many works, mostly on languages, in which he is a thorough proficient, as may be seen by his essay, "De la Chine et des Travaux de Rémusat." His work entitled "La Grèce, Rome, et Dante," is a proof of his familiar acquaintance with the classics, and the literature of the south of Europe. He also gained considerable reputation by his "Histoire Littéraire de la France, avant le 12me Siècle," and his work "Sur la Formation de la Langue Frangaise."

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, a distinguished French physician and author, was born at Paris, in 1797; studied at the college of Louis le Grand, took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique Medicale" (3 vols., Paris, 1824). In 1827, he was appointed professor of hygiene in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the hospital of La Pitie. In 1830, he was transferred to the chair of internal pathology, and in 1839, to that of general pathology, and in 1842, was made a member of the academy of sciences. Although an extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, the value of which have been acknowledged by the translations made of them into other languages. The most important are: "Precis d'Anatomie Pathologique" (3 vols., Paris, 1829); "Cours de Pathologie Interne" (3 vols., Paris, 1836); "Essai d'Hernatologie Pathologique" (Paris, 1843). His lectures are distinguished for their ability.

ARGELANDER, FREDERIC WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, one of the most eminent of modern astronomers, was born at Memel, in Prussia, in 1799. He was educated at the university of Königsberg, and studied

astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterward employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823, he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire, in 1828, when the seat of the university was removed to Helsingfort, where Argelander was employed to superintend the erection of the new observatory. In 1837, he received the appointment of professor of astronomy in the university of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo; viz., "A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which gave him great reputation, and gained him a prize from the St. Petersburgh Academy of Sciences. This work on the alternations of light in the changeable stars, upon which he has been employed for ten years, is still to be published.

ARLINCOURT, VICTOR, Vicomte d', French poet and novelist, born September 10, 1789, at the castle of Merantis, near Versailles. His father, who devoted the greater part of his fortune to the cause of the Bourbons, was guillotined in the revolution. Napoleon placed the son in the service of the empress-mother, and afterward named him intendant of the army of Aragon. On the return of the Bourbons, he was treated with marked consideration, and appointed to the office of *maître de requêtes*, from which he was removed after the hundred days. He retired to Normandy, and devoted himself to literature, until he was again invited to court, and made chamberlain to Charles X. His principal novels are: "La Solitaire," which he produced in 1821; "Le Kénégal," in 1822; "L'Etrangère," in 1825. He has also written an epic poem, "Charlemagne, ou la Caroleide," published in 1824, and various other poems at different times. In 1842, he published his "Pelerin," being an account of his travels in Germany and Holland. His works are characterized by a spirit of devoted loyalty; and the great popularity of his poems, both during and after the Restoration, was not so much due to their poetical merit as to their reactionary tendency. In 1850, he published "L'Italie Rouge; ou Histoire des Revolutions de Rome, Naples, Palermo, etc., Depuis l'Avénement de Pie IX." (Paris, 1850), in which he attempts to make the Italian revolution ridiculous.

ASCHBACH, JOSEPH, a distinguished German historian, was born at Höchst, in April, 1801. The works by which he is best known, are his "History of Spain and Portugal during the dominion of the Almoravides and Almohades," "The History of the Omniades in Spain," "History of the Visigoths," and "History of the Hemli and Gepidae." He holds the situation of professor of history in the university of Bonn, to which he was appointed in 1842.

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL, a Roman secretary of state, is descended from a family of extremely bad repute, several members of which have achieved an unenviable fame as robbers and banditti. He was educated at the great Romish seminary founded by Gregory XVI., and was appointed a judge of the supreme criminal court. He had the cardinal's hat conferred upon him a short time previous to the election of Pius IX., who appointed him under-secretary of state for the interior, and minister of finance to the second apostolical exchequer. In this situation, he obtained a high degree of favor with the new pope; and though driven from the official direction of state affairs by the pre-

ponderating influence of the liberals, who wished to abolish the ministry of ecclesiastics, he remained the trusted councillor of Pius IX., even in the evil days that followed the murder of Rossi and the storming of the Quirinal. In Gaeta, whither he repaired after the flight of the pope, he became the first secretary of state, and he has since directed the affairs of the papacy. Upon his political views opinion is much divided. His actions lead to the conclusion that he is attached to the old *règime*, and entirely opposed to a new and free form of government for the papal states. To the introduction, however, of the rigid despotism desired by some of his colleagues, he has given no countenance. His influence over the mind of Pius IX. is almost unlimited, but he is not to be considered responsible for all his measures. The November "Programme," from Gaeta (1849), in which the popular reforms desired by France are especially noted, is a production of his pen.

AINMULLER, MAXIMILIAN EMMANUEL, was born at Munich, in 1807. He at first devoted himself to architecture, but by the advice of his teacher, Gärtner, devoted himself to the profession of a decorator, and made his first experiments in resuscitating the art of annealing glass, in the porcelain manufactory at Munich. He soon after became inspector of an independent establishment for annealing glass, which obtained a high reputation. He was also one of the first who succeeded in executing pictures upon glass. His principal works were, the restoration of the window of the cathedral at Ratisbon, and the window of the cathedral of Cologne. Besides these, he has executed many works for England, Ireland, and other countries. His architectural paintings have also contributed much toward establishing his reputation. Among these we may mention "St. Mark's Church, Venice;" "The Cathedral at Ulm;" "Windsor Chapel;" and "Westminster Abbey." His picture of the interior of St. Stephen's was one of the most excellent paintings in the exhibition at Munich, in 1848.

APPERT, BENJAMIN NICHOLAS MARIE, a highly-esteemed philanthropist, was born at Paris, in 1797. At an early age he entered the imperial drawing-school, in which he became assistant professor at the age of seventeen. On the fall of Napoleon, he was removed from his place, and thenceforth devoted his energies to the philanthropic object of making himself useful to the lower classes. His first step was the introduction, in 1816, of a system of mutual instruction in the northern departments, and afterward in the hospitals and regimental schools, with such success that in 1818, he was invited to Paris by the government, and appointed to open a normal school for officers and non-commissioned officers. In 1820, he established a school in the military prison of Montaign, for the instruction of the prisoners, which he continued until 1822, when, being accused of favoring the escape of two prisoners, he himself became a prisoner in La Force. On his liberation, he again devoted himself to his philanthropic plans. After the revolution of 1830, he resided in Paris, distributing to the poor the alms of the king and his family. In 1846, he began to visit foreign countries, and extended his travels over Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Saxony, and Bavaria, inspecting their schools, hospitals, and prisons. The results of his observations are published in his works, "Voyage en Belgique;" "Voyage en Prusse;" "Hambourg, ses Prisons et Hospices;" "Conférences contre le Système Cellulaire;" "Dix Ans à la Cour du Roi Louis Philippe," &c.

ARWIDSON, ADOLF IWAR, librarian of the royal library, at Stockholm, was born in 1791 at Padasjoki, in Tavastland (Finland), where his father held the office of provost. He studied at Abo, at which place he commenced his career as a teacher of history, in 1817. In 1821, he commenced a literary and political paper, called the "Abo Morgonblad," which, on account of the liberality of some of its views, immediately fell under the displeasure of the Russian government, and was suppressed in September of that year. An essay written by Arwidson, and published the following year in the "Mnemosyne," caused his removal from the university, in May, 1822, and his perpetual banishment from Finland, upon which he repaired to Sweden, where he has since remained. Here he published a criticism upon a work by Ruhs, "Finland and its Inhabitants;" and afterward an edition of the "Opera Omnia" of Calonius; and an excellent collection of old Swedish national songs. In 1848, he also published a catalogue of Icelandic manuscripts in the royal library at Stockholm. As secretary of the printers' society, he has for several years issued a bibliographic repertory, containing full and impartial notices of the literary productions of Sweden.

ATTERBOM, PETER DANIEL AMADEUS, a Swedish poet, the son of a country clergyman, was born at Kirchsprengel Asbo, in East Gothland, January 19, 1790. He was sent to the gymnasium of Linköping, and, in 1805, to the university at Upsala. Early in life he labored to become acquainted with the German language, the knowledge of which has had an important influence upon his literary career. In 1807, in company with several of his friends, he formed a society, called the "Bund der Aurora," the object of which was to redeem the literature of his country, and especially its poetry, from the bonds of both academic formality and French affectation, and to direct attention to the original sources of national inspiration. One result of the manifold labors of the "Bund" was the establishment at Upsala, in 1810, of a journal, under the title of "Phosphorus," which was continued until 1813. Askelof and Hammarsköld had also at the same time issued a periodical, the "Polyphem," to which many of the "phosphorists," as they were called, also contributed; but it was discontinued in 1812. The cutting and often bitter tone of the "Phosphorus," by no means contemplated in the plan of the "Bund," was occasioned by the arrogant attacks of the opposite party. The "Xenien" of Atterbom, and some of his prose essays, and especially a so-called Tungusian drama, the "Reimerbund," as well as his treatise, "Bedenken der neuen Schule über die Schwedische Akademie und den guten Geschmack," contributed greatly to the reputation of his paper, although they were also the principal cause of the bitterness of its adversaries. His "Poetisk Kalender" was published 1812–'22. Among his most important poems, are "Die Blumen," a collection of musical romances; and fragments of a drama, on the legend of "Vogel Blau." In 1817, he undertook a journey through Germany to Italy. While in Germany, he paid special attention to the poetry and philosophy of the country. The journey also served to rescue him from the polemic strife, which threatened to ruin both his health and his talents. After his return, in the autumn of 1819, he was appointed teacher of the German language and literature to the crown-prince, Oscar. The same year, he accompanied the prince from Upsala to Stockholm, where he resided until 1821, when he was appointed

teacher of history. In 1822, he became adjunct professor of philosophy in Upsala; and in 1828, professor of logic and metaphysics, which appointment he exchanged in 1835, for that of professor of æsthetics. In consequence of his admission to the academy in 1839, the old strife between that body and the "phosphorists" was brought to an end. Among the writings of his riper years are, "Die Insel der Glückseligkeit;" essays upon history and philosophy; lyrical poems; and a literary, historical work, of great merit, entitled "Sveriges Siare och Skalder." As a poet he is meditative, thoughtful, and profound; his language and verse are remarkably flowing and euphonious. As a philosopher he is inclined to theosophic views, and desirous of reconciling Christianity with philosophic speculation.

ALMODOVAR, DON ILDEFONSO DIAZ DE RIBERA, Count of, a Spanish minister of state, is a native of Valencia, and was educated at the artillery school of Segovia. At the breaking out of the war of independence, he became a lieutenant of artillery, and was severely wounded at the defence of Olivenza. After the restoration of Ferdinand VII., being suspected of freemasonry, he was confined in the prison of the inquisition, at Valencia, from which he was released by the revolution of 1820. In 1823, he took up his residence in France, whence he returned after the death of Ferdinand VII., and became president of the cortes convoked by Martinez de la Rosa, and, in 1834, was created field-marshal. As captain-general of Valencia, under the ministry of Toreño, a popular outbreak compelled him to place himself at the head of the junta of that city. As he agreed in principle with the opposition, he was appointed minister of war by Mendizabal, but was soon compelled to resign the appointment, on account of ill-health. After the events of La Granja, in 1836, he was appointed deputy to the constituent cortes; again minister of war, under Calatrava; and, for a short time provisional president of the council. His shattered health compelling him to ask his dismissal, he again returned to the cortes. He was afterward created a senator by the queen-regent; and, toward the close of 1841, he once more became president of the cortes, under Espartero. In June, 1842, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs. With the downfall of Espartero, in 1843, he withdrew from the administration. Almodovar is a man of pleasing exterior, of engaging manners, and an amiable character, but is deficient in the higher attributes which should distinguish a statesman.

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, a German writer and poet, was born of Jewish parents, at Nordstetten, in the Black Forest, of Wurtemburg, February 28, 1812. It was the intention of his parents that he should study the Jewish theology; and he commenced his education at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the gymnasium at Stuttgard, in 1832. From this period until 1835, he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg. He soon abandoned the Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "Das Judenthum und die neueste Literatur," was published at Stuttgard, in 1836; and it was the intention of the author to follow it up with a series of romances from Jewish history, under the title of "Das Ghetto." In 1837 and 1839 he published "Dichter und Kaufmann," and "Spinoza," and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher, induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841,

accompanied by a translation of his complete works. But the reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Gebildete Bürger, Buch für denkenden Mittelstand," published in 1842, and the "Schwartzhwälder Dorfgeschichten," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter being translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was contained in the novel, "Die Frau Professorin," which first appeared in the "Urania," in 1848, and was afterward inserted in a new edition of the "Dorfgeschichten," and subsequently dramatized (against the will of the author) by Frau Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845–'6, Auerbach prepared and published an almanac, under the title of "Gevattersman," which was intended to enlighten the people on the subject of public affairs. Since 1845, he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipzig, Breslau, and Dresden, where he has zealously advocated the cause of popular education. During the political commotions of 1848, Auerbach sided with the moderate democrats; and the events of that year, and a journey to Vienna, gave birth to the "Tagebuch aus Wien von Latour bis auf Windischgratz," which was translated into English; and perhaps we owe to the same events the tragedy of "Andreas Hofer" (1850). "Deutsche Abende," a collection of tales, previously written, appeared about the same time.

AUFFENBERG, JOSEPH, Baron Von, a popular German dramatist, was born at Freiburg, in 1798. He commenced the study of the law at the university of his native place, but soon quitted it, and set out, in company with some friends, on a tour to Greece. He did not, however, reach the end of his journey, but soon returned home in great destitution, and shortly after entered the Austrian army, and served in the campaign of 1815. He then turned his attention to literature, and produced while residing at Vienna a tragedy entitled "Pizarro," which, however, was rejected by the managers. This does not seem to have discouraged him, for he still continued to write dramas, after his return to Baden, and his tragedies gained him some reputation. In 1832, he made a journey to Spain, and, while walking one evening in the neighborhood of Valencia, he was attacked by robbers, wounded in more than twenty places and given up for dead; but, to the surprise of every one, he recovered from his wounds, and lived to give an account of his journey in an amusing book, entitled "Humoristische Pilgerfanst nach Granada und Cordova." Besides his dramatic works, he is the author of a poem entitled the "Alhambra." In 1839, he received the appointment of marshal of the palace to the grand duke of Baden.

AZEGLIO, MASSIMO D', an Italian author, and secretary of state of the kingdom of Sardinia, was born at Turin, in October, 1798, of an ancient and noble family. His early education was strictly private; and, after passing through the usual college tuition, he entered the militia, and soon became an officer in the army. But his natural tastes were for art and politics, in both of which he became distinguished. He has served his country as embassador to Rome; and, during his residence in that city, he cultivated the fine arts assiduously, and, in a short time, became a skilful landscape-painter. During his administration as secretary of state, he has had no small part in bringing about those reforms which distinguish the Sardinian government from the other continental nations. As a writer, D'Azeglio is known by his romances,

"Ettore Fieramosca" (1833); and "Niccolò de' Lapi ovvero I Palleschi e I Piagnoni" (1841). He also published, in 1846, a pamphlet, entitled "Ultimi Casi di Romagna," on the reforms he deemed necessary in the papal states. He is the son-in-law of Manzoni.

AMES, EDWARD, a bishop of the methodist episcopal church, was born at Athens, Ohio, in 1806, and was educated at the Ohio university. In 1828–'29, he was a teacher in M'Kendree college, in Illinois. In 1830, he was licensed to preach, and received in the Illinois conference the same year. In 1832, he was assigned to the Indiana conference, and ordained a deacon, and two years later he was ordained an elder. In 1840, he was elected a delegate to the general conference held at Baltimore, and the rechosen corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society. He was the first chaplain ever elected by an Indian council, and served the Choctaws in that capacity, in 1842. Bishop Ames served as a delegate to the general conference of 1844, and from that time until 1852 he travelled as presiding elder in the New Albany, Indianapolis, and Jeffersonville districts, Indiana conference. He was made a bishop in 1852.

ARISTA, MAJOR-GENERAL DON MARIANO, president of Mexico, was born in Monterey, in 1803. His parents were natives of Spain, and his father served with considerable distinction in the Spanish army. Arista at an early age manifested a strong predilection for a military life. Entering the army when a mere boy, he rose gradually to the rank which he now holds, having served with distinction in the war with the United States. In 1848, he was appointed minister of war; and, in 1850, was elected to the presidency by a very large majority, to which office he was inaugurated in January, 1851. Since his accession to the ministry and the office he now holds, President Arista has done much for the improvement and pacification of the country. It is to his judgment and discrimination that our present friendly relations with Mexico may be attributed. He is a friend to progress, and thoroughly appreciates the institutions of this country. He has likewise devoted much attention to the improvement and extension of agriculture and manufactures in Mexico, and many of the labor-saving machines and implements of this country are in use upon his estates. President Arista is distinguished from most of the leading men of Mexico by his constant and faithful support of the existing government, having been always opposed to revolutions of all kinds, and desiring peace, as the only means of developing the resources, and ameliorating the condition of his country.

B.

BABBAGE, CHARLES, a mathematician and philosophical mechanist, was born in 1790, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. Having distinguished himself at the mathematical examination, he took the M. A. degree, and, possessed of competency, prepared to devote himself to develop the applications of his favorite science. In the course of his studies, he found the logarithmic tables then in use—the ready-reckoner, so to speak, by which the larger operations of astronomical calculation are worked out—extremely defective, and even false. The national value of such tables had long been recognised by every government, and large sums had been expended in preparing such as could have, after all, but a proximate accuracy; because from the calculations of the astronomer are derived the data by which every seaman navigates the ocean, and every headland and island is marked in his chart. Mr. Babbage set himself to consider whether it were not possible to substitute for the perturbable processes of the intellect the unerring movements of mechanism in the preparation of logarithmic tables. The idea was not a new one—Pascal and other eminent mathematicians having projected similar contrivances. Hitherto, however, nothing had been accomplished, and thus the work to be achieved was one of invention, and not of improvement. As a mathematician, he was intimately conversant with the fixed laws which govern the generation of a particular set of numbers from any other given combination. He, therefore, had next to qualify himself, by a study of the resources of engineering, for judging how far the construction of such an engine was possible. For this purpose he visited the various centres of machine labor, as well on the continent as in England, inspected and compared wheels, levers, valves, &c., studied their various functions, and on his return, in 1821, undertook to direct the construction of a calculating machine for the government. It may be mentioned, in passing, that this tour of inspection gave occasion to his work on the "Economy of Manufactures," a subject then new to literary treatment, in which he opened up a field of illustration which has since been ranged by a multitude of writers. By 1833, a portion of the machine was put together, and it was found to perform its work with all the precision that had been predicted of it. It both calculated the sums given into it, and delivered the result perfectly printed at one of its issues. It would compute with 4,000 figures, and calculate the numerical value of any algebraic function, and would also, at any period previously fixed upon, contingent upon certain events, cease to tabulate that function, and commence the calculation of a different one. By its aid he prepared his "Tables of Logarithms of the Natural Numbers," from 1 to 108,000, a work whose facile arrangement and unparalleled accuracy was received with gratitude throughout Europe, into the languages of which it was speedily translated. Mr. Babbage was now, in 1828, called by his own university to fill the chair of its mathematical professorship, where once Sir Isaac Newton had taught, and continued to discharge the duties of that office for eleven years. During this period he devoted all his leisure to the perfection of his machine, and

made so many improvements in it, that the cost of the mechanism was swelled to £17,000, although the inventor received no direct remuneration for his own skill and services. In 1833, for some reason at present unexplained, the construction of the calculating machine was suspended, and yet remains so. Mr. Babbage is a member of the chief learned societies of London and Edinburgh, and his contributions to their "Transactions" have been considerable. He has also published a fragment, which he calls "A Ninth Bridgewater Treatise," a volunteer production, designed at once to refute the assertion made by the first writer in that series, that ardent devotion to mathematical studies is unfavorable to faith, and also to give specimens of the defensive aid which the evidences of Christianity may receive from the science of numbers. The volume is not likely to become popular; but it is very curious to note how the calculating machine is made to refute Hume's argument against miracles, which, it is known, is founded on a calculation of probabilities. Mr. Babbage has seen much of the secret workings of learned societies, and has set himself heartily to denounce their abuses, and the spirit of clique by which they are nearly all pervaded. Familiarity with these evils appears to have disposed him to take a desponding view of the state of science in England, a state of mind which, openly expressed in his volume called "The Decline of Science," is still betrayed in his last work, "The Great Exhibition," published in 1851.

BADEN, LOUIS, Grand Duke of, the eldest son of Charles Leopold Frederick, the late duke, by Sophia Wilhelmina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus IV., of Sweden, was born in 1822, and succeeded to the sovereignty of the duchy, April 24, 1852. He is, unfortunately, in a state of mental incapacity, and the government has been intrusted to his next brother, Prince Frederick, duke of Zaehringe, born in 1826, as regent.

BAILEY, E. H., an English sculptor, was born at Bristol, in 1788. He studied his art in London, under the celebrated Flaxman, and was elected a royal academician in 1820. Mr. Bailey has produced many works of a high character. His "Eve at the Fountain," "Eve listening to the Voice," "Psyche," and "Helen," possess great merit.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, an English poet, son of the proprietor of the "Nottingham Mercury," was born in 1816. In 1839, he published a poem called "Festus," which gained a considerable amount of popularity, and which has since been followed by "The Angel World." Mr. Bailey is at the bar, but has never practised.

BAKER, OSMAN C., a bishop of the methodist episcopal church, was born at Marlow, in the state of New Hampshire, in the year 1812. Having at an early age, made a profession of religion, in connection with the methodist episcopal church, he was, according to the usages of that church, licensed as an exhorter in 1829, and as a preacher in 1830. The same year, he entered a college in Indiana, but remained there only three years in consequence of his feeble health. In 1834, he was elected teacher in the conference seminary at Newbury, Vermont, and was appointed principal of the same in 1839. In 1844, he retired from the seminary, entered the regular work of the ministry, and was stationed at Rochester, New Hampshire, afterward at Manchester, in the same state, and at the expiration of a year he was appointed presiding elder over the Dover district. In 1847, he was elected professor in the

Methodist General Biblical Institute, where he has remained during the last five years. His church has testified its sense of his high abilities by twice-electing him a delegate to the general conference. He was conference-secretary for a number of years; and, finally, at the general conference held in Boston, in May, 1852, he was elected to the office in the church which he now holds.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, a distinguished American author and historian, and a prominent member of the democratic party of the United States, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1800. His father, who was himself an author and a doctor of divinity, gave to his son's mind the bent and disposition which in after-years conducted him to celebrity, position, and power. Not yet seventeen, Mr. Bancroft graduated at Harvard college, with honors, and soon entered upon a course of literary pursuits, having as their ultimate end the profession of an historian. In 1818, he went to Europe, and there studied at Göttingen and Berlin, enjoying the high advantages of the most thorough system of instruction and the society of distinguished and cultivated men. After an absence of four years, during which he travelled in England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he returned to the United States. His first sphere of labor was naturally in accordance with his previous life, and he was appointed tutor of Greek in Harvard college. A love of intellectual independence and the desire to engraft upon the academic system in New England the German method of instruction, led him in company with a literary friend, to separate labors in the field of instruction, which were pursued for some time in the interior of New England, but afterward abandoned for duties of a more public and permanent character. During the interval of severer labors, Mr. Bancroft made many contributions to American literature, especially from the stores of German thought and intellect, then comparatively sealed, even to educated men in the United States. He early adopted decided political opinions, attaching himself to the democratic party, in whose behalf his first vote was cast. In 1826, in a public oration, afterward published, he announced as his creed "universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy;" and in the ranks of the liberal party he rose to political preferment and distinction rarely attained by one whose career at the outset was so purely that of a scholar. In 1834, Mr. Bancroft published the first volume of his "History of the United States," a work to which he had long devoted his thoughts and researches and in which he laid the foundation of a reputation at once permanent and universal. The first and two succeeding volumes of the work, comprising the colonial history of the country, were hailed with the highest satisfaction, as exhibiting for the first time, in a profound and philosophical manner, not only the facts but the ideas and principles of American history. In January, 1838, Mr. Bancroft received from President Van Buren the appointment of collector of the port of Boston, a post of more responsibility than profit, which he occupied until the year 1841, discharging its duties with a fidelity which proved that a man of letters may also be a man of business, in the strictest sense of the term. In 1844, he was the candidate of the democracy of Massachusetts for the office of governor of that state; and, though the party was in the minority, his unusually large vote, greater than that which any other democratic candidate has since received, attested his popularity. In the spring of

1845, Mr. Bancroft was called by President Polk to a seat in the cabinet, and the administration of the navy department, over which he presided with an energy and efficiency, which, notwithstanding the short period of his connection with it, perpetuated themselves in numerous reforms and improvements, of lasting utility to the naval service. In 1846, he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and there represented the United States, until succeeded by Mr. Abbott Lawrence, in 1849. In England, the *prestige* of Mr. Bancroft's literary reputation and his high social qualities contributed to enhance the popularity and respect which attached to him during his entire diplomatic career, which was one of complete satisfaction to the government which he represented and to that to which he was accredited. On his return, he fixed his residence in the city of New York, and resumed more actively the prosecution of his historical labors. The fourth volume of his history appeared early in the present year, 1852. It includes the opening scenes of the great drama of American independence, and amply sustains the interest and dignity of the work by which Mr. Bancroft has inseparably linked his name with the annals and the fame of his country.

BANGS, NATHAN, D. D., clergyman, born in the town of Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, May 2, 1778, commenced life as a schoolmaster and surveyor, which occupation he continued to pursue for about four years, in the course of which he went to Upper Canada. In 1801, being in the twenty-third year of his age, he entered the itinerant ministry of the methodist episcopal church. In this work, he continued to travel through the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, from Detroit to Quebec, for about seven years. In 1808, he returned to the United States, and had charge of several circuits, stations, and districts, until 1820, when he was elected agent and editor of the Methodist Book Concern. In this office he remained eight years, when he became editor, by appointment of the General Conference, of the "Christian Advocate and Journal," and also editor of all the books issued from the church establishment. Four years after, he was appointed editor of the "Quarterly Review," and continued in his office of editing the books generally. In 1836, he was elected corresponding secretary of the missionary society of the methodist episcopal church, and in 1840, re-elected to the same office, which he resigned in 1841, upon receiving the appointment of president of the Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. In 1843, he resigned the latter office, and has since had charge of various churches in New York and Brooklyn, and is now presiding-elder of the New York east district. Mr. Bangs is the author of "The Errors of Hopkinsianism," "Predestination Examined," "Reformer Reformed," "Life of the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson," "History of Missions," "An Original Church of Christ," "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church," "Emancipation," "State, Prospects and Responsibilities of the Methodist Episcopal Church," "Letters on Sanctification," and has contributed largely to the periodical literature of the church.

BARAGUAY, D'HILLIERS, a French soldier and politician, fought and bled for his country under Napoleon, and subsequently took an active part in the conquest and pacification of Algeria. He was one of the first to welcome the proclamation of the republic of 1848. He sub-

sequently accepted the chief command of the force destined for the protection of the Assembly, but resigned his office upon a point of personal honor.

BARBIER, HENRI AUGUSTE, a French poet, was born at Paris in 1805. He first brought himself into public notice after the revolution of July, 1830, by a public satire, entitled "La Curée," published in the "Reone de Paris," directed against those who reaped the fruits of the victory, without sharing in the perils of the contest. "L'Idole" and "La Popularite" shortly followed; and in 1833, he published a collection of poems on Italy, under the title of "Il Pianto;" and in 1837, "Lazare," a satire on the English. In 1840, he published a collection, entitled "Nouvelles Satires."

BARING, SIR FRANCIS THORNHILL, baronet, first lord of the admiralty, privy councillor, and M. P. for Portsmouth for about thirty years, was educated at Oxford, and called to the bar in 1823. He has had considerable official experience; he was a lord of the treasury from 1830 to 1834, from which latter year to 1839 he was one of the joint secretaries; he became chancellor of the exchequer in 1839, and retained that office till the autumn of 1841; he was then, with his party, for awhile out of office, but in 1849 was appointed first lord of the admiralty. He is a member of the celebrated commercial family, and is regarded as a whig politician of business habits, rather than a great orator or political genius.

BARING, THOMAS, is the son of Sir Thomas Baring, of Larkbeare, Devon, who was brother to the founder of the present house of Ashburton. Mr. Thomas Baring early engaged in those mercantile pursuits in which all his family have won a name, and entered into political life in the year 1835, when he was elected to represent the constituency of Yarmouth in parliament, and sat till 1837. In the general election of that year he regained his seat, but a petition was presented against his election, which resulted in a new contest unfavorable to Mr. Baring. In 1843, upon the decease of Sir Matthew Wood, he became a candidate for the honor of representing the city of London, when he had for his opponent Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll, Mr. Baring was in a minority of 156. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the bench, in April, 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he still represents. In politics, Mr. Thomas Baring is a conservative. He was thus opposed to his brother Francis, the late whig chancellor of the exchequer, during his parliamentary career. It is, however, as a capitalist and member of a house connected with some of the greatest monetary operations of the age, that he is most widely known.

BARNUM, P. T., was born in Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. Mr. Barnum is literally a self-made man. On the death of his father, in 1826, he found himself without a cent, and compelled to struggle alone through the world. He commenced life as clerk in a country store, and married at the age of nineteen. He published a newspaper several years in his native town, where he was fined and imprisoned for publishing his opinions too freely. Afterward he tried mercantile business on his own account, in both Connecticut and New York, with indifferent success. In 1835, he became engaged in a strolling exhibition; afterward in a circus, &c.; and in 1842, bought the American

museum in New York. This establishment began to thrive immensely under his management. In 1843, he picked up General Tom Thumb; exhibited him in his museum a year, then took him to Europe, where he remained three years, appearing before all the principal courts and monarchs of the old world, and returned with a fortune to his native country. In 1850, he engaged Jenny Lind, and with her made the most triumphant and successful musical tour ever known, clearing some $500,000 in nine months, after paying that lady over $300,000. Mr. Barnum has built a magnificent oriental villa, called Iranistan, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he resides with his family, still keeping an oversight of his museum, and many other successful operations in which he is engaged.

BARROT, ODILLON, an ex-minister of state in France, was born at Villefort, July 19, 1790. His father was successively deputy in the first constituent assembly, in the convention, in the council of five hundred, and in the legislative body. Odillon Barrot was a barrister, practising at the court of cassation from 1811 to 1831. A popular journal says of him, that "half of his life has been spent in the arena of politics. He was a very young man when he first entered the chamber of deputies, in the time of Louis XVIII., having already acquired a high reputation as one of the most eloquent pleaders at the French bar. He had everything in his favor—countenance, figure, voice, gesture, and great tact united with energy. He soon exercised a considerable amount of influence in the chamber, and was in time looked upon as the Demosthenes of the liberal opposition. Often and often the ministers of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. endeavored to conciliate him; the latter even offered him places and pensions, but he preferred independence, and never yielded. M. de Villèle, the predecessor of Polignac, endeavored to crush the opposition; but Odillon Barrot worried Villèle so unmercifully, that he was compelled to yield. On the 26th of July, 1830, the ordinances—the memorable ordinances—appeared in the 'Moniteur,' and Odillon Barrot immediately repaired to the house of M. Dupin, where several other deputies were already assembled, and where he proposed that energetic protest which was to put arms into the hands of the citizens, and determine them to resist oppression. On the following day, M. Barrot declared, at a meeting of deputies, 'that every tie which attached France to the throne of the Bourbons was broken, and that the nation must appeal to insurrection against an authority that had trampled on every law.' At one time, during the revolution of 1830, matters wore so gloomy an aspect for the popular cause, that the deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection were reduced to eight in number. M. O. Barrot was one of those eight. When the revolution was triumphant, and the king, having quitted St. Cloud, had resolved to make a stand at Rambouillet, Odillon Barrot, Schonen, and Maison, were the three commissioners appointed by the provisional government to intimate that the crown-jewels would be restored to the royal family on condition of an immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was accepted, and Odillon Barrot accompanied the king to the ship. Louis Philippe had not long been seated on the French throne, when it became apparent that he treated the charter as so much waste-paper. Odillon Barrot was among the first to raise his voice in the chamber of

deputies against a reactionary policy. In 1839, he visited England, and pushed his tour into Scotland; and, during his sojourn in Great Britain, he frequently expressed his desire that a permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. But when the Thiers administration was formed in 1840, M. Odillon Barrot gave it his support, and joined in the war-cry of 'La perfide Albion!' but no sooner had the Thiers cabinet fallen, than Barrot's eyes were opened to the duplicity of the king, toward whom, from that instant, he became bitterly hostile. He was foremost in getting up the agitation in favor of reform, and he attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the revolution of 1848, and the downfall of Louis Philippe; but he did not foresee the results to which the agitation, partly aroused by himself, was inevitably to lead, for he stopped short in the middle, and accepted the task of forming a cabinet in company with Thiers, and supported the rights of the count of Paris to the throne, and those of the duchess of Orleans to the regency." Under Louis Napoleon, he was some time a minister, and conducted the government of France with success till the French president's policy required other agents.

BARRY, SIR CHARLES, R. A., the architect of the new houses of parliament, was born in May, 1795, in Westminster. At an early age he was sent to school in Leicestershire, and on his return to London he made up his mind to be an architect, and accordingly was bound apprentice to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, architects of Lambeth, but it was his earnest wish to study abroad. His father having died, leaving him a slender portion, he resolved to devote a portion of his time and money to continental travel, and left England in 1817, at the age of twenty-two. He was not long in any anxiety as to his studies. In Italy the beauty and expressive power of his drawings attracted the attention of an Englishman of fortune about to visit Egypt, who offered the young student to bear him, free of all expense, as his companion, if he would afford him the benefit of his pencil. The offer was accepted; and, after a considerable stay in Egypt, he returned to Rome. He then travelled in Greece and returned to England, after an absence of about three years and a half. Soon after his arrival, the design for a church at Brighton was thrown open to competition, and Mr. Barry was the successful competitor. For the Manchester Athenæum, a building in the Grecian style, he was also the successful candidate; but the most beautiful of all his works was the grammar-school of King Edward VI., at Birmingham. His first work in London was the Travellers' Club, followed by the College of Surgeons and the Reform Club. In 1834, the old houses of parliament were burned, and when the design for a new building was thrown open to competition, Mr. Barry's was adjudged the best. The work was commenced in 1840; and the sum of £1,401,036 has been expended on the building, but it is not yet wholly completed. Her majesty opened the Victoria tower and royal gallery, in state, on the 3d of February, 1852, when she conferred the honor of knighthood on the architect. He was elected a royal academician in 1842, and has at various periods been elected a member of many foreign societies. His architectural works are numerous.

BARTHELEMY, ST. HILAIRE, a French politician, who acted as secretary to the provisional government of 1848, was born at Paris in 1792. He is a member of the Institute; and since 1830 has been

known as one of the first political writers of his time. He was one of the journalists who gave the signal for the barricades of July, and was afterward a coadjutor of Armand Carrel, of the "National." He was thus early known to entertain republican opinions, and when the revolution of February occurred, he was chosen deputy of the Seine-et-Oise in the assembly which founded the republic.

BAIRD, REV. ROBERT, D. D., an American author and clergyman of the presbyterian church, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 6, 1798. His classical studies were prosecuted at Uniontown; his college course, at Washington and Jefferson colleges, in his native state; at the latter of which he received his first degree in 1818. After spending a year at Bellefont as principal of an academy, he studied theology in the seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and was licensed to preach in 1822 by the presbytery of New Brunswick. Having served as tutor in the college of New Jersey for one year, he founded a grammar-school at Princeton, and spent more than five years in conducting it. In 1828, he entered upon an active career in connection with some of those religious enterprises which are so striking a characteristic of our times, first as agent for the American Bible Society, then during a longer period for the Missionary Society of New Jersey, where he did much to lay the foundation of the present school system of that state. He next spent five years and a half in the service of the American Sunday-School Union, visiting all parts of the country, in furtherance of the objects of that institution. In 1835, he left the United States, and for eight years and a half labored for the accomplishment of a mission of Christian benevolence in Europe, in promoting the revival of the protestant faith in the southern countries of Europe, and in advancing the cause of temperance in the northern countries. In 1843, he returned to the United States, where he continued to occupy the office of corresponding secretary to the Foreign Evangelical Society (now merged in the American and Foreign Christian Union). In 1842, he received the degree of D. D. from his alma-mater. Dr. Baird has published the following works: "A View of the Valley of the Mississippi" (Philadelphia, 1832); "History of the Temperance Societies" (in French, Paris, 1836—translated since into German, Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, and Russ); "Religion in America" (Glasgow, 1842—which has also been translated into French, German, Dutch, and Swedish); "Protestantism in Italy" (Boston, 1845); "The Christian Retrospect and Register" (New York, 1851). Besides these works, Dr. Baird has written two or three memoirs of useful Christians, and a large number of articles in the reviews and newspapers of America and Europe.

BATHIANY, COUNT CASIMIR, an ex-minister of Hungary, belongs to an ancient noble family, which has given palatines, archbishops, generals, and embassadors, to its country. The chief landed estates are in the hands of the prince Bathiany of the elder line, who never meddles with politics. On his death, the estates should in law descend to Count Gustavus, long resident in England, and the subject of this sketch, till lately Kossuth's fellow-exile at Kutaiah. Count Casimir received, according to the custom promoted by Austrian policy among the nobility, an anti-national education, and passed many years in the highest circles of European society. He returned to his native Hungary, and from the period of 1839 until the revolution, devoted himself to his

duties in the house of peers. In 1848, as lord-lieutenant of the county of Baranyer, he took an active part in the organization and equipment of a national guard; and when the fortress of Esseg rebelled against the national government, he led a force against it, and took it. In the following year, he acted as commander of the troops at Esseg, and distinguished himself by bravery and skill. By a traitorous device, he was sent to Debreczin, on a mission, and after his departure the fortress surrendered. He served in Perczel's campaign against the Servians, and was present at the taking of St. Thomas by storm. In April, 1849, he accepted from Kossuth the department of foreign affairs. On the surrender of Georgey's army, he shared the captivity of Kossuth, and now lives privately in Paris.

BAVARIA. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the second King of, born November 28, 1811, took the reins of government March 21, 1848, on the abdication of his father (the patron of Lola Montes). He is married to a princess of Prussia, who was born in 1825, and has two sons, the eldest of whom, Louis, born August 25, 1825, is heir to the throne. Maximilian's brother, Otho, is king of Greece.

BEKKER, IMMANUEL, the eminent philologist, was born in Berlin, in 1785. He studied at Halle, under the celebrated Wolf, who declared him the only person capable of continuing his researches in philology. Shortly after receiving the appointment of professor of the new academy of Berlin, he set out for Paris, where he spent two years examining the manuscripts in the library. In 1815, he was elected a member of the Berlin academy of sciences, and in 1817, he was sent to Italy for the purpose of making philological researches. In 1820, he paid a visit to the universities of England. He is now professor at the university of Berlin. Bekker has published editions of the Altic orators, Photius, and some of the Greek grammarians. He has also edited several of the Byzantine historians, in the series published at Bonn, and the scholiæ to Aristotle, the Iliad, Tacitus, and several other authors.

BELGIANS, LEOPOLD, King of the, born December 16, 1790, prince of Saxe-Coburg, married November 6, 1817, to the princess Charlotte, only child of George the Fourth of England; elected king of the Belgians on the 4th of June, and mounted the throne of that kingdom July 21, 1831; married, secondly, August 9, 1832, to Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, then king of the French, by whom he has three children, the eldest of whom, Leopold, born April 9, 1832, is his heir.

BERANGER, PIERRE-JEAN DE, the great French song-writer, was born in Paris, on the 17th August, 1780, in the house of his grandfather, a poor tailor, under whose care he remained until nine years old, at which time he went to live with an aunt, who kept a small inn in the suburbs of Peronne. He here served as tavern-boy, until the age of fourteen, when he was apprenticed to a printer in that place. He shortly after entered the Institute Patriotique, a school organized upon the system of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, founded by M. Ballue de Bellangise, a member of the old legislative assembly. At the age of seventeen, he returned to his father, at Paris, where he tried his hand at comedy, epic, religious poetry, &c., &c., all of which fortunately found their way to the fire. Disgusted with his poverty and want of success, he determined to go to Egypt, then in the possession of the

French army, but the account of a returned member of the expedition caused him to abandon the project. "In 1803, without resources, tired of fallacious hopes, versifying without aim and without encouragement, I conceived the idea—and how many similar ideas have remained without results!—I conceived the idea of enclosing all my crude poems to M. Lucien Bonaparte, already celebrated for his great oratorical talents, and for his love of literature and the arts. My letter accompanying them was worthy of a young ultra-republican brain. How well I remember it! It bore impress of pride wounded by the necessity of having recourse to a protector. Poor, unknown, so often disappointed, I could scarcely count upon the success of a step which no one seconded." Three days after, M. Lucien Bonaparte sent for the poet, encouraged, advised, and assisted him more substantially, and shortly after, being obliged to leave France, he sent him from Rome an order to receive and use the salary coming to him as member of the institute. For two years, 1805–'6, Béranger assisted in editing the "Annales des Musée," and in 1809, by the aid of M. Arnault, he obtained the post of copying-clerk in the office of the secretary of the university, with a salary of 1,200 francs. His reception as a member of the *Caveau* in 1813, which obliged him to pay his initiation fee in verse, determined his vocation, and toward the end of 1815, when his first collection of songs appeared, they had already passed from hand to hand, and were known and appreciated by the public. His second collection, which appeared in 1821, cost him his place, and three months' imprisonment. His third collection, published in 1828, subjected him to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs. The fine was paid by the liberal party in France, and behind the bars of *la Force* the prisoner pointed new arrows, yet more deadly, and continued against the government that war to the knife, which the people finished in three days. After having assisted as much as any one in winning the battle, Béranger refused his share of the spoils of the victory. His friends, become ministers, vainly wished to load him with titles and offices, he retired, first to Passy, then to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, since when, he has completed what he calls his "Memoires Chantants," by the publication of his fourth and last collection. Louis Philippe proved to be no more favorable to free expression in type than his relations, the elder Bourbons; but in all ill-fortune, Béranger still had his good temper and his muse to console him, and manfully lived through the evil days. When the revolution of 1848 resulted in the republic, his great popularity, and the general esteem in which he was held, led to his being elected a member of the national assembly. From the duties of this heavy post, he pleaded age and the claims of his muse as an exemption; and he still lives, enjoying a ripe old age, free from the cares of politics, or the vexations of party. He is said for some years past to have been engaged upon a "Dictionaire Historique," where, under the name of each political or literary notability, young or old, he intends to class his *souvenirs* and such judgment as he has formed or borrowed from competent authority. "Who knows, that it may not be through this work of my old age, that my name may survive me. It would be amusing if posterity should say, 'The *judicious*, the *grave* Béranger!'—and why not?" A superb edition of his works, beautifully illustrated, was published in two volumes, 8vo, Paris, 1847.

BERESFORD, WILLIAM, the secretary-at-war in the present administration of England, born in 1798, was educated at Eton, and went at a very early age to Oxford, and immediately after entered the army as a cornet in the 9th lancers. In 1825, he was gazetted to an unattached company, by purchase; and in the beginning of the following year, he exchanged to full pay as a captain in the 12th lancers. In December of that year, he marched out of Hounslow barracks in command of a squadron of that regiment *en route* to Portugal, in the expedition sent out by Mr. Canning, and was the first cavalry officer that landed at Lisbon. He remained in the 12th lancers till January, 1831, when he received his promotion as a major unattached. In 1841, he was returned for the borough of Harwich, and during the time that he represented that borough, he gained the character for consistent principles and determined energy, which induced the protectionist party in North Essex to select him as their candidate. In 1845, he took the most prominent part in opposing Sir Robert Peel's permanent endowment of Maynooth; and in 1846, when the same minister brought forward his measure for a repeal of the corn-laws, he immediately attached himself to his old brother-officer, Lord George Bentinck, and proved himself instrumental in forming that party in the house of commons which so determinedly and unflinchingly resisted every free-trade measure, and finally expelled Sir Robert Peel from power. The party, when formed, unanimously requested Mr. Beresford to undertake the parliamentary management of that opposition; and he continued his zealous and energetic exertions in that position as head of the staff during six successive and arduous sessions. On the formation of the present administration, Lord Derby at once nominated him to the office of secretary-at-war.

BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO, DON SALVADOR, a Spanish poet, was born at Cadiz, in 1817. He pursued his studies at the university of Seville, where he graduated a licenciate and doctor of laws. He afterward became one of the editors of the "Revista de Madrid" (Madrid Review), a very interesting publication, in which he gave to the world many of his productions. His lines on the death of Don José Musso y Valiente are much admired.

BERLIOZ, HECTOR, the composer, was born in 1803, at La Côte St. André, in France. He commenced the study of medicine at the desire of his father, but he had been seized with a passion for music, and abandoned his studies at the end of a year. Being discarded by his father, he was obliged to obtain a livelihood by singing in the chorus at the Théâtre de Nouveautés; and in the meantime he pursued his musical studies under Reicha and Lesueur, at the conservatoire. In 1830, he made a journey to Italy, where he spent two years. After his return to Paris, he devoted much of his time to composition, and has produced many symphonies and operas, about the merits of which there has been much difference of opinion. Some have thought them extravagant and incoherent medleys; while Listz was of opinion that some of them possessed high merit, and Paginini testified his sense of the composer's genius, by presenting him with an order on his banker for 20,000 francs.

BERRYER, M., a French politician, began his career at the bar, where he achieved the most signal success. He has ever been a dis-

tinguished member of the legitimist party. At the restoration, he exerted himself most energetically to moderate the rule of the Bourbons, and was one of the defenders of Marshal Ney. Neither the monarchy of July nor the republic has seen the least wavering in his opinions; and at this moment he is one of the councillors and agents of the Comte de Chambord, the legitimist pretender to the government of France.

BETHUNE, GEORGE W., an American author and divine, of the Dutch-reformed church, was born in New York, March, 1805. In 1826, he entered the ministry of the presbyterian church, from which he passed, in 1827, to that of the Dutch-reformed church of North America, in which communion he has since continued. His ministerial labors were in the state of New York, at Rhinebeck and Utica, until 1834, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1849, in which year he came to Brooklyn, where he is now a pastor. Mr. Bethune has been offered the chaplaincy of the United States military academy at West Point, and the chancellorship of the New York university, and other honorable appointments, which he has considered it his duty to decline. He is the author of several works of a religious character: "The Fruit of the Spirit," "Early Lost, Early Saved," "The History of a Penitent," some volumes of sermons, orations, &c., and a collection of poems, entitled "Lays of Love and Faith." Dr. Bethune is one of the most fervid yet chaste orators in the American pulpit, and his written style is eloquent, and marked frequently by remarkable verbal felicities.

BILLAULT, M., formerly an advocate of Nantes, and ex-deputy for the Loire Inférieure, aspired to the ministry when the revolution of February broke out. Scarcely had he entered the chamber before he commenced a somewhat rigid opposition to the ministry on all points, and particularly with regard to the relations of France with foreign powers. He then followed in the train of M. Thiers; afterward, aided by M. Dufaure, he undertook a progressive opposition, which led him to be regarded at the palace as a person who must be conciliated in some way. The means chosen consisted of an offer of the law business of the duke d'Aumale, the most wealthy prince of the family. This connection was accepted, to the great scandal of the political friends of the honorable member. He then consulted, pleaded, and pursued pleasure (freely enough, it is said), but none the less kept up a rash and severe warfare against the corruption and frauds under which Guizot fell—at the same time, royalty. Around the new *régime* he unhesitatingly rallied, declaring, from the first days of March, that, "in his opinion, we must definitively endow our country with a democratic government, at once strong and tranquil; and to this all his efforts would tend."

BINNEY, THOMAS, a popular nonconformist preacher, is one of the most prominent leaders of the Independent connection. He is a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; was educated for the ministry at Wynardley, Hertfordshire, at the academy endowed by Mr. Coward, and in due course became minister of St. James's-street chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight. In 1829, he removed to London, to become the minister of the congregation then meeting in a spacious hall over the Weigh-House in Little Eastcheap, where was formerly placed the king's beam, with which foreign merchandise brought to the port of London was

weighed. In 1833, the congregation had increased to an extent which made it necessary to obtain a new place of meeting, and the foundation stone of the new Weigh-House chapel, in Fish-street-hill, was laid. The address which Mr. Binney then delivered, remarkable for the boldness and decision of its assertions, took effect in the actually excited state of men's minds; and its author was constituted a public man by the pointed attacks of the clergy, from the bishop of London and Henry Melville downward. In 1836, he assisted in founding the Colonial Missionary Society, and has subsequently been prominently engaged in all the affairs of his denomination. He has travelled in America, and written a few biographical works, beside innumerable pulpit exercises and religious brochures. He has, however, achieved most reputation in the pulpit, where he proves attractive less by the charm of oratory than by the employment of clear and original thought in scriptural exposition, a breadth in the treatment of his subjects, and the largeness of his sympathy with human nature.

BIRD, Dr. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, an American novelist, born in 1803, and educated in Philadelphia, began his career as a writer of tragedies, of which three were successful on the American stage. The titles were, "The Gladiator," "Oraloosa," and "The Broker of Bogota." Their popularity, however, did not prevent him from turning to another literary walk; and, in 1834, we find him publishing a romance, "Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest," a Mexican story. In the following year appeared "The Infidel; or, the Fall of Mexico," also a romance, forming a kind of sequel to his first production. Before many months had passed, Dr. Bird came again into the literary arena, with "The Hawks of Hawks Hollow," which in its turn was followed, in 1836, by "Nick of the Woods," and subsequently by "Peter Pilgrim," and, in 1839, by "The Adventures of Robin Day." After the publication of this work, the author seems to have given up literature for the life of a great farmer.

BISHOP, SIR HENRY ROWLEY, the only musical composer on whom the compliment of knighthood has been conferred. He is professor of music in the university of Oxford, to which dignity he was elected in 1848; and enjoys the degree of bachelor of music from the same institution. He conducted the Ancient Concerts for several years, and is the author of numerous successful musical compositions.

BIXIO, M., a French physician and legislator, and a distinguished naturalist, who has devoted his scientific knowledge to the service of agriculture by founding the Maison Rustique of the nineteenth century, and by encouraging every attempt to do away with the old senseless routine. M. Bixio accepted of the government of the republic an extraordinary mission to Turin, but soon asked permission to return and take part in the labors of the national assembly.

BLAIR, FRANCIS, P., an editor and politician, is the son of James Blair, who was attorney-general of the state of Kentucky. His father was of a Scotch family, of which the celebrated Hugh Blair was also a member, and his mother belonged to the Preston family, who followed King William to Ireland, whence their descendants emigrated to Virginia. F. P. Blair was born at Abingdon, Virginia, April 12th, 1791. He graduated at the age of twenty at Transylvania university, Kentucky, and was soon after appointed clerk of the supreme court

of the state. In 1828, he was elected by the legislature president of the bank of Kentucky, which office he resigned when invited by General Jackson, in 1830, to establish the "Globe" newspaper at Washington, as the official journal of his administration. Mr. Blair first became known as a public writer in the controversy arising out of the attempt of the state of Kentucky to throw off the bank of the United States, by taxing the branches of that institution within its jurisdiction. The contest, which lasted for ten years, involved the right of the legislature to change the laws enforcing contracts, its right to abolish imprisonment for debt, to extend the replevin laws, and other important questions. Mr. Blair advocated the power of the people through their representatives to modify the remedial laws, without reference to pre-existing contracts, to hold the judges to responsibility by removal, and the judicial system under control, by repeal and modification. The struggle resulted in the triumph of the bank party. But a new direction was given to the controversy: the question became a national one, to be tested by the vote of the whole confederacy; and in this issue the constitutionality of the bank was a prominent feature. Its fall, during the administration of General Jackson was followed by a reform in Kentucky, upon the principles advocated by Mr. Blair. As editor of the "Globe," he maintained during General Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administration, and down to Mr. Polk's inauguration, the principles of the cause to which he had always been attached. On Mr. Polk's accession, he surrendered his press, declined a foreign mission which was tendered him, and retired to his farm in Maryland. He has since taken no part in politics except that of opposing the extension of slavery to the free territory of the United States.

BLANC, LOUIS, a political theorist, whose writings contributed powerfully to hasten the French revolution of February, was born at Madrid, in 1813, and is of Corsican extraction, his mother being sister to the celebrated Pozzo di Borgo. He was remarkable at college for his great natural talents and perseverance in study, and proposed to himself the diplomatic profession, in which his uncle had acquired fame. His figure is that of a boy of twelve, and has caused him more than once to occupy a very ludicrous situation. Having been appointed secretary to his cousin, he first appeared on the stage of public life by attending one of the parties of the famous duchess de Bino. The report of his talents and pretensions had preceded him thither, and his appearance was looked for with curiosity. He was presented by the veteran Pozzo himself, and on the announcement of the well-known name, all eyes were directed to the uncle, whose portly form concealed the meager dimensions of the new-comer. Arrived at the head of the room, the old embassador said to the duchess, "Permit me to introduce to your notice my nephew." The lady raised herself with a languid air from the sofa, and exclaimed in a tone of sweet bewilderment, "Where is he? I should be delighted to see him." That very evening Louis Blanc told his uncle that he resigned all pretensions to the post which had been obtained for him with so much difficulty, and resolved to devote his talents to the service of those to whom they might be of value. The result of this unfortunate *soirée* may be traced in every line of his book, "The History of Ten Years," which Louis Philippe was often heard to declare acted as a battering-ram to the bulwarks of

loyalty in France. The humble employment of clerk in a notary's office was the first resource that offered itself to the man of genius. He subsequently found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterward made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. With the revolution of February, an opportunity offered to put in practice the doctrines he had advocated in his recent work, "The Organization of Labor." He proposed, by means of a government loan, to create social workshops in all the most important branches of national industry, the workmen in which should receive equal wages, the government relying on the point of honor, instead of competition, to secure hard work. The gains were to form a general fund, one fourth of which was to be reserved, a second portion to be given to the workmen, a third to form a fund for the old, the wounded, and the sick, and the last fourth to be applied to the *amortissement* of the capital. The new workshops were to remain during one year under the control of the government, after which they were to be regulated by directors elected by the workmen themselves. The experiment was made; a number of the least efficient workmen sauntered about the *ateliers* in the day, and listened to the glowing declamation of Louis Blanc in the evening; but the certain ruin delayed not; immense sums were sunk in the experiment, which ended in recrimination and general disgust. Louis Blanc was a member of the provisional government from February to May. On the meeting of the national assembly, the executive committee superseded that body, and this politician was not included among its members, but went into opposition. He was strongly suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy which led to the attack in the assembly, May 15. He was certainly carried in triumph on the shoulders of the insurgents, and his name was on the list of the new government. In September, the assembly ordered the prosecution of M. Louis Blanc for conspiracy, and that gentleman immediately took the train for Ghent, on his way to England, where he has since remained.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, bishop of London, born 1786. Having been educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, he was third wrangler and senior medallist in 1808, and subsequently a fellow of his college. After taking orders, he became successively archdeacon of Colchester, in Kent, and rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in London, and was consecrated bishop of Chester in 1824, from which see he was translated to that of London in 1828. Bishop Blomfield is provincial dean of Canterbury, dean of the chapels royal, rector of Sion college, the East India college, and Harrow school; a governor of King's college, London, and a commissioner on the state of the bishopries. His lordship is a sound scholar, and known to the world of letters by his editions of "Æschylus" and "Callimachus;" he is also the author of a "Manual of Family Prayers;" "Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles;" "Sermons at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate," &c. He is one of the original supporters of the new poor-law, and had a principal hand in establishing the ecclesiastical commission. He has the patronage of ninety livings, exclusively of much of that of the newly-erected churches. The annual value of his see is £11,700. Bishop Blomfield is a firm supporter of high-church doctrines; he has, with Henry of Exeter, been the most strenuous assertor of the tenet of baptismal regeneration; was one of the prelates

who protested against the elevation of the present bishop of Hereford; and, as member of the privy council, dissented from the judgment delivered by Lord Redesdale in the Gorham case. His lordship has, however, always evidenced a shrewd regard for public opinion in the time, place, and manner of asserting his favorite ideas.

BONAPARTE, LOUIS NAPOLEON, president of the French republic, claims to be the legal representative, and head of the family, of the emperor Napoleon. The present relations of the Bonaparte family are interesting, and have been thus stated: "Napoleon Bonaparte (as is well known) was the second son of C. M. Bonaparte, and he married, first, Josephine, by whom he had no issue; second, Marie-Louise, of Austria, whose only child, the Duc de Reichstadt, died in 1832, at Vienna, when the right line of the imperial family became extinct. Napoleon had four brothers, Joseph, his elder, Lucien, Louis, and Jerôme; and three sisters, Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline. Joseph, king of Spain, left two daughters, Zenaïde and Charlotte, but no sons. Lucien, prince of Canino, had no fewer than eleven children, five sons and six daughters; of whom there are still living Charles Napoleon, prince of Canino, who married his cousin Zenaïde, daughter and heiress of Joseph, by whom he has ten children, Louis Lucien, Pierre Napoleon, Antoine, Charlotte (married to Prince Gabrielli), Christine (married to Lord Dudley Stuart, M. P. for Marylebone), Lætitia (married to the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, minister-plenipotentiary to Greece), Alexandrine (married to Count Valentini), Constance (now a nun), and Jeanne (married to the Marquis Honorati). Louis, king of Holland, who married Queen Hortense, had three sons, Napoleon, Napoleon Louis, and Louis Napoleon, the last, the only survivor, and now president of the French republic. Jerôme, king of Westphalia, had two sons, Jerôme Napoleon, and Napoleon, and one daughter, Mathilde, now Princess Demidoff. Of the sisters of Napoleon, Eliza married Prince Felix Bacchiochi, and left one daughter (now married to Count Camerata); Pauline left no children; Caroline married Murat, king of Naples, and became the mother of the present Lucien Charles Murat, of Lætitia (married to Count Pepoli), and of Louise (married to Count Rasponi). This is the entire Bonaparte family. Of the brothers and sisters of the emperor, only Jerôme now remains. Of the second generation—his nephews and nieces—there are fourteen; and of the third generation, there is a still more considerable number. As will be seen from the foregoing programme, Louis Napoleon is not the head of his family by order of nature. By right of primogeniture, all the descendants of Lucien would take precedence of the heirs of Louis; but, as is well known, Lucien was in disgrace when his imperious brother had the order of succession to the empire fixed, and he and his descendants were excluded. How far this law is binding in such a new state of things as the present, is a question which the partisans of the family frequently discuss. Louis Napoleon is the only remaining male member of the families entitled by the laws of the empire (28 Floréal, an XII., and 5 Frimaire, an XIII., 1804) to the succession. The Prince of Canino is the real head of the house. The other princes of the family who are at present prominently before the public are, Pierre, brother to Canino; Napoleon, son of Jerôme, late embassador to Madrid; and Lucien Murat;" all three members of the French chamber. The president,

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then, is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the empress Josephine by her first marriage. Louis Napoleon was born at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, and his birth was announced over the empire, and in Holland, by the roar of artillery, since he, at that time, was one of the princes in the right line of succession to the empire then victoriously held by his uncle. He and the king of Rome were the only two princes of the Bonaparte family born under the shadow of the imperial dignity. Prince Louis was baptized on the 4th of November, 1810, when the ceremony was performed by Cardinal Fesch, the emperor and the empress Maria-Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendor of this scene left, as was likely, a deep impression on the mind of the boy, then only seven years old. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time at Malmaison, he was much agitated; the child wished to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then commenced the banishment of the family. Louis and his mother first lived at Augsburg, and afterward in Switzerland, the latter admitting the young exile to the rights of citizenship, and permitting his service in their small army. For awhile he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shores of the beautiful lake of Thun; and during his stay among the Alps, made excursions over the passes, knapsack on back, and alpen stock in hand. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the July revolution in Paris reached him; and when it was known that Louis Philippe had become king, he and family at once applied to be permitted to return to France, but were refused. Louis wrote to the new king of the French, and begged for permission to serve as a common soldier in the French army. The French government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Disappointed in his expectations, and a second time exiled, Louis entertained hopes of another revolution in France. But his brother and the king of Rome were both still living, and the young man of twenty-two formed no definite plan of preferring claims in opposition to those of the younger branch of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831, the two brothers left Switzerland, and settled in Tuscany. They both took part in the insurrection at Rome. The elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831. Louis accomplished a dangerous flight through Italy and France to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau. A part of his leisure in the years 1832–'35 was devoted to the publication of some books. The first appeared under the title of "Reveries Politiques," in which he declares his belief that France can be regenerated only by means of one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone can reconcile republican principles with the demands of the military spirit of the nation. Within a year or two after the publication of this work, he issued two others: "Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse," and "Manuel sur l'Artillerie." The latter is a work of considerable size, containing five hundred pages, with sixty lithographs. It was favorably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In the years 1831–'32, when the throne of Louis Philippe was still unsteady, a party in France had their eyes fixed on the Duc de Reichstadt.

According to French statements, a great part of the army was, in 1832, ready to acknowledge Napoleon II., as soon as he should appear on the frontier. A whole corps, generals and colonels included, expected him, and they had even determined, if the ex-king of Rome did not appear himself, to receive his cousin. The early death of the Duc de Reichstadt (king of Rome), July 22, 1832, frustrated these plans. Louis Napoleon, his brothers being now dead, was the legal heir of the imperial family, and succeeded to his cousin's claims, and is said to have been buoyed up in hopes of obtaining power in France by the conversations of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of the year 1835. In 1836, his plans were ripe for an attack on the fortress of Strasbourg. This town, with its strong garrison, its associations with Bonaparte, and a population not very well affected to the actual government, seemed a favorable point for the first attack. In case of success there, Louis intended to march the next day toward Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the garrisons of Alsace and Lothringen, and, if possible, to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, Louis Napoleon left Arenenberg, and went to Baden-Baden, where he saw several officers of Alsace and Lothringen, and gained over to his party Colonel Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasbourg. In August, he secretly went to that city, and there had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned into Switzerland, leaving the further arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair there, which failed so miserably, is thus told by an American writer, who gives the version as having been communicated by Louis Napoleon himself. Louis introduced himself into the city, his partisans were ready, and thus tells the rest: "At five o'clock on the morning of the 30th of October, the signal was given in the Austerlitz barracks. At the sound of the trumpets, the soldiers were aroused, and seizing their muskets and swords, they hurried impetuously down into the court-yard. They were drawn up in double line around it, and Colonel Vaudrey took his post in the centre. A short pause ensued awaiting my arrival, and a dead silence was preserved. On my appearance, I was immediately presented to the troops in a few eloquent words from their colonel. 'Soldiers,' he said, 'a great revolution begins at this moment. The nephew of the emperor is before you. He comes to put himself at your head. He is arrived on the French soil to restore to France her glory and her liberty. It is now to conquer or to die for a great cause—the cause of the people. Soldiers of the 4th regiment of artillery, may the emperor's nephew count on you?' The shout which followed this brief appeal nearly stunned me. Men and officers alike abandoned themselves to the wildest enthusiasm. Flourishing their arms with furious energy, they filled the air with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' If misgivings had ever crossed me of the fidelity of the French heart to the memory of Napoleon, they vanished for ever before the suddenness and fierceness of that demonstration. The chord was scarcely touched, and the vibration was terrific. I was deeply moved, and nearly lost my self-possession. In a few moments, I waved my hand signifying my desire to speak. Breathless silence ensued.

'Soldiers,' I said, 'it was in your regiment the emperor Napoleon, my uncle, first saw service; with you he distinguished himself at Toulon; it was your brave regiment that opened the gates of Grenoble to him, on his return from the isle of Elba. Soldiers, new destinies are reserved to you. Here,' I continued, taking the standard of the eagle from an officer near me, 'here is the symbol of French glory; it must become henceforth the symbol of liberty.' The effect of these simple words was indescribable; but the time for action had come. I gave the word to fall into column; the music struck up; and putting myself at their head, the regiment followed me to a man. Meanwhile, my adherents had been active elsewhere, and uniformly successful. Lieutenant Laity, on presenting himself, was immediately joined by the corps of engineers. The telegraph was seized without a struggle. The cannoneers commanded by M. Parquin had arrested the prefect. Every moment fresh tidings reached me of the success of the different movements that had been previously concerted. I kept steadily on my way at the head of the 4th regiment to the Finkmatt barracks, where I hoped to find the infantry ready to welcome me. Passing by the headquarters where resided the commander-in-chief of the department of the Bas Rhin, Lieutenant-General Voirol, I halted, and was enthusiastically saluted by his guard with the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' I made my way to the apartments of the general, where a brief interview took place. On leaving, I thought it necessary to give him notice that he was my prisoner, and a small detachment was assigned to this duty. From his quarters, I proceeded rapidly to the Finkmatt barracks, and although it was early in the morning, the populace were drawn out by the noise, and mingling their acclamations with those of the soldiers, they joined our *cortège* in crowds. An unlooked-for error here occurred which had a most deplorable effect on the whole enterprise, which had thus far gone on so swimmingly. We had reached the Faubourg de Pierre, when, being on foot, the head of the column lost sight of me, and instead of following the route agreed on, and proceeding at once to the ramparts, they entered a narrow lane that led direct to the barracks. Amid the noise and confusion, it was impossible to retrieve this mischance, and I took hurriedly what measures I could to provide against its worst consequences. Fearing a possible attack on my rear, I was compelled to leave a half of the regiment in the main street we had left, and hastening forward, I entered the court-yard of the infantry barracks with my officers and some four hundred men. I expected to find the regiment assembled, but the messenger intrusted with the news of my approach was prevented by some accident from reaching in time, and I found all the soldiers in their rooms occupied in preparing themselves for the Sunday's inspection. Attracted, however, by the noise, they ran to the windows, where I harangued them; and on hearing the name of Napoleon pronounced, they rushed headlong down, thronged around me, and testified by a thousand marks of devotion their enthusiasm for my cause. The battalion of the *pontonniers* and the 3d regiment of artillery, with Messrs. Poggi and Conard, and a great number of officers, at their head, were all in movement, and on their way to join me, and word was brought they were only a square off. In another moment I would have found myself at the head of five thousand men, with the people of the town everywhere in my favor, when

of a sudden, at one end of the court-yard, a disturbance arose, without those at the other extremity being able to divine the cause. Colonel Taillandier had just arrived; and on being told that the emperor's nephew was there with the 4th regiment, he could not believe such extraordinary intelligence, and his surprise was so great, that he preferred attributing it to a vulgar ambition on the part of Colonel Vaudrey, rather than to credit this unexpected resurrection of a great cause. 'Soldiers,' he exclaimed, 'you are deceived; the man who excites your enthusiasm can only be an adventurer and an impostor.' An officer of his staff cried out at the same time, 'It is not the emperor's nephew; it is the nephew of Colonel Vaudrey. I know him.' Absurd as was this announcement, it flew like lightning from mouth to mouth, and began to change the disposition of this regiment, which a moment before had been so favorable. Great numbers of the soldiers, believing themselves the dupes of an unworthy deception, became furious. Colonel Taillandier assembled them, caused the gates to be closed, and the drums to strike; while, on the other hand, the officers devoted to me gave orders to have the *générale* beaten, to bring forward the soldiers who had embraced my cause. The space we occupied was so confined, that the regiments became, as it were, confounded together, and the tumult was frightful. From moment to moment the confusion increased, and the officers of the same cause no longer recognised each other, as they all wore the same uniform. The cannoneers arrested infantry officers, and the infantry in their turn laid hold of some officers of artillery. Muskets were charged, and bayonets and sabres flashed in the air, but no blow was struck, as each feared to wound a friend. A single word from myself, or Colonel Taillandier, would have led to a regular massacre. The officers around me repeatedly offered to hew me a passage through the infantry, which could have been easily effected, but I would not consent to shed French blood in my own cause; besides, I could not believe that the 46th regiment, which a moment previously had manifested so much sympathy, could have so promptly changed their sentiments. At any risk, I determined to make an effort to recover my influence over it, and I suddenly rushed into their very midst; but in a minute I was surrounded by a triple row of bayonets, and forced to draw my sabre to parry off the blows aimed at me from every side. In another instant I should have perished by French hands, when the cannoneers, perceiving my danger, charged, and carrying me off, placed me in their ranks. Unfortunately, this movement separated me from my officers, and threw me among soldiers who doubted my identity. Another struggle ensued, and in a few minutes I was a prisoner." Such is the story of Louis Napoleon himself. He was detained a prisoner in Strasbourg from October 30th till November 9th. He was then conducted to Paris, where he saw only the prefect of police, who informed him, that on the first intelligence of his capture, his mother had come into the vicinity of Paris to try to obtain his pardon and save his life, or to excite sympathy for him. His life was spared, but he was told at the same time that he was to be sent to the United States. He protested against this; but in vain; and he was accordingly landed in this country. Here, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. In 1838, Lieutenant Laity published, with the sanction of

Louis Napoleon, a favorable account of the affair at Strasbourg, and was, in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances, which were regarded by the government as the commencement of a new conspiracy at Arenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed inclined to maintain their independence and Louis's rights as a citizen of Thurgau. On this, France sent an army to the frontier, and threatened to support her demands, if necessary, by force. The embassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French government, and under these circumstances, Louis Napoleon thought it advisable to leave Switzerland, and take refuge in England. At the end of the year 1838, he took up his residence in London; and in 1839, he published a work, entitled "Des Idées Napoliennes." In 1840, he resolved on a new attempt on the French crown. He hired an English steamer, called the "City of Edinburgh," in London, and embarking with Count Montholon, General Voision, and fifty-three other persons, on board, besides a tame eagle, they, on Thursday, the 6th of August, landed near Boulogne. They marched into the town about five o'clock in the morning, and traversed the streets, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" The first attempt they made was at the guard-house, where they summoned the troops to surrender, or join with them. The only man who did so was a young lieutenant of the 42d, who tried to induce the soldiers to accompany the prince. He, however, failed in the attempt; and as the national guard soon beat to arms, and began to muster in force, Prince Louis retreated with his followers out of the town, toward the pillar on the height above Boulogne, and there he planted a flag, with a golden eagle at the top of the staff. Finding, however, that he was hard pressed with unequal numbers, he retreated to the beach, and was captured in attempting to escape to the steamer. His followers were also taken; but one unfortunate man was shot while struggling in the waves. Prince Louis, with Count Montholon, General Voision, and others, were soon conveyed prisoners to Paris, where they were tried before the chamber of peers, on the charge of high treason. When the prince landed, he had immediately scattered printed papers, addressed to the French nation, in which he commenced by saying, that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, and that he appointed M. Thiers president of the council, and Marshal Clausel minister of war. The trial of the prince and his followers took place at the beginning of October, before upward of 160 of the peers of France, many of whom owed their elevation to his uncle, the emperor Napoleon. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the prince and Count Montholon, and made a clever defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three others, to twenty years' *détention*, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. The lieutenant who had proved traitor at Boulogne was condemned to transportation. The prince was afterward conveyed prisoner to the citadel of Ham, where, some years before, the members of the Polignac administration had been confined after the revolution of July. On the 25th of May, 1846, he made his escape from the fortress, where he had been confined a prisoner for six years. He effected his exit from the castle by assuming, as a disguise,

the dress of a workman, and thus deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He immediately crossed the frontier into Belgium, and then took refuge in England, where he resided until the Paris revolution of 1848, when he was elected a representative in the national assembly, and subsequently president of the French republic. Arrived at this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French by reviving, whenever opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule; while, at the same time, he incessantly disavowed all ambitious sentiments, and complained of the suspicion of them as an injury. He made a pilgrimage to Ham, and in the neighborhood of his former prison expressed his repentance of the attempts of Strasbourg and Boulogne. Having thus combated the preparations which a few constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'etat*, he played with the parliament until December 2d, on the morning of which day, before sunrise, he swept into prison every statesman in Paris known for public spirit and ability, dissolved the assembly, seized the most distinguished generals, and proclaimed himself dictator. A number of African officers, with picked regiments, were sent into the streets to shoot down remorselessly all who should raise an arm for the constitution; and so, having by the aid of 100,000 soldiers completely subdued the capital, and possessed himself of all power, he offered himself to France for ten years' election to the office of president, with constitutive power. As no other candidate was allowed to come forward, he was of course returned, and has since proclaimed a pretended constitution, which gave him more power than any monarch, except the czar, pretends to exercise. He appoints the senators and the council of state, pays such of the members of the former as he thinks fit, and even nominates the candidates for election to the legislative body. The ministry is responsible only to him. He commands the land and sea forces and can declare war or the state of siege on his own authority.

BONAPARTE, CHARLES LUCIAN, prince of Canino and Musignano, is the eldest son of Lucian, younger brother of Napoleon. He was born in Paris, May 24, 1803, and is now about fifty years of age. Besides the distinction of being a member of that family whose destiny seems to be interwoven with the fortunes of France and of the whole of Europe, the prince of Canino can lay claim to personal merit of no mean order. He is universally recognised as one of the first of living naturalists. The department of ornithology seems, by common consent, to be conceded to him, as the great master of that branch of natural history. He has also written extensively upon quadrupeds, fishes and reptiles, especially those of Italy. During his residence in the United States, he undertook the continuation of "Wilson's Ornithology," of which he published four volumes. His "Observations on the Nomenclature of Wilson's Ornithology," in the "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," evince extraordinary learning and acuteness. He also contributed a "Synopsis of the Birds of the United States" for the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," and a "Catalogue of Birds of the United States," in the "Contributions of the Maclurian Lyceum of Philadelphia," besides numerous articles on ornithology in the same journals. His principal work is "Iconografia della Fauna Italica," in three vols. folio, illustrated with excellent colored plates, and published at Rome, between 1835 and 1845. Besides

this, he has contributed numerous papers and critical essays to various scientific journals, both English and continental. He married Zenaida, second daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and his first cousin, by whom he has a numerous family. Having taken the side of Mazzini in the late revolution, and acted as president of the revolutionary assembly, he was obliged to fly from Rome, at the restoration of the pope. His property was sequestrated, and he is now an exile in France.

BOND, WILLIAM CRANCH, director of the astronomical observatory of Harvard college, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born at Portland, in Maine, September 9, 1790. In 1802, he was apprenticed to his father, and continued in the business of a watchmaker during half a century. Very early in life, he evinced a predilection for astronomy, and established at Dorchester one of the earliest private observatories in this country. In 1815, on the proclamation of peace between this country and Great Britain, he embarked for Europe, and was commissioned by the corporation of Harvard college to examine and make plans of the observatories in England, and to collect information relative to the selection and use of instruments proper to an astronomical observatory, which it was then in contemplation to erect at Cambridge. In 1838, he was appointed by the general government to conduct a series of astronomical and meteorological observations, in connection with the exploring expedition which was then fitting out, under the command of Captain Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. In 1839, being invited by the corporation of Harvard college, he superintended the erection and took charge of the observatory of which he is now director. Mr. Bond is a corresponding member of the Institute of France; of La Societie Philomatique de Paris; a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London; and a member of several scientific bodies of this country.

BOPP, FRANCIS, a celebrated philologist and oriental scholar, was born at Mentz, September 14, 1791. At the age of twenty-one, he repaired to Paris, for the purpose of studying the oriental languages. He here made the acquaintance of Schlegel, Von Chezy, and De Sacy, who rendered him great assistance in his study of the Indian, Persian, and Arabic tongues. He remained in Paris five years, and afterward pursued his favorite studies in London and Göttingen, until he received the appointment of professor of the oriental languages in the university of Berlin. Bopp has been the author of many works on the grammar and literature of the Sanskrit language, and no one has done so much to facilitate the study of that language. We may mention his "Grammatica Critica Linguæ Sanskritæ," and his "Vergleichende Grammatik des Sanskrit, Zend, Griechischen, Lateinischen, Litthauischen, Altslawischen, Gothischen, und Deutschen."

BROWNSON, ORESTES A., was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1802, and is said to have had but few advantages of education. He was at one time minister to a presbyterian church, then a universalist, and afterward a deist. A sermon preached by Doctor Channing in 1828, awakened a train of thought, which led him to believe himself a Christian, and resume his profession as a preacher. He then became an admirer of the contemporary French philosophers, published a series of articles in the "Christian Examiner," and in 1836 a volume entitled "New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church." In

1838 he commenced the "Boston Quarterly Review," in which the greater part of his writings appeared. This he conducted for five years, when it was merged in the "Democratic Review." In 1840 he published "Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted," a metaphysical novel, intended as the history of his own religious experience. In 1844 he commenced "Brownson's Quarterly Review," which is still in existence. He is now a member of the catholic church.

BOUSSINGAULT, M., member of the national assembly of France, and of the French Institute, is known much better in the world of science than politics. When the revolution of 1848 gave universal suffrage to Frenchmen, Boussingault was elected member for the Bas-Rhin. He is the author of many works; but most value is attached to his disquisitions on the application of chemistry to agriculture.

BOWEN, FRANCIS, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard college, in 1833. From 1835 to 1839, he was an instructor in this college, in the department of moral and intellectual philosophy and political economy. Since 1841, he has been devoted exclusively to literary pursuits, and has resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1842, he published a volume of "Critical Essays on the History and Present Condition of Speculative Philosophy;" and, in the same year, an octavo edition of "Virgil, with English Notes, prepared for the Use of Schools and Colleges." In January, 1843, he became the editor and proprietor of the "North American Review," which has ever since continued under his exclusive management. In 1849, he published a volume of "Lowell Lectures, on the Application of Metaphysical and Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion; delivered before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, in the winter of 1848–'49." He has contributed to "Sparks's Library of American Biography," lives of Sir William Phipps, of Baron Steuben, of James Otis, and of General Benjamin Lincoln.

BOWRING, JOHN, LL. D., a philologist, poet, political writer, and placeman, was born 1792. He early displayed great industry, and remarkable power of learning languages. In his young days he was patronised by Jeremy Bentham, whose political pupil he became; and when the "Westminster Review" was carrying on its literary war, in support of the principles of that thinker, Bowring acted for some years as the editor of that publication. His literary reputation, however, is based rather on his poetical than his political writings, he having given the English public a number of pleasant versions of the poetical literature of various races, of which very little was before known. Songs and other productions in Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Danish, Swedish, Fresian, Dutch, Esthonean, Spanish, Portuguese, and Icelandic, found an agreeable interpreter in Dr. Bowring, whose philological lore, unlike that of most scholars, was not a mere dry, barren acquisition, but was made to produce much public gratification and applause. The doctor's industry must be very great, for, besides mastering these varied tongues, and writing about them and other things, he was an active politician of the democratic school, speaking in parliament and at public meetings; and, under Earl Grey's government, he acted with Sir Henry Parnell as commissioner for investigating the public accounts. He was the colleague, also of Mr. Villiers, as commissioner to France, to arrange a commercial treaty between that country and Great Britain. The whig government, some time since, rewarded his labors, and got

rid of his democratic speeches, by appointing him to rather a lucrative post at Hong-Kong. To live in such a place must be a kind of honorable transportation to a man of literary tastes; but the doctor, like most literary men, was not rich, and, having a family, accepted the post. We may hope, on his return, for a host of Chinese revelations. We must not fail to add, that Dr. Bowring was the literary executor of Jeremy Bentham, and has written a life of his deceased patron, more distinguished by elaboration than vigor.

BRANDE, WILLIAM THOMAS, experimental chemist and lecturer, and writer on chemical subjects, born in 1780, was long the assistant of Sir Humphry Davy, whom he succeeded in the professorial chair at the Royal Institution. His chief works are, "Outlines of Geology," and "A Manual of Chemistry," both noticeable rather for careful statement of what has been done by others, than for any display of original research or brilliant genius.

BRAZIL, PEDRO, the second emperor of, born December 2, 1825, mounted the throne April 7, 1831, on the abdication of his father, Pedro the First; took the reins of government July 23, 1840; married, July 18, 1841, Theresa, daughter of the king of the two Sicilies, and has two daughters. His sister is queen of Portugal.

BRETON DE LOS HERREROS, DON MANUEL, dramatist and poet, was born at Quel, in the Spanish province of Longroño, in 1796, and was educated chiefly at Madrid. He served as a volunteer in the cause of national independence in both 1814 and 1822, and received for it, at first public honors and employments; but, when despotism settled down anew upon his country, in 1823, he was persecuted, and gave himself up to literature for a subsistence. In 1824, he brought out his first dramatic production, a comedy in three acts, entitled "A la Vejez, Viruelas," which he had written at the age of seventeen, and he has since been well-known upon the stage, both for his original plays and his translations. His satire against the "philharmonic madness" appeared in 1828, and a volume of poetry in 1831. But it is only since the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, that his dramatic as well as his satirical vein has flowed with unchecked freedom. In 1841, he gained a prize for a satire on the "manners of the age," and in 1846, deserved one for his satire on the "mania for travelling." But though he has written a great deal of light poetry, many satires, and numberless articles for the periodicals of the time, it is on the stage that he has had his chief success. His dramas, which including translations are above two hundred in number, are of all lengths and classes, generally in verse depending for their effect on their wit and repartee, rather than on their plots, and so constantly alluding to passing events that a popular history of the follies, factions, and fashions of his time might be gathered from a series of them. Among the most celebrated are the one already mentioned; "Los dos Sobrinos" ("The two Cousins"); "La Falsa Illustracion" ("The False Illustration"); "El Hombre Gordo" ("The Fat Man"); "Todo es Farsa en este Mundo" ("All the World's a Farce"); and the tragedy of "Merope." He is now editing such of his works as he wishes to preserve, and four volumes of them appeared in 1851, vindicating for him, from his many rivals and their multitudinous works, the place of the leading national dramatist of the last twenty years.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, an experimental philosopher and public writer, was born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, December 11, 1781, and is one of a family of brothers, who have all attained distinction. He was educated and licensed for the church of Scotland, but his first essay in the pulpit was so decided a failure that he resolved never to repeat it. He now betook himself to science and literature; and, while he wrought for the improvement of the first—particularly the science of optics—he gained an income chiefly by the latter. Having at first labored upon works projected by others, he, in 1824, set up a journal for himself—the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," and long conducted it with success. He was the editor of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, which became under his hand one of the earliest and best productions of its class. Having improved his social position by his connection with this undertaking, he became president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in which city he resided, until purchasing an estate at Allerly, near Melrose, he removed about 1828. Three years afterward, he proposed the meeting at York which led to the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides a number of pamphlets, descriptive of his discoveries and inventions, among which the kaleidoscope is to be reckoned, he has produced a "Life of Newton," "Letters to Sir Walter Scott on Natural Magic," and the "Martyrs of Science." He is also understood to be a contributor to the "North British Review." He is a leading member of the Free Church of Scotland, and of the Peace Society; belongs to a great number of learned bodies, and received the honor of knighthood from William IV. France has not left this British *savant* unnoticed, having elected him a corresponding member of the Institute in 1825, and in 1849, one of the eight foreign associate members in the place made vacant by the death of Berzelius, the celebrated chemist. Sir D. Brewster is now principal of the united colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard's, in the Scotch university of St. Andrew's.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, baronet, surgeon and surgical writer, son of a clergyman in Wiltshire, England, was born in 1783. Studying under Sir Everard Home, he worked hard, and became that surgeon's successor at St. George's hospital, and finally at the College of Surgeons. Sir B. Brodie is sergeant-surgeon to Queen Victoria; he held a like appointment under two previous monarchs. His profession is said to produce him £10,000 a year; but he has found time to contribute one or two practical books to the literature of his profession.

BROOKE, SIR JAMES, rajah of Sarawak, was born on April 29th, 1803, at Combe Grove, near Bath, in the English county of Somerset. His father was engaged in the civil service of the East India Company; and when of sufficient age the future rajah was sent to India as a cadet, and, on the Burmese war breaking out, went to the scene of operations; entered upon active military service; and, while storming a stockade, received a bullet in his chest. This wound kept him for a while balanced between life and death, but a strong constitution stood him in good stead, and he was enabled to reach England on furlough, to seek the full restoration of his health. When sufficiently strong, he set out on a tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy, in due course again embarking for the east; failing, however, to reach it at once, for the ship in which he sailed was wrecked on the Isle of Wight. In his next

vessel he was more fortunate, and safely reached India, to resume his his duties; but finding a long official correspondence requisite to explain why a shipwreck should delay an officer's return, he resigned the service of the East India Company, and in 1830 sailed from Calcutta to China. "In this voyage," says Captain Keppel, in his "Expedition to Borneo," "while going up the China seas, he saw for the first time the islands of the Asiatic archipelago—islands of vast importance and unparalleled beauty—lying neglected and almost unknown. He inquired and read, and became convinced that Borneo and the Eastern isles afforded an open field for enterprise and research. To carry to the Malay races, so long the terror of the European merchant-vessel, the blessings of civilization, to suppress piracy, and extirpate the slave-trade, became his humane and generous objects; and from that hour the energies of his powerful mind were devoted to this one pursuit. Often foiled—often disappointed—with a perseverance and enthusiasm which defied all obstacles, he was not until 1838 enabled to set sail from England on his darling project. The intervening years had been devoted to preparation and inquiry: a year spent in the Mediterranean had tested his vessel, the 'Royalist,' and his crew; and so completely had he studied his subject, and calculated on contingencies, that the least sanguine of his friends felt as he left the shore, hazardous and unusual as the enterprise appeared to be, that he had omitted nothing to insure a successful issue. 'I go,' said he, 'to awake the spirit of slumbering philanthropy with regard to these islands; to carry Sir Stamford Raffles's views in Java over the whole archipelago. Fortune and life I give freely; and if I fail in the attempt, I shall not have lived wholly in vain.'" The death of his father had placed a fair fortune at his disposal, and buying a yacht, he tried its qualities and the temper of his crew by a year's cruise in the Mediterranean. When in his vessel, the "Royalist," he reached the coast of Borneo, he found its ruler engaged in the suppression of one of the rebellions frequent in uncivilized regions. His aid was solicited by the rajah Muda Hassim, and that aid being given, secured the triumph of the authorities. Muda being soon afterward called by the sultan to the post of prime minister, suggested the making the English captain his successor at Sarawak—a step eventually taken. The newly-acquired territory, embracing about 3,000 square miles, was swampy and ill-cultivated by the native Dyaks, who varied their occupations, as tillers of the land, by excursions among neighboring villages, *in search of heads*. To rob the native of a neighboring town of his cranium was regarded in much the same light as the capture of a scalp would be among North American savages. Brooke saw at once that no improvement could arise while murder was regarded not only as a pleasant amusement, but to some extent as a religious duty. He declared head-hunting a crime punishable by death to the offender. With some trouble and much risk, he succeeded to a great extent in effecting a reform. Attacking at the same time another custom of the country, that of piracy, he acted with such vigor that a class of well-meaning people accused him of wholesale butchery. The fact that the destruction of pirates was rewarded by the English executive by the payment of what was called "head-money" justly increased the outcry. To kill one pirate entitled the crew of a ship-of-war to a certain amount in prize-money; to kill a thousand entitled

them to a thousand times the amount. This premium on blood was wrong in principle; and the result of a wholesale slaughtering of eastern pirates, by the order of Brooke, led to the very proper abolition of the custom of paying this "head-money." When, after his first appointment, Rajah Brooke returned to see his friends, and to take counsel in England, he was welcomed very warmly. He was made knight of the bath, invited to dine with the queen, found his portrait in the print-shops, and his biography in the magazines and newspapers. The government recognised his position; ordered a man-of-war to take him to the seat of his new settlement; gave him the title of governor of Labuan, with a salary of £2,000 a year, with an extra £500 a year as a consular agent, and afforded him the services of a deputy-governor, also on a good salary: the hope being that the result of all this would be the opening of a new emporium for British trade. The rajah is said to enjoy, in addition to his pay, a source of income arising from the sale of the antimony found in his new dominions.

BROOKS, SHIRLEY, an English author of some of the liveliest of recent dramatic trifles, and of many contributions to newspapers and magazines, was born in 1816. He gave up, soon after commencing it, the profession of law for that of literature and journalism. It is as a dramatist, however, that Mr. Brooks is best known. He began during the Keeley management of the Lyceum with a little piece called the "Lowther Arcade;" after which followed "Our New Governess," an irregularly-constructed but amusing three-act comedy, instinct with fun and character, and which has frequently been revived; "Honors and Riches," also a lively three-act piece; and "The Creole," one of the best-knit and interesting serious dramas of late date. At present, Mr. Brooks draws up the summary of the parliamentary debates for the "Morning Chronicle;" contributes to its literary columns; and was the "commissioner despatched to Southern Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, by that journal, in the prosecution of its inquiry into foreign as well as British "Labor and the Poor."

BROUGHAM, HENRY, Lord, philosopher, law-reformer, statesman, and critic, has in these various characters, drawn upon himself, perhaps, more public attention than any man of his times. Mr. Henry Brougham, father of his lordship, was educated at Eton, England, and distinguished himself there as a classical scholar; his verses may be found in the "Musæ Etonenses." He was entered at Gray's Inn, and appears to have kept some terms, but was never called to the bar. While travelling in Edinburgh, he became acquainted with Miss Eleanor Syme, niece to Robertson, the historian, and having married that lady, took up his abode in the house of the earl of Buchan, No. 19, St. Andrew's-square, where the subject of this sketch was born. The young Henry received his preliminary education at the high-school of his native city; and at the early age of fifteen entered its university. He devoted himself with great ardor to the study of mathematics; and about a year after his matriculation transmitted to the Royal Society a paper on an optical subject, which that learned body adjudged worthy of a place in its "Transactions." After leaving the university, he made a tour in Holland and Prussia, and on his return settled down for a time in Edinburgh, practising till 1807 at the Scottish bar, and enlivening his leisure by debating at the celebrated Speculative Society. While

thus nerving himself for greater efforts, he was called to appear before the house of lords as one of the counsel for Lady Essex Ker, whose family laid claim to the dukedom of Roxburgh. In 1807, he permanently left his native city; was shortly called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, and soon acquired a considerable practice. In 1810, he addressed the house of lords for two days, as counsel for a body of English merchants, who were aggrieved by the orders in council issued in retaliation of Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees. In 1810, he entered parliament for the borough of Camelford, then under the influence of the earl of Darlington, and attached himself to the whig opposition. Here his energies were directed chiefly to the slavery question, in conjunction with Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Grenville Sharpe. In 1812, parliament was dissolved; and on contesting Liverpool with Mr. Canning, he lost the election, an event which excluded him from parliament for four years, during which the lately-repealed corn-laws were enacted. In 1816, the earl of Darlington's influence was again employed to procure him a seat in parliament—this time for the borough of Winchelsea. It has been remarked, that the facility of this mode of translation to the legislature, compared with the difficulties and uncertainties of a popular contest, made Brougham desirous to retain a few rotten parliamentary boroughs. He now gallantly opposed the dragooning policy pursued by ministers toward the thousands of hungry men and women who met at Manchester and elsewhere to protest against the starvation-laws lately enacted; but the six acts passed, and the voice of discontent was for the moment stifled. In 1820, an event took place which was to put Mr. Brougham in a position more conspicuous, and by far more popular, than he had yet occupied. The arrival in England of Caroline of Brunswick, to claim the crown which was the right of the king of England's wife, led to the well-known proceedings before the house of lords. During the troubles which befell the unhappy lady while princess of Wales, Mr. Brougham had been her adviser; and now, appointed her majesty's attorney-general, it was for him to vindicate her before the highest court in the realm. In the end the object of the king was defeated, and Mr. Brougham became a popular idol. In 1820, he introduced a bill to provide gratuitous education for the poor of England and Wales, the provisions of which have not yet ceased to excite discussion, from the general power they were designed to give to the church of England clergyman of every parish in the direction of free education. Believing when Mr. Canning took office, in the spring of 1823, that he had resolved to sacrifice the cause of catholic emancipation, which he had always maintained in words, Mr. Brougham accused him in the house, on April 17, of the "most monstrous truckling for office that the whole history of political tergiversation could present." At the sound of these words, Canning started to his feet, and cried, "It is false!" A dead calm ensued, which lasted some seconds. The speaker interposed his authority, the words were retracted, with the aid of friends the quarrel was composed, and both gentlemen were declared to have acted magnanimously, as they shortly after shook hands in the house. From this period till the reform crisis of 1830, Mr. Brougham labored energetically and fearlessly in the cause of freedom and the rights of conscience. In the struggle of 1829, which ended in the emancipation act, he bore an honorable

part; and in supporting the Wellington and Peel cabinet on this question increased still more his popularity. He was member for Knaresborough, when the death of George IV. occasioned a general election; and he had sufficient confidence in public opinion to offer himself to the constituency of the great county of York, a body whose favors, it had been the custom to believe, were not to be accorded to any candidate not boasting high birth or splendid connections. He was triumphantly returned to parliament, and took his seat, the acknowledged chief of the liberal party in the house of commons. Flushed with success, he vigorously attacked the cabinet, and while indignantly alluding to the duke of Wellington's imprudent declaration against all reform, he exclaimed, pointing to Sir Robert Peel, "Him we scorn not—it is you we scorn; you, his mean, base, fawning parasite!" The calm and ordinarily imperturbable baronet leaped from his seat, and, in his most contemptuous manner, angrily declared that he was the parasite of no man living. The scene which followed terminated in the usual parliamentary manner. The tory ministry was very shortly compelled to resign. In the new whig cabinet which was to succeed, it was naturally expected that Brougham would find a place; the country was, therefore, somewhat mystified by several eager and uncalled-for declarations on his part, that, under no circumstances would he take office; and particularly by his notice in the house, that he would bring on his reform motion, whoever might be in power. It was asserted by his enemies that he was standing out for terms. His name, however, appeared duly in the ministerial list, and great was the astonishment of whigs and tories that the tribune of the people had become at once a lord and a chancellor. In the upper house his appearance was dreaded as the spectre of revolution. For a long time his lordship took no pains to conciliate these fears, but rather seemed to wanton in the indulgence of an oratory so strange as his to the floor of the house of lords. In the debates on the reform bill, he found many opportunities of inveighing against prescription to an audience, every member of which sat in his place by hereditary privilege; and it was with peculiar unction he told them more than once, that the aristocracy, with all their castles, manors, rights of warren, and rights of chase, and their broad acres, reckoned at fifty years' purchase, "were not for a moment to be weighed against the middle classes of England." This declaration is the key to his political career; it was the power of the middle classes rather than that of the multitude that he sought to raise. During and after the passing of the reform bill, he exerted himself to realise a favorite idea of law-reform, which has since found its nearest expression in the county courts now established. In June, 1830, he introduced a measure, the declared object of which was to bring justice home to every man's door, at all times of the year, by the establishment of local courts. By this bill, the law of arbitration was to be extended; a general local jurisdiction established; and courts of reconcilement were to be introduced. A succession of bills for reforming proceedings in bankruptcy were afterward introduced by Brougham, who, from his accession to the house of lords to the last session of parliament, has labored for the improvement of the law, with a zeal almost reaching enthusiasm. From 1830 to 1834, he shared the early popularity and subsequent discredit of the whig cabinet, but in the poor-law debate drew upon himself a peculiar measure of reprobation,

by a frequent, minute, and evidently complacent iteration of the Malthusian doctrines embodied in the new bill, and was attacked with vigor and virulence by "The Times." He denounced in the most explicit terms all establishments offering a refuge and solace to old age, because that is before all men; he thought accident-wards very well; dispensaries, perhaps, might be tolerable; but sick-hospitals were decidedly bad institutions. The energetic repressive policy pursued toward Ireland, and the prosecution and transportation of the Dorchester laborers, were defended by Brougham, and drew down much unpopularity upon the whigs; and on November 4, 1834, upon the death of Earl Spencer, the king took advantage of the altered public feeling to dismiss the whig cabinet. On the construction of the Melbourne cabinet, Brougham was left out of the ministerial combination, and has never since served the crown in the capacity of an adviser. His parliamentary career was henceforth one of desultory warfare; at one moment he was carrying confusion into the ranks of his old friends, the whigs; at another, attacking the close tory phalanx. He several times brought forward the subject of the corn-laws, whose iniquity he exposed with great power and fervency, and fought the battle of repeal with eagerness and irregularity to the last. The session of 1850 exhibited his lordship as the same eccentric, inscrutable speaker as ever. He both supported and attacked the great industrial exhibition, then in projection for the following year; deprecated the commission of inquiry into the state of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and attacked with almost wild fury those who were seeking to abolish expensive sinecure appointments. Inconsistency is the first feature in this statesman's character, which the brilliancy of his talents only makes more apparent. He has written to depreciate the negro's capacity for civilization, and yet toiled for years to procure his freedom. In 1816, he endorsed the protectionist fallacy, and wailed over the ruin resulting to agriculture from an abundant harvest; in 1835, he was opposing the corn-laws; and in 1845, again inveighing against the Anti-corn-law League, and calling for the prosecution of its chief members. In 1823, he hurled the thunder of his eloquence upon Austria and Russia, "the eternal and implacable enemies of freedom;" and in 1850, was praising their clemency, and even urging an alliance with the czar. He is now the champion of aristocracies, but in 1848, sought to become a citizen of republican France. His literary and scientific labors can only be slightly sketched. Having enrolled his name with scientific writers, in 1802 he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," then just started by Jeffrey and Smith, and continued for many years some of the most pungent criticisms in that renowned work. In 1803, he published his treatise on the colonial policy of the European powers, a brilliant performance to which the progress of events has left but one utility, that of a waymark in the development of Brougham's opinions. In 1821, he took a very prominent part in the movement originated by Dr. Birkbeck for naturalizing the mechanics' institutes in England, speaking and writing in their favor. He was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and composed several of the treatises in the series, as well as articles for its "Penny Magazine," with a special view to the wants of the million. On his loss of office in 1834, he bethought himself of making a reputation in metaphysical as well

as natural science, and undertook to illustrate and expand Paley's great work on "Natural Theology," with less success than his talents had justified the world in expecting. He has further published "Lives of the Statesmen of the Reign of George III.;" and also three or four volumes called "Political Philosophy." A volume of "Speeches at the Bar and in the Senate" belongs rather to oratory than to literature. His lordship, except during the sitting of parliament, resides chiefly at Cannes, in the south of France, where he has a château. His last winter, however, was passed at Brougham Hall, where he was detained by the state of his health.

BROWNING, ROBERT, the author of many popular English poems (and husband of a gifted poetess, formerly Miss Barrett), was born at Camberwell, a suburb of London, in 1812, and educated at the London university. His first acknowledged work, called "Paracelsus," appeared in 1836; it gained the praises of "The Examiner," and a few other select papers, but made no great hit with the public. In 1837, Mr. Browning came forth with a tragedy, "Strafford," which Mr. Macready was induced to put upon the stage, himself personating the hero; but the public again lent a deaf ear. "Sordello," a still more unsuccessful affair, followed. Mr. Browning's next offering found somewhat more favor. It was called "Peppa Passes," the first of a series which he designates "Bells and Pomegranates." Next came another drama, "The Blot in the Scutcheon," played at Drury-lane theatre, in 1843, again failing to win popularity. But if Mr. Browning meets with little sympathy at the hands of the general reader, he has a knot of very hearty literary admirers, who justify their regard by reference to some certainly very clever portions of this poet's writings. Besides the works just mentioned, Mr. Browning has produced "King Viator and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" "Columbe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "Luria;" and "The Soul's Tragedy."

BROWNELL, THOMAS CHURCH, D. D., protestant episcopal bishop of Ct. Born at Westfield, Ms., 1779; graduated at Union college, 1804; professor in Union college, 1806–'9; assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, 1818; received degree of LL. D., 1818; consecrated bishop October, 1819; now chancellor of Trinity college, Hartford.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, an American journalist and poet, was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, November 3, 1794. His forefathers, for three generations, were medical men; but this family *penchant* for physic did not exist, apparently, in the case of our poet, who changed the professional current by becoming a lawyer. For ten years he followed the tortuous course of legal practice, but at last gave it up for the more genial profession of literature. In 1808, Mr. Bryant published a little collection of poems, written before he had completed his fourteenth year, entitled, "The Embargo, and other Poems." In 1821, he published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the volume entitled, "The Ages, and other Poems." In 1825, he came to New York, when he became one of the editors of the "New York Review" (which, however, had but a short existence), and published several poems and tales, which quickly became popular. From this point he went on successfully, writing in the chief periodical publications, in conjunction with some of the leading American authors of his day, and becoming, moreover, the editor of a New York paper, the "Evening Post." In 1834–'35, and also in 1845 he travelled in

Europe, writing descriptions of what he saw for his journal in America. Mr. Bryant again visited Europe in 1849, and on his return published his "Letters of a Traveller," being a *resumé* of his tours in Europe and this country. He has gained a high reputation by his poems; and his political writings in favor of free trade and free discussion, against monopolies of all kinds, are marked with clearness and vigor. He has labored earnestly to diffuse a taste for the fine arts in this country, and was president of the Apollo Association, prior to its incorporation as the American Art-Union.

BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK, traveller, public lecturer, and writer, born in Truro, Cornwall, England, in 1784, began life as a printer, but soon afterward turned sailor, and commanded several vessels, but left the sea to turn proprietor and editor of a newspaper in Calcutta, which became very successful. Having criticised very freely some acts of the authorities in the columns of his journal, the Indian government arbitrarily and abruptly stopped his paper, and ordered him to quit the country. This was an act of tyranny that brought its own punishment, for Buckingham returned to Europe, and began an agitation against the Indian authorities and their system, which lasted for many years, and hastened the formation of a public opinion in England on Indian subjects which has resulted in a great diminution of the powers of the magnates of Leadenhall street. Mr. Buckingham became an excellent speaker, and a voluminous, if not a very amusing author. He travelled in the East, and gave the results to the world in several volumes, entitled "Travels in Palestine," "Travels among the Arab Tribes," and "Travels in Mesopotamia;" the latter published in 1827. A subsequent tour in America resulted in the completion and issue of "Travels in America," which were, however, unpopular, and won the dispraise of being "a dull compilation." He was elected M. P. for Sheffield, after the passing of the Reform bill. One of Mr. Buckingham's feats was the establishment of a paper called "The Sphynx," and the literary journal, still so popular, "The Athenæum." "The Sphynx" died; and "The Athenæum" was not successful while in the hands of its originator, nor while under the control of Mr. Stirling (son of the "Thunderer" of "The Times," Capt. Stirling). Sold to its present owner, Mr. Dilke, its fortunes soon changed. Mr. Buckingham was for a time a lecturer for the Anti-corn-law League. Recently the East India Company have in some degree atoned for former harshness by giving Mr. Buckingham a pension, which, after a life of struggles, he now enjoys.

BUCKLAND, DOCTOR WILLIAM, a geologist, is least known by his greatest work,—that of naturalizing in the university of Oxford, the boldest of modern physical sciences. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and in 1813 was appointed reader in mineralogy; in three years afterward he procured the establishment of a readership in geology, and received the appointment. His profound acquaintance with the subject (for he had studied its practical applications as well as the theories of its professors) conferred a lustre on the new chair, and was recommending the subject to the somewhat fastidious higher classes, when his Bridgewater treatise made its appearance, invested with all the charm of eloquence, and extracting from the dry bones of ancient animals more living proofs of the wisdom and beneficence of the Deity. He formed the beautiful

collection of geological specimens now placed in the Radcliffe library at Oxford, and subsequently had a large share in establishing the museum in Jermyn street, London. In November, 1845, he was called to the deanery of Westminster, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce to the episcopal bench. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by the example he set to all heads of cathedral bodies, in facilitating the admission of the public to view the ancient monuments of the English church, and in encouraging attendance on cathedral worship by liberal regulations. The doctor exerted himself strenuously, both before and after the last cholera visitation, to persuade the government to secure a good water supply to the metropolis, preaching, writing, and lecturing incessantly, upon the danger of postponing such a work. His labors so affected his mental health, that, in July, 1850, it was judged prudent that he should retire for a time to a retreat in the neighborhood of Oxford.

BULL, OLE BORNEMANN, the most celebrated violinist of the day, was born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1810. He was destined for the church, and commenced his theological studies at Christiana in 1828, but he soon abandoned them, and went to Cassel, in Germany, to enjoy the advantage of instruction in music, for which he had long had a predelection, from the celebrated Spohn. He received so little encouragement that at one time, he actually gave up the idea of being a musician, and commenced the study of the law at Göttingen; but he soon returned to his favorite studies, and gained considerable éclat by his performance at a concert at Minden. A quarrel with another artist resulted in a duel, in which his opponent was mortally wounded, and he was compelled to make his escape to Christiana. After two or three years' study he set out upon a musical tour through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and France. He reached Paris in the midst of the cholera season, and having been robbed of everything, even to his violin, he was reduced to despair, and attempted to commit suicide by leaping into the Seine, but he was fortunately rescued, and his wants relieved. He soon after gave a concert in Paris, with some success, and then set out for Italy. At Bologna he met with the most brilliant success, and his fame spread throughout Italy. He soon returned to Paris, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. His reputation was established, and a brilliant career was open to him. His journeys through Europe were like triumphal progresses, and no one thought of comparing him to any one but Paganini. In 1843, he visited the United States, where he fully realized the highest expectations. He again visited the United States in 1851, to purchase a tract of land in a western state, and make arrangements to found a colony of his countrymen here.

BULWER—SIR EDWARD LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, Bart., novelist and poet. According to strict legality, Bulwer the novelist is now Sir E. L. Bulwer-Lytton, Bart., and should, therefore, be arranged in this volume under the letter L. But whatever the heralds and the legalists may say or arrange to the contrary, the public will ever call the books that have made our author's reputation, and which give him a place in the present list and in other pages, "Bulwer's" novels. Bulwer will be his name in literature, whatever it may be in baronetages and acts of parliament. Bulwer the novelist is the son of the late General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter and

heiress of Henry Warburton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire. He was placed at several private schools (never, we believe, at a public one), subsequently under two private tutors, and his education completed, as far as routine studies are concerned, at Cambridge. While there he wrote a prize poem on sculpture, and occupied the long vacation by wandering over a large part of England and Scotland on foot; and it is more than probable that the humors and adventures of such a journey, and those gathered and experienced during a subsequent ramble through France on horseback, first gave rise to the idea of his presenting himself to the public as a novelist, a painter of many-colored life as it is. But his first literary efforts were in verse. We may mention "Weeds and Wild Flowers," a collection of fugitive poems, bearing the date of 1826. To these succeeded "O'Neil the Rebel" (1827). In this year, too, "Falkland," his next work, was published anonymously. This cost its author, it is stated, more trouble than any of his novels, and is probably the least known among them. In 1828 "Pelham" made its appearance, and the busy career of authorship was commenced in good earnest. To estimate its fruits rightly, it should be borne in mind that they are not the only offspring of their writer's youth; that the practical duties of manhood and citizenship have not been sacrificed to the studies and fancies they record. Bulwer has acted, as well as thought and written: he has taken his part in society as a member of parliament, at first for St. Ives, and when that borough lost a member, for the ancient city of Lincoln. It must not be forgotten how worthily he has linked his literary and parliamentary career by his exertions in favor of a law for the protection of dramatic copyright, and for releasing the press from the burden of the stamp-laws. "Pelham" was the first work which awakened the public to perceive that a new author of power was abroad in the world. The book was severely criticised, one party being liberal in their praises, and another as fruitful in abuse. "Pelham" was succeeded by "The Disowned" (1828), a more hastily written work, with more romance and less worldly wisdom than its predecessor, and, as a whole, less uniformly sustained, though containing many scenes and episodes, brimful of the peculiar poetry and passion for which this then young writer was then distinguished. The next tale was "Devereux," a novel (1829); then came "Paul Clifford" (1830), a clever extravagance, with a highwayman for a hero, and which, by its very talent and power, was calculated to be injurious to the public taste. This work was followed by one published a few months afterward, entitled, "Eugene Aram," with another criminal for a hero, and the hangman for a climax. Of the "Siamese Twins," a serio-comic poem, published before "Eugene Aram," we need only speak as evidencing the eagerness with which its author has tried to make every field his own, sometimes without sufficiently weighing the worth or practicability of his subject. There was a pause then in the novelist's labors; and Bulwer next appeared before the public as the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," in which the poet Campbell had already labored; and to which he contributed a series of papers, "The Conversations of an Ambitious Student," full of fine passages and lofty aspirations. The choicest of these essays have been since published in a collected form, under the title of "The Student." All this time (while, also, be it remembered, Mr. Bulwer was zealously fulfilling his parliamentary duties), he was at work upon his

"England and the English" (1833), a clever and somewhat caustic anatomy of national character. After this, the "Pilgrims of the Rhine" made its appearance. His next work again showed Bulwer in a new light; as a romancer of ancient days,—the limner of "The Last Days of Pompeii," the fruit of an Italian journey; and soon after a yet nobler work, "Rienzi," followed, and established Bulwer firmly high in rank among British novelists. A further proof of the industry, versatility, and aspiration, which eminently characterize Bulwer, was given by him early in 1837, in the production of the play "The Duchess de La Vallière," at Covent Garden. He had won fame as a novelist, and a poet, and a satirist of manners, and he now desired to shine upon the stage; but in his first dramatic effort he was not successful. His other dramas, the "Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and "Money," have had a more fortunate fate. "Ernest Maltravers," another of his morbid novels, appeared in 1837, and was followed by a continuation of the same thread, entitled, "Alice, or the Mysteries;" neither of them worthy the author of "Rienzi." "Athens," his next effort, was half historical, half philosophical. This was planned when its author was at college, and was wrought upon, at intervals, for five years. Next came "Leila, or the Siege of Grenada" (1838), and "Calderon the Courtier;" followed by "Night and Morning," "Day and Night," "Last of the Barons," "Lights and Shadows," "Glimmer and Gloom," "Zanoni" (1842), "Eva, the Ill-omened Marriage," and other Tales and Poems (1842). The "New Timon" and "King Arthur," two clever poems, were published anonymously. A writer in "Bentley's Miscellany" gives us some interesting hints about the habits which have enabled Bulwer to produce the host of books that bear his name. "Bulwer worked his way to eminence—worked it through failure, through ridicule. His facility is only the result of practice and study. He wrote at first very slowly, and with great difficulty; but he resolved to master the stubborn instrument of thought, and mastered it. He has practised writing as an art, and has rewritten some of his essays (unpublished) nine or ten times over. Another habit will show the advantage of continuous application. He only works about three hours a-day—from ten in the morning till one—seldom later. The evenings, when alone, are devoted to reading, scarcely ever to writing. Yet what an amount of good hard labor has resulted from these three hours! He writes very rapidly, averaging twenty pages a-day of novel print." Bulwer's latest publications have included a protectionist pamphlet, entitled, "Letters to John Bull," and a drama, "Not so Bad as we Seem," or, as some wag has suggested, "Not so Good as we Expected," written for the amateur company of whom Charles Dickens is the chief; and generously given, and as generously acted, for the benefit of the new Guild of Literature and Art.

BULWER, SIR HENRY EARLE LYTTON, K. C. B., diplomatist and author, was born in 1804, and is brother to Sir E. L. Bulwer-Lytton. Henry Bulwer early prepared to devote himself to the active business of life. His numerous accomplishments and aptitude for business having recommended him to the notice of the government, he was introduced to the diplomatic service in 1829, and attached successively to the British embassy at Berlin, Brussels, and the Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to Brussels to watch the course of the

Belgium revolution. In the same year he entered parliament as representative of Wilton. He was member for Coventry in 1831 and 1832, and for Marylebone from 1834 till 1837. In 1835 he was made secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires at Brussels; in 1837 he became secretary of embassy at Constantinople, and negotiated there the commercial treaty between England and the Porte. He was appointed secretary of embassy in Paris in 1839, and in the course of that and the following year was thrice gazetted as interim minister at the court of France during the absence of the embassador. In 1843 he was made minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and concluded the peace between Spain and Morocco in the following year. During the troubles of the Spanish capital in 1848, Mr. Bulwer was frequently the medium of the remonstrances of his government, upon the arbitrary and unconstitutional system followed by Narvaez. As his firmness and candor were found exceedingly inconvenient, the soldier-minister determined upon his removal, and after having in vain sought to discredit him with the British cabinet, pretended to have discovered his complicity in plots laid against the Spanish government, and upon this pretext suddenly ordered him to leave Madrid. The English government marked its sense of this indignity by declining to name his successor, and for two years the court of Spain received no British minister. Both parties in the house of commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct, and her majesty named him a knight commander of the bath. The Spanish government has since made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject. Sir Henry Bulwer was afterward appointed British minister at Washington, and enjoyed much popularity in the United States, where he made many friends, while maintaining the interests of his country. Returning to England in 1851, he is employed in diplomatic service on the continent. Like his brother, Sir Edward, he is an author, as well as a politician. He has published "An Autumn in Greece;" "France, Social and Literary;" "Monarchy of the Middle Classes;" and a "Life of Lord Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of the poet's works.

BUNSEN, CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAS, Chevalier de, Prussian embassador in London, was born in 1791, at Corbach, in Germany. He was educated at the university of Göttingen, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of the classics, under the direction of the celebrated Heyne, and made such rapid progress as to give promise of a high degree of eminence. On leaving the university, he travelled over Europe. At Rome he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Niebuhr, at that time the Prussian embassador to the pope, and the advantage he derived from a familiar intercourse with the great historian, induced him to reside at Rome, as his private secretary. He afterward obtained the appointment of secretary of legation, and, on Niebuhr's retirement, he was appointed his successor, and resided in Rome as chargé, and afterward as minister, until some ecclesiastical differences, which arose between the king and the pope, led to his recall. In 1839 he was appointed embassador to the Swiss confederacy, and in 1841, he was removed to London, as the representative of his sovereign at the English court, which post he still occupies. But Chevalier Bunsen probably owes his reputation, rather to his literary, than his diplomatic labors, and more especially to his learned work on Egypt. He has recently published a memoir of Niebuhr.

BUNTING, JABEZ, D. D., who has been described as the Hercules of modern methodism, is a native of Manchester, England, and has earned his present position in the ranks of his sect by the force of natural talent and assiduous self-cultivation. He was, some time ago, president of the Wesleyan Conference, and is influential in swaying many an opinion that is cheered loudly at the May meetings at Exeter hall, London. He was educated by Dr. Percival, of Manchester, and numbered among his early religious friends Dr. Adam Clarke and Dr. Coke. He is now regarded by his supporters as a man of business views and habits, a good debater, clever preacher, and one thoroughly aware of the political as well as religious bearings of the large and influential body to which he is attached. As a preacher his reputation stands high. "His pulpit addresses," says an admirer, "are generally long, but never tedious, or redundant; luminous, but without glare; it is a kind of sober, chastized, cathedral light, in its general effect, with the addition of a powerful stream reflected on different portions of the subject, as if several concentrated rays had found their way through a solitary square of unstained glass, and passed between some of the principal pillars in the interior of St. Paul's or Westminster abbey. If an audience were to be asked whether a sermon should be curtailed, the majority would decide in favor of the affirmative, which shows a fault somewhere; but if the same assembly were requested to select the part or parts to be omitted, the general voice would be in favor of preserving it like 'Barclay's—Entire,' which argues perfection in the artist."

BURGESS, DR. GEORGE, bishop of the protestant episcopal church in Maine, was born October 31, 1809, at Providence, Rhode Island, educated at Brown university; held a tutorship in that college; studied at the universities of Göttingen, Bonn, and Berlin; was rector of Christ church, Hartford, from 1834 to 1847; was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Maine, October 31, 1847, and became, at the same time, rector of Christ church, Gardiner. He has published, besides sermons, and two academic poems, a metrical version of the book of Psalms; "Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of New England;" and "The Last Enemy."

BURGOS, DON JAVIER DE, a Spanish statesman and author, was born at Motril, in Grenada, of rich and noble parents, the 22d of October, 1778. It was his intention to enter the church, but thinking himself unfitted for such a calling, he privately commenced the study of the law, under the patronage of Melendez Valdes. The fall of Jovellanos and Melendez deprived him of all hope of rising in his profession, and Burgos retired to his native city, where he held several municipal offices, and devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, until the events of 1812 compelled him to emigrate to France. But his greatest misfortune was the loss of his library, which fell into the hands of the government, and all his earlier productions, including an epic and translations of Lucretius and the Georgics, were committed to the flames. He returned to Spain in 1817. In 1819 he undertook the charge of a daily paper entitled "Miscellany of Politics, Literature, and Commerce," which ill health compelled him to suspend in 1821. In 1824 he was intrusted with an important mission to Paris, and was rewarded for his services with the cross of the order of Charles III. In 1827 he became a member of the Spanish academy, and in the same year he made his

first appearance before the public as a dramatic author, in a play called "Los Tres Ignales." In this play he attempted to carry out his own ideas of dramatic composition, and to depart from the theory of Aristotle and Horace, and the practice of Calderon and Desolis; but the attempt was not very boldly made, and met with little success. His subsequent plays "El Baile de Máscara" and "El Optimista y el Pesimista," retrieved his reputation. In 1832 he took up his residence in Grenada, but the death of Ferdinand VII. recalled him to Madrid, where he received the appointment of secretary of state from the queen dowager. On his resignation he was created a knight of the order of Isabella the catholic. His works are very voluminous, chiefly political. He is also the author of a history of Isabella II. and a poetical translation of Horace. Since 1839, he has resided in Grenada.

BURNET, JACOB, was a son of Doctor William Burnet, the elder, of Newark, New Jersey, who was a member of Congress under the old confederation, in the fall of 1776, and in the winter following was appointed physician and surgeon general of the revolutionary army, for the eastern district, which office he held till the close of the war. Mr. J. Burnet was a brother of Major Burnet, one of the aids of General Greene, of revolutionary memory, and was born in Newark, New Jersey, on the 22d February, 1770. He was a graduate of Princeton college—was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of New Jersey, 1796, and removed to Cincinnati immediately thereafter, where he has ever since continued to reside. During the first twenty years of that residence, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and was ranked among the most distinguished members of the bar. When the second grade of the territorial government was established, in 1799, he was appointed by President Adams a member of the legislative council, which appointment he held till the establishment of the state government of Ohio, in the winter of 1802–'3. He was a member of the state legislature during the war of 1812, and took an active part in sustaining the measures proposed in that body, to aid the general government in maintaining the contest. In 1821 he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio, which commission he resigned in December, 1828, and was immediately after elected to the senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his friend General Harrison. In the same year he was chosen by the legislature of the state of Kentucky, one of the commissioners, to settle the matters in controversy between that state and the commonwealth of Virginia, in regard to the complaints of the latter against the statute of limitation, and the occupying claimant law of the former, and as to the validity of the location of Virginia military land warrants, in the district of Green river. Mr. J. Burnet was the first president of the astronomical society of Cincinnati, and still continued, in 1852, an active member of that institution. He was, for many years, the president of the colonization society of Hamilton county—president of the board of trustees of the medical college of Ohio, and president of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati college. In 1847 he published a volume of 500 pages, octavo, entitled "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory," which is considered as containing much interesting information, especially as to Ohio, the progress of which he witnessed from a territory of about 12,000 souls, to a state whose population may be estimated

at 2,000,000. On the application and recommendation of General Lafayette, who was the friend of Doctor Burnet, and the bosom-friend of Major Burnet, the subject of this article was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences—a compliment hitherto very sparingly bestowed.

BURRITT, ELIHU, lecturer, journalist, and blacksmith, has, by dint of talent, industry, and the constant following out of one chief idea, obtained considerable celebrity in both England and France, as well as America. Burritt was born in Connecticut in 1811, and received an ordinary school education till he was sixteen, when his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Being always fond of reading, he had made a tolerably good acquaintance with English literature during his apprenticeship; but on the expiration of that, he seems to have entertained some wider scholarly ambitions, and at the age of twenty-one set to work to study mathematics. During spring and summer he spent a large portion of his time at the anvil, alternately forging and reading; and thus earned enough to enable him to devote a good part of the winter to his studies. These, by dint of great perseverance, appear to have thriven apace; and he successively gained a considerable mastery of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew. German and other European languages appear to have been subsequently added to his stock of lore; and by the time he had made progress thus far, he thought his pen, as a translator, might be made to add to the weariness of his labor at the forge. He does not seem at this time to have succeeded in this, but the effort gained him some friends, and he was induced to try, in succession, school-keeping and trade; but in neither made any success, and went on again with his studies and his hammer. Eastern languages now became the object of his pursuit; and he found other congenial occupation in writing for the public prints, and in lecturing to popular audiences. In June, 1846, Burritt left for Europe, where he has since labored, both in England and upon the continent, to induce, if possible, the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the bond of universal brotherhood. The meetings in Paris, Brussels, Frankfort, and London, have since given great publicity to the plans of the association to which Burritt has devoted himself. He has given no literary proofs of the vast scholarship which his friends claim for him, but all men can estimate the value of his continued exertions in favor of peace.

BUSH, REV. GEORGE, theologian and commentator, was born at Norwich, Vermont, June 12, 1796. He entered Dartmouth college in the 18th year of his age, far advanced in classical learning, and distinguished for graces of style in literary composition, at that time unequaled even among the veterans of the pulpit and press. At a subsequent period he passed through a course of theological education at the Princeton (New Jersey) seminary, where he also officiated one year as tutor in the college of Nassau Hall. In 1824 he went as a missionary to the west, and accepted a call to the pastorship of the presbyterian church, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Returning thence in 1829, he was elected professor of Hebrew and oriental literature in the university of the city of New York in 1831. From this time commenced his career as author, although he had previously received an introduction to the public by the "Life of Mohammed," prepared for Harper's "Family

Library," and some pamphlets and essays of minor moment. But he is universally known by a series of popular and excellent commentaries on the Old Testament amounting to seven volumes, of which a very large number have been sold, and demand for which still continues. Of late years Professor Bush has devoted himself with much ardor to the propagation of the doctrines of Emanual Swedenborg, of which he has become a decided and avowed receiver. He preaches to a society of the New Jerusalem church in New York, and is engaged in the editorial conduct of a periodical entitled, "The Anglo-American New Church Repository," which has a fair circulation, both in this country and in England.

BACHMANN, CHARLES FREDERICK, privy councillor and professor of philosophy at Jena, was born at Altenberg, June 24, 1785. He here received his early education; and, in 1803, he entered the university at Jena, where he studied theology and philosophy. In 1807, he went to Dresden, in order to avail himself of the library; and, in 1808, removed to Heidelberg, intending to enter the university as tutor. Ill health, however, induced him to accept the place of private teacher, in the vicinity of Bern. In 1810, he returned to Jena; and, in 1812, received the appointment of extraordinary professor, and, in 1813, of ordinary professor of moral and political philosophy. For several years he attended the lectures on natural philosophy of his colleagues at Jena, devoting himself with particular ardor to the study of mineralogy. After the death of the mineralogist, Lenz, in 1832, he was named director of the mineralogical society. Of his writings, besides his treatise, "Uber die Hoffnung, einer Vereinigung Zwischen Physik und Psychologie," published in 1821, which was honored with the prize of the Society of Arts and Sciences, at Utrecht. There is, among others, his "System der Logik," which appeared in 1828, and has since been translated into the French and Russian languages. Since 1833, he has been engaged in polemical discussion against the Hegelian philosophy, especially with Rosenkranz, against whom the work "Anti Hegel" was issued in 1835. Since then, with the exception of several criticisms, Bachmann has published nothing except two protectorate discourses, "Uber eine Schattenseite unserer Literatur;" and "Uber die Bestimmung der Universität, published in 1846."

BACHMANN, GOTTLOB LOUIS ERNEST, ordinary professor of classical literature in the university of Rostock, and director of the gymnasium and grammar-school of that city, was born at Leipzig, January 1, 1792. From 1806 to 1812, he attended a school at Pforta, and, from that period until 1816, he studied at Leipzig and Jena. He then engaged as teacher in a grammar-school at Halle, and some months later, in the gymnasium at Wertheim, in Baden. This last situation, however, he resigned in 1824, in order to perform a journey for literary purposes. During three years, he was a frequenter of the libraries of Vienna, Rome, Naples, and Paris; and the fruits of this journey were given to the world in "Die Agypt Papyrus der Vaticanischen Bibliothek;" "Anecdota Græca e Codicibus Bibliothecæ regiæ Parisiensis;" and the first volume of Lycophron's "Alexandra," which contains the Greek text, together with critical apparatus. A second volume of this last work will contain the Greek commentary of Tzetz, together with the ancient Scholia. As precursors thereto, the "Scholia Vetusta in

Lycophronis Alexandram; and "Joannis Tzetzæ opusculum," &c., appeared at Rostock, in 1848 and 1851. In addition to this, and besides the performance of his official duties at Rostock, to which he was called in 1832, Bachmann has published "Scholia in Homeri Iliadem" (Leipzig, 1835–'38).

BACK, GEORGE, captain in the British navy, is chiefly celebrated for his explorations in the arctic regions. In 1832, he formed the resolution to go in search of Captain Ross, who had then been absent for a long time; and, having obtained the consent of the British government, he set out in 1833, with three or four companions, and proceeded to Montreal, by the way of New York. After remaining some time at Norway House, a trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company, where he enlisted a party of sixteen men, he commenced his journey on June 28. He reached the Great Slave lake on August 8, and set forward again on the 11th, encountering the greatest difficulties in his progress, all the baggage, boat, &c., having to be carried over rocky eminences. During the course of their journey, they discovered Waldsley and Artillery lakes, and a river which has since been named Back's river. The party returned, and wintered at the Great Slave lake. Here they suffered greatly from extreme cold. The thermometer fell to 86° below zero in the open air, and even in their huts, where large fires were kept up, it never rose higher than 11° below zero; and several of the Indians attached to the expedition perished from cold. At length, about the middle of April, a thaw commenced; and on the 25th of that month, Captain Back having heard of the safety of Captain Ross's expedition, resolved to set out for the Arctic ocean. He commenced his journey on June 7, 1834; and, after encountering many difficulties, reached the ocean, July 29, near a promontory, which he named Cape Victoria. He then proceeded westwardly along the coast, until he was obliged to turn back on account of the ice. The most northern point reached by him was Cape Richardson, north latitude, 68° 46′; west longitude, 96° 20′. He again returned, and passed the winter at the Great Slave lake, whence, in 1835, he set out once more to prosecute his explorations. In this expedition, however, he accomplished little, being blocked up in the ice from August, 1836, until the following summer. As soon as he was able to make his escape from this situation, he set sail for Europe, and reached Ireland in September, 1837, in a state of great destitution. He has given an interesting account of his travels in his "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition."

BAHR, JOHN CHRISTIAN FELIX, privy councillor and professor of classical literature, librarian of the university, and director of the lyceum and the philological seminary at Heidelberg, was born at Darmstadt, in 1798. He received his education at the gymnasium and university of Heidelberg; and at the age of twenty-three, he was appointed extraordinary professor, and in 1826, ordinary professor in the latter institution. He has published editions of several of Plutarch's Lives, having devoted much time and attention to that author; and also a valuable edition of Herodotus, enriched with geographical and historical notes He gained considerable reputation by his "Geschichte der Römanische Literatur," to which he has published four supplements, bringing the history of literature down to the twelfth century. He

has also furnished numerous contributions to Jahr's "Jahrbücher für Philologie;" to Pauly's "Realencyklopädie der Classichen Alterthumswissenschaft," and other periodicals.

BAKUNIN, MICHAEL, celebrated for his revolutionary efforts, is the son of a landholder, in Torschok, in the Russian government of Iwer, at which place he was born in 1814. He was educated at the military school of St. Petersburgh; and entered as ensign in the artillery of the guards, but soon took his dismissal, and repaired to his paternal home. In 1841, he left Russia for Berlin, where he entered upon the study of philosophy. In the spring of 1842, he removed to Dresden. Here, in company with Ruge, he continued his studies; and, among other things, wrote a philosophical treatise, which was published in the "Deutsches Jahrbuch," under the pseudonym of Jules Elysard. In 1843, he left Dresden for Paris, where he lived in intercourse with the Polish emigrants. We find him next in Switzerland, engaged in the affairs of a social-communist union at Zurich. The Russian government then prohibited his residence in foreign countries, and ordered him home, to which, of course, he paid no attention. The consequence of this was a petition for a confiscation of his property in Russia. In 1847, he delivered a bold and eloquent address at the Polish banquet, at Paris, in which he proposed the fraternization of Russians and Poles for the common purpose of revolutionizing Russia. This address created a great sensation; and Bakunin, at the request of the Russian government, was ordered to leave France. He concealed himself at Brussels; the Russian government meantime offering a reward of ten thousand silver rubles for his delivery. At the revolution of February, 1848, he returned to Paris. The next year, in June, he appeared at Prague, and took a prominent part in the Sclavonian congress, as well as in the sanguinary outbreaks consequent upon it. He next appeared at Berlin, where he associated himself with the German democratic party, until October, when he was ordered to leave Prussia. As he was also banished from Dresden, he resided in Dessau and Kothen, and led an unsettled life. Early in March, 1849, he returned to Dresden, and lived concealed among his political friends until the catastrophe of May. Bakunin was a member of the revolutionary government, and appears generally to have ordered and directed the events at Dresden. After his flight from Dresden, in company with Hübner and Röckel, he was arrested at Chemnitz, on May 9, and confined in the cavalry barracks at Dresden, whence he was removed to Königstein, August 28. He was condemned to death in May, 1850, but his punishment was afterward commuted into imprisonment for life, and in June, he was delivered up to Austria. Here, in 1851, he was condemned to the gallows as a traitor, but his punishment was again commuted into imprisonment for life. Bakunin has often been unjustly taken for a Russian spy. He is a man of interesting manners, of commanding air, and brilliant talents, united with a wild, impassioned energy, which appears to have hurried him into a destructive path of political action. Whether he engaged in the Pan-Sclavonian and German radical movements, in order merely to further his plans against Russia, must remain in doubt. A correspondence between him and Ruge and Marx has appeared in the German-French "Jahrbuch." Interesting notices of him are also contained in a work by Vogt, entitled "Ocean und Mittelmeer" (Frankfort, 1848).

BARANTE, GUILLAUME PROSPER BRUGIÈRE, Baron, a French author and statesman, was born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1782. He is descended from one of the old noble families, which enjoys a high reputation in law and literature. After attending the polytechnic school at Paris, in 1799, he was engaged in the ministry of the interior; and, in 1806, was appointed judge of the privy council, in which character he obtained diplomatic missions to Spain, Poland, and Germany. In 1807, he was made sub-prefect of Bressuire in La Vendée, then an important office. In 1809, he obtained great reputation by his "Tableau de la Littérature Française pendant le XVIII^e^ Siècle." Of this concise work, a view of literature from a political rather than an æsthetic point, Goethe has said, that it contains neither a word too little nor a word too much. In 1809, Barante was named prefect of La Vendée; and on Nov. 6, 1811, his marriage-contract with the countess d'Houdetot was signed by Napoleon himself. He afterward became prefect of the department of the Loire Inférieure, which office he retained until the first restoration. During the hundred days, he took his dismissal, for which he was rewarded by Louis XVIII., after the second restoration, with the place of secretary-general to the ministry of the interior. Shortly after, he was made privy-councillor and director-general of indirect taxes. About the same time he was elected to the chamber of deputies by the department of Puy-de-Dôme. Here he connected himself with Guizot, Royer-Collard, De Broglie, and most of the moderate liberals. On the victory of the ultra-royalists, Barante saw himself obliged to withdraw entirely from public business. In 1819, however, he was promoted to the chamber of peers, where he sustained the opposition, in company with Talleyrand and De Broglie. In 1828, he was elected a member of the academy. After the revolution of 1830, he was sent by Louis Philippe as embassador to Turin, and afterward to St. Petersburgh, whence he returned in 1840. During his prefecture in La Vendée, he became acquainted with the marchioness de la Roche-Jaquelin, whose "Mémoires" he afterward published. He has also translated into French the dramas of Schiller, as well as "Nathan der Weise," of Lessing, and other German pieces. His "Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires" are composed of smaller pieces which had previously appeared in the "Revue Française," and the "Biographie Universelle." The best-received of his works was his "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois, 1364–1477" (Paris, 1824), written in the spirit of the descriptive school, which permits nothing but simple narrative, excluding philosophical examinations of history. He has succeeded in hitting the old style of the chroniclers, but he occasionally falls into wearisome prolixity. "Des Communes et l'Aristocratie" deserves mention among his smaller political treatises. After the revolution of February, '48, he published "Questions Constitutionelles," a work pertaining to the late condition of France, which attracted but little attention. His last work is "Histoire de la Convention Nationale," four volumes (Paris, 1851).

BARBES, ARMAND, a French revolutionist, was born in 1810, at Pointe-à-Pitre, in the island of Guadaloupe. He was educated at the college of Sorrèze, and inherited from his father an estate at Fortoul, in Carcassonne. Early devoted to political radicalism, after the revolution of 1830, he attached himself to the "Société des Droits de l'Homme et du

Citoyen," as well as to the "Société des Saisons." A short time before the *émeute* of April, 1834, Barbès, who was forewarned of the event, came to Paris, and was arrested in distributing a revolutionary summons. Released in a short time, he again figured as a defender of the accused of April. In March, 1836, as the friend of Blanqui, whom Pepin, in the trial of Fieschi, had implicated in the plan of the conspiracy, Barbès was again arrested, and adjudged to the correctional prison, from which he was released by the amnesty of 1837. Barbès then placed himself at the head of that foolhardy revolutionary attempt which took place in Paris on the 12th of May, 1839. He was wounded in the affray, and was afterward taken and brought before the chamber of peers, who condemned him to death, less as a ringleader in the outbreak than as a principal in the murder of Lieutenant Drouineau. Although the minister urged the execution of his sentence, Louis Philippe, at the intercession of the duke and duchess of Orleans, commuted his punishment into imprisonment for life. The revolution of February, 1848, opened his prison doors; and the provisional government named him colonel of the twelfth legion of the Paris national guards. His friends then publicly declared, that a revision of the process would prove Barbès innocent of the murder of Drouineau; nothing further, however, was done in the matter. Barbès was chosen a deputy for the department of Aube, to the national assembly. Dissatisfied with the moderate course of the republic, he engaged in the plot which caused the breaking-up of the national assembly, on May 15, 1848. He was seized in the Hotel de Ville, while engaged with his friends in forming a radical government. He was afterward condemned to transportation. Unlike many of his associates, the private life of Barbès is without a stain; and he is in general an honest fanatic.

BAJZA, ANTHONY, a Hungarian poet and writer, was born at Szucsi, in Hertes, January 31, 1804. As early as 1823, he was a fellow-laborer in K. Kisfaludy's almanac, the "Aurora," a work of great significance in Hungarian literature; and, after the death of Kisfaludy, in 1830, he became its sole editor, supplying its pages with excellent articles in prose and verse, until 1837. His poems published at Pesth, in 1835, elevated him to the rank of the best lyric poets of Hungary. In the "Kritischen Blättern," published by him in 1831–'36, and in the "Athenæum," and the "Figyelmezö," published by him in connection with some of the best belles-lettres writers of his country, in 1837–'43, he endeavored by rigid criticism and concise essays on the theory of art, to exercise a beneficial influence on the infant literature of Hungary. By his edition of the "Ausländischen Bühne," and as director of the National theatre, opened at Pesth in the summer of 1837, he likewise contributed much to the advancement of the young Hungarian drama. During this period, he also gave much attention to historical study. He afterward devoted himself almost exclusively to this department of learning, and enriched the literature of Hungary, hitherto meager in this respect, with an "Historical Library," containing translations of the most excellent historical works of other countries, and with a work from the German, entitled, "The Modern Plutarch" (Pesth, 1845–'47.) In 1847, Bajza, in the interest of the opposition, was made editor and publisher of a political almanac, "The Controller." In 1848, he was appointed by Kossuth as editor of his semi-official organ, the "Kossuth

Hirlapja," in which he displayed but little editorial talent. Since 1831, he has been a member of the Hungarian academy, and a very active member of the "Kisfaludy Society."

BALBO, COUNT CESARE, an Italian statesman and author, was born in Turin, in 1789. His father was held in great respect by Napoleon, who appointed him as Italian member of his university. At eighteen years of age, the young Cesare filled the place of auditor to the privy council in Paris. In 1808, he became secretary to the government commission charged with the organization of Tuscany, on its union with the empire. He afterward, in the same capacity, took part in the *consulta* named for Rome, for a similar purpose. In 1812, he was a commissioner of the French government for the provinces of Illyria, which were ceded to France by the peace of Vienna, in 1809. After the downfall of Napoleon, he went to London as secretary of the Sardinian legation, and remained at this post until the events of the Piedmontese revolution, in 1821, induced him to retire from state affairs. He returned to his native city, and devoted himself to those historical studies for which, from his youth he had manifested a great predilection. From 1821 to 1843, he published several works. The most important of these are, a "History of Italy," the second volume of which, however, comes down only to the time of Charlemagne; and a translation of and commentary upon, "Leo's Exposition of the Constitution of the Cities of Lombardy. In 1843, appeared his "Speranze d'Italia" ("The Hopes of Italy"). He is also the author of a compendium of Italian history, "Della Storia d'Italia dall' Origine fino al 1814," received with no less admiration, which, perhaps, it more justly merited. He has also published several small historical and political treatises, and contributed a series of articles for the Turin journal, "Il Risorgimento." As head of the moderate party, Balbo has occupied, since 1847, a prominent political place in Italian affairs. When, in 1848, the liberal-democratic party in Sardinia gained the ascendency, and especially after Gioberti's defeat, in 1849, he maintained the same hostile position. In the war against Austria, on the contrary, he took a lively interest. Since the adoption of the constitution, in February, 1848, his friends and the statesmen of his school have been for the most part at the head of the Sardinian government, though he has himself occupied this position only for a short period. His relations with the Azeglio ministry have also been of the most friendly character, and he has not unfrequently defended it in the columns of the "Risorgimento." Balbo is firmly convinced of the power of the catholic church alone to insure salvation, and he sees in that church not only the salvation of individuals but also of nations. In his appendices to the "Speranze d'Italie," upon the spiritual progress of Christian nations, he speaks of the English and Germans as having naturally, and by inevitable necessity, in consequence of the reformation, remained behind all the others, that is, behind Frenchmen, Italians, and Spaniards. At the same time he acknowledges, with strange inconsistency, the moral corruption of the modern Italians, when compared with the people of the north, as the principal reason of the degradation of Italy. The style of Balbo is generally clear and precise, though it often betrays his Piedmontese origin.

BAROCHE, JULES, a French minister and member of the national assembly of 1848, was born at La Rochelle in 1803, in which place he

studied law, with the reputation of brilliant talents. Through his integrity and eloquence, he became a distinguished advocate in the court of appeals at Paris, and received, under Louis Philippe's government the dignity of *bâtonnier* of the advocates of this court. In 1847, he was elected by the Rochefort arrondissement to the chamber of deputies, where he joined the opposition, and took part in the reform movements of 1847–'48. He was also among those who signed the bill of indictment against the Guizot ministry. The republic raised him to the office of attorney-general to the court of appeals at Paris; and this important post he filled in the great trials against the accused of May, held at Versailles. Baroche here made known his partisan and reactionary tendencies, which contrasted strangely with his former liberalism. In the national assembly he advocated the system of two legislative chambers; and left the club of the Rue Poitiers for that of the institute. In March, 1850, Baroche was named minister of the interior, in the place of F. Barrot, by Louis Bonaparte, to whose policy he has thoroughly devoted himself. In January, 1850, he also fell out with the national assembly, which was opposed to the imperial ideas of the president, and withdrew with all his colleagues. His withdrawal, however, was of short duration. After the president had formed a so-called transition ministry, on April 10, 1851, he sent in a new cabinet to the national assembly, in which Baroche received the office of minister of foreign affairs. For this new post he appeared less fitted than for that of minister of the interior, for, though an able advocate, he lacks the higher qualities of a statesmen.

BASTIDE, JULES, minister of foreign affairs of the French republic under Cavaignac, was born at Paris, November 21, 1800. He was educated for the legal profession. Early imbued with democratic ideas, at the *émeute* of June 5, 1820, he was wounded and thrown into prison. Feeling little inclination for law, in connection with his friend Charles Thomas, he engaged in the timber-trade, still devoting himself, however, to literature and politics. In 1821, he joined the carbonari, and participated in all their movements against the restoration. At the revolution of July, 1830, he took up arms, and was one of those who erected the tri-colored standard at the palace of the Tuileries. He was also a member of the commission for conferring the orders of July. As captain of artillery of the national guard, he was implicated in the process of Cavaignac and Guinard, as well as in the *émeute* of December, 1830. When the artillery of the national guard was constructed anew, his fellow-citizens nominated him as captain. He was then a member of a secret society under the lead of Buonarotti. By this society he was intrusted with the organization of the republican party in the south of France, and, in the execution of this task, he set out for Lyons and Grenoble in the beginning of 1832. The insurrection in this latter place breaking out before the appointed time, Bastide was arrested and tried. After his acquittal, he participated as one of the leaders in the outbreak at Paris, in June, 1832, on the occasion of the interment of General Lamarque. He was condemned to death, but escaped from prison, and resided two years in England. In 1834, he was again tried and acquitted by the Paris court of assizes. After the death of Armand Carrel, the stockholders of the "National" made him principal editor of that important journal, which he left in 1846, in consequence of a

misunderstanding with his colleagues. In 1847, he established the "Revue Nationale," in which he continued to oppose the government of Louis Philippe, and was one of the principal agitators of the revolution of February, 1848. While Lamartine, on February 25, was detained in the Hotel de Ville, he officiated as delegate for the ministry of foreign affairs, and afterward as secretary-general of this ministry. Being chosen a deputy to the constituent national assembly by three departments, he decided to sit for the department of Seine-et-Marne. From May 10, 1848, until December 20 following, he was minister for foreign affairs. His administration at this important epoch was wholly destitute of results.

BERGHAUS, HENRY, a distinguished German geographer, was born at Cleves, in 1797. He served as a volunteer in the French army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war obtained an office of topographical engineer at Berlin, and was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of the kingdom. In 1824, he received the appointment of professor of applied mathematics at the school of civil engineering at Berlin, which he has since held. Berghaus is the author of many valuable maps and geographical publications. Besides the geographical periodicals, "Hertha;" "Annalen der Erd-Volker und Staatenkunde;" and the "Almanach den Freunden der Erdkunde Gewidmet," which he edited, he published, in 1837, a treatise, entitled, "Allgemeine Länder und Völkerkunde." In 1848, he also transplanted the great work of Catlin into German soil by the publication of "Die Indianer Nordamerikas."

BERIOT, CHARLES AUGUSTE DE, an eminent violinist, was born at Louvain, in Belgium, in 1802, where he studied music until 1821, when he went to Paris, in order to enjoy the instruction of Viotti, Baillot, and other celebrated masters. He soon ventured to present himself before the public as a candidate for their favor, making his first appearance before a Parisian audience at the same time with Paganini. He met with considerable success; and, on his return to his native country, the king of the Netherlands bestowed on him a pension of 2,000 francs, of which he was deprived after the revolution of 1830. In March, 1836, he was married to the celebrated Madame Malibran, who died suddenly in September following, at Manchester, England, whither she had repaired, to attend a musical festival. In his subsequent tour through Germany, he was received in all the capitals with the most unqualified applause, and in 1842, he succeeded Baillot at the conservatoire of Paris. As a composer Beriot does not rank very high.

BOEKH, AUGUSTUS, one of the most celebrated of living antiquarians, was born at Carlsruhe, in 1785. He was educated at Halle; and, in 1811, he was appointed professor of classical literature at Berlin. He has contributed much to the promotion of classical learning by his writings and editions of the ancient authors. One of his greatest works is, "The Political Economy of Athens," which throws great light upon the political life and public administration of the Athenians, and has been translated into English and French. His edition of Pindar is also celebrated, and shows that the editor had made deep researches into the subject of Grecian music. Besides these, he is the author of an important work, entitled, "Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum," and of a dissertation on the weights, measures, and coins of the ancients, and

of another on the Athenian navy. He is a member of nearly all the learned academies of Europe.

BOISSONADE, JEAN FRANCOIS, a celebrated Greek scholar, was born at Paris, in 1774. In early life, he was secretary to the prefecture in the department of Haute-Marne. In 1809, he became assistant-professor of Greek in the university of Paris, and principal professor in 1812. He has edited many of the less-known Greek authors, such as the "Heroica," of Philostratus; Eunapus's "Lives of the Sophists;" and Proclus's "Commentary on Plato's Cratylus." He also published an edition of the Greek testament in 1824; and "Philostratus's Epistles," in 1842. He is the author of a French dictionary, and has published several valuable editions of French classical authors.

BUCH, LEOPOLD VON, one of the most celebrated geologists of the present day, was born in Prussia, in 1777. He received his education at the Freiburg academy of mining, under Werner, and was considered his best scholar, though he has since abandoned the system of his teacher as insufficient and incorrect in many particulars. In order to investigate the physical nature of the earth by accurate observations, he first travelled in all the provinces of Germany; then through Scandinavia, as far as North Cape; and several parts of Great Britain, France, and Italy; and, in 1815, he also visited the Canary islands. Living in independence at Berlin, he has continued his travels down to the present time. In 1840, he again travelled over Norway, to make observations in relation to changes in the various primitive rocks. He is also a frequent attendant at the meetings of German naturalists. In 1840, he was received as a member of the French academy, in the place of Blumenbach. He has devoted himself to the investigation of the geological and physical relations of the surface of the earth, the nature and temperature of the atmosphere, and the elevation of the soil, giving, at the same time, constant attention to the growth of plants. The different varieties of volcanic phenomena, and, in particular, their effect upon the form and condition of the earth's surface, have been clearly demonstrated by Buch. His first appearance as a writer was in 1797. His principal works are, "Geognostiche Beobachtungen auf Reisen durch Deutschland und Italien" (1802–'9); "Physikalische Beschreibung der Canarischen Inselns" (1825); "Reisedurch, Norwegen, und Lappland" (1810); "Uber den Jura in Deutschland" (1839); "Beiträge zur Bestimmung der Gebirgsformationen in Russland" (1840); "Die Bäreninsel nach B. M. Keilhau Geognostisch Beschrieben" (1847); and "Betrachtungen über die Verbreitung und die Grenzen der Kreidelbildungen" (1849). Buch has also rendered special service to the science of petrifaction by his monographic delineations. His excellent geological chart of Germany and the adjacent states (Berlin, 1832) also deserves mention. A thorough historical representation and scientific estimate of his labors is contained in Hoffmann's "Geschichte der Geognosie" (Berlin, 1838).

BUCHANAN, HON. JAMES, statesman and late secretary of state of the United States, was born on the 13th of April, 1791, in the county of Franklin, state of Pennsylvania. After having passed through a regular classical and academical course of instruction, he studied and adopted the law as a profession. Having inherited a predilection for politics, he was nominated, in 1814, for the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state, and was elected. He was re-

elected in the year 1815. After having served two sessions, he declined another re-election. In 1820, he was elected to Congress, and took his seat in that body in December, 1821. He remained a member of the house till March 4, 1831. Immediately after his fifth election, he declined further service, and retired into private life. In May, 1831, he was offered the mission to Russia by General Jackson, and accepted the proffered honor. In the year 1834, immediately after his return from Russia, Mr. Buchanan was elected to the senate of the United States, to fill an unexpired term, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins. In December, 1836, he was elected for a full term; and, in 1843, was re-elected. In March, 1845, he was appointed secretary of state by President Polk, which office he held till the close of the administration of that gentleman. Mr. Buchanan, as a politician, ranks with the democratic party, by whom he is highly respected. He has probably had less censure cast at him than is the usual lot of the prominent politician; and is respected by all parties in private and domestic circles.

BAUDIN, CHARLES, a French admiral, was born near the close of the last century, and, in 1808, was a cabin-boy on board the frigate, La Piémontaise, and lost an arm during an engagement with the English in the Indian ocean. In 1812, he was made lieutenant in command of the brig Rénard. In June of the same year, he received orders at Genoa, to accompany an expedition of fourteen sail, provided with munitions, to Toulon. Though continually pursued on his passage by English cruisers, he conducted his convoy safely into the harbor of St. Tropez; but his flag-ship was immediately after attacked by an English brig, which he disabled, after a desperate conflict. For this affair, he was promoted to the rank of captain. The restoration having thrown him out of employment, Baudin entered the merchant-service, and conceived the bold plan of freeing Napoleon from St. Helena, which, however, he was compelled to abandon. The revolution of 1830 again called him into service. After being named rear-admiral, in 1838, he received the chief command of the expedition against Mexico. At the head of twenty-three ships, Baudin spent a month in fruitless negotiations with the Mexican government. On November 27, 1838, he finally opened fire, with a part of his squadron against the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, which commands the port and harbor of Vera Cruz, and was held to be impregnable. The fort surrendered on the following day. In the further details of hostilities, which ended December 5th, by the disarming of Vera Cruz, and the defeat of the Mexicans under Santa Anna displayed much ability and great personal courage. In consequence of this, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral; and in the following year, was named by Louis Philippe commander of the legion of honor. At the same time, he was intrusted with a military and diplomatic mission to Buenos Ayres, and with the command of the fleet in the South American seas. Afterward, for a short time he officiated as minister of marine.

BAUER, BRUNO, the boldest biblical critic of modern times, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Sachsen-Altenburg, September 6, 1809. After receiving his education in the schools and university of Berlin, in 1834, he received a professorship of theology. If we distinguish the period of his development from that of his public

activity, we must assign to the former his review of the "Leben Jesu," of Strauss (1835); his "Zeitschrift für Specultative Theologie" (1836); and his "Kritische Darstellung der Religion des Alten Testaments" (1838). At that time an Hegelian of the old school, he vindicated the law of self-consciousness in historical revelation, but at the same time believed himself able to defend revelation against the claims of a free self-consciousness, and to obtain a solution of this contradiction by considering revelation as the development of the universal self-consciousness. The transition to the second period was formed by the two works, "Herr Dr. Hengstenberg" (1839); and "Die evangelische Landeskirche Preussens und die Wissenschaft" (1840). In the former, he explained his opposition to apologetic theology, and endeavored to prove its insufficiency for the comprehension and recognition of the characteristic differences in the historical development; in the latter he endeavored to prove that the union is the dissolution of the church in the realm of the free, universal self-consciousness. After he had thus grasped the last historical dissolution of the positive, he ventured to propound the question in relation to the manner and mode in which the creation and formation of evangelical history are to be considered. In his "Kritik der evangelischen Geschichte des Johannes" (1840), and "Kritik der evangelischen Synoptiker" (1840), he answers, that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, permission to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839, was withdrawn. From this time, Bauer took up his residence at Berlin, employing himself in following out the conclusions resulting from his position. In 1843, he published, "Die Sachte der Freiheit und meine eigene Angelegenheit," explaining his relations to the learned societies and the universities. To this followed, "Das entdeckte Christenthum" (1843), which was destroyed at Zurich, before its publication. This work was a continuation of the opposition of religion to the self-consciousness, which was carried still further, in ironical style, in his "Posaune des Jüngsten Gerichts über Hegel den Atheisten," and in "Hegel's Lehre von der Kunst und Religion" (1842). The transition to the third period of his activity commences with "Die Judenfrage," in which he came out for the first time against the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is the "Allgemeine Literaturzeitung" (1843–'44), in which he demonstrates that the German radicalism of 1842, and its resulting socialistic theories are made up of the same uncritical adoption and presupposition of vague generalities. Hereupon, he made the transition to a fourth period, in which, through his historical labors on the eighteenth century, he represents the present flattening and levelling of all previous historical formations as the product of the enlightenment of the eighteenth century, and the failure of all the efforts of the masses in modern times as the consequence of the interior weakness of that enlightenment. During this period, he also published, in connection with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, "Denkwürdigkeiten zur Geschichte der neuern Zeit seit der Französischen Revolution und der Herrschaft Napoleon's" (1846). The political disturbances of 1848 gave him an opportunity to put forward his views in a last historical effort. He did this in the work on "Die bürgerliche Revolution in Deutschland,"

and "Der Untergang des Frankfurter Parlaments" (1849). With the publication of the "Kritik der Evangelien und Geschichte irhes Ursprungs" (1850), to which "Die Apostelgeschichte" is a supplement. Bauer has again entered upon a new career of development, released from the combat with his earlier opponents. In his "Kritik der Paulinischen Briefe," he endeavors to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are a production of the second century. Bauer's style is direct, spirited, and piquant. His power of ready combination, his courage, which is undaunted by the consequences of his positions, and especially his freedom from all exterior influences, entitle him to respect.

BEAUMONT, GUSTAVE DE, a distinguished French politician, was born at Beaumont-la-Chartre, in the department of Sarthe, February 6, 1802. He studied law, and became assistant of the procureur du roi, in the superior tribunal of the Seine, from which office he was removed after the revolution of 1830. In 1831, he received from the government a commission, in connection with De Tocqueville, to inspect the condition of prisons in the United States of America. On his return, he received an appointment from government, from which, however, he was soon removed, in consequence of his refusal to act as public prosecutor in the scandalous process of the baroness de Fenchères. In 1840, he was chosen by the department of Sarthe, as a member of the chamber of deputies, where he joined the opposition, and became distinguished for his information and readiness in political affairs. After the revolution of 1848, his constituents chose him as their representative in the national convention, as well as in the legislative assembly. He here proved himself an upright though moderate republican, and reported the law on the state of siege. Beaumont is a grandson of Lafayette; and, in 1836, was married to his cousin, a daughter of George Lafayette. The works to which he owes his reputation are, "Notes sur le Système Pénitentiaire" (1831); "Du Système Pénitentiaire aux Etats-Unis, et de son Application en France" (1832); "Marie ou l'Esclavage aux Etats Unis" (1835); "L'Irlande, Sociale, Politique, et Réligieuse" (1839).

BEAUMONT, JEAN BAPTISTE ARMAND LOUIS LÉONCE ELIE DE, chief engineer of mines, professor of geology in the school for miners at Paris, and in the college of France, and, since the death of Villiers, commissioner, in connection with Dufrénoy, for constructing the great geological chart of France, was born at Canon, in the department of Calvados, September 25, 1798. He received his education in the school for miners at Paris. His natural aptitude for geology, and his remarkable faculty of observation, seem to have been greatly improved and encouraged by Brochant de Villiers. In 1825, he was sent to England, in company with Dufrénoy, to examine the tin and copper mines of Cornwall, an account of which was inserted in the "Annales des Mines." Subsequently, he took a very active part in the geological researches of France. The results of his labors were published in the "Annales des Mines," the "Annales des Sciences Naturelles," and the "Bulletin Géologique." The most important of these is a joint production of Beaumont and Dufrénoy, entitled, "Mémoires pour servir à une Description Géologique de la France" (1838). Beaumont, however, is not only distinguished for his practical observations, but for his

sagacious theoretical combination of observations, and especially for his theory of the elevation of mountain ranges. His views upon this subject, and upon the various relative periods of elevation of the principal mountain ranges of Europe, which he divides into twelve epochs, have been given in several lectures, as well as in a work published at Paris, in 1834. All the later criticisms and amendments of Beaumont's views on this subject, and all the discrepancies which he has himself discovered, have left his essential positions untouched. He has taken substantially for his basis the fundamental ideas of Buch. His principal works are, "Coup d'œil sur le Mines" (1824); "Observations Géologiques sur les différentes Formations dans le Système des Vosges" (1829); "Extrait d'un Série de recherches sur quelques unes des Révolutions de la surface du Globe" (1835); "Voyage Métallurgique en Angleterre" (1837).

BORROW, GEORGE, an English author, was born at Norfolk, England, in 1805. At a very early age, he manifested a remarkable talent for languages, and great inclination for adventure. In his childhood, he lived for some time among the gipsies, which enabled him to obtain an extensive knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of this people. His journeys through nearly all the countries of Europe and a part of Africa, as agent of the English Bible Society, made him intimate with most of the modern languages, as well as with their dialectic ramifications. He was especially attracted by whatever was imperfectly known, and excited to explore it under difficulties and dangers almost incredible. True to his youthful predilections, he has made the gipsy tribes scattered over the whole of Europe a special object of study. His first work, "The Zincali; or, an Account of the Gipsies of Spain" (1841), attracted attention by its lively and dramatic style. This was succeeded by "The Bible in Spain" (1843), a work to which the author is mainly indebted for his fame. It consists of a variety of interesting personal incidents, interspersed with sketches of character and romantic pictures, delineated with a life and power that richly compensates for the want of method in the arrangement of the whole. After a silence of several years, Borrow has published a work, long since announced, entitled, "Lavengro: the Scholar, the Gipsy, and the Priest" (1850), which is nominally his autobiography, but is, in reality, a mixture of truth and fiction. Although it is not destitute of attractive passages, as a general thing it has not fulfilled the public expectation. The design of representing either himself or his Lavengro as a character wholly matchless and beyond compare, has betrayed him into excessive exaggeration, and the somewhat whimsical originality which captivates the reader in his earlier writings, appears here to have become a stereotyped mannerism.

BEECHEY, FREDERIC WILLIAM, an English naval captain and traveller, was born in London, February 17, 1796. He entered the navy as midshipman, in 1808, and served in America in the flag-ship of Admiral Sir A. Cochran. He became an officer in 1818, and accompanied the scientific expedition to the north pole. An account of this expedition is contained in the work, "A Voyage of Discovery toward the North Isle," &c. (1843), which was printed by order of the admiralty. In 1819, he accompanied a second arctic expedition, in the ship Hecla. In 1821, he made a voyage to the north of Africa, the

result of which was published in "Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa" (1828). Being raised to the rank of commander, in 1825, he received a commission to sail in the sloop Blossom to the Pacific ocean, as far as the northwest coast of America, in order, if possible, to unite at Kotzebue sound with Franklin, then advancing over land. Being unable to execute the latter part of his commission, in September, 1829, he set sail for England. The important geographical results of this expedition are contained in the "Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's strait, in the years 1825–'28." Captain Beechey is now in the service of the admiralty, at London.

BEHR, WILHELM JOSEPH, one of the most distinguished German lawyers, was born at Sultzheim, in 1775, and studied law in Wurzburg and Göttingen. He was admitted to practice in the imperial tribunals of Vienna and Wetzlar; and, from 1799 to 1821, he held the professorship of public law in the university of Wurzburg. By oral discourses and by valuable publications, he labored for the promulgation of genuine constitutional views in Germany. In 1819, he was chosen as deputy of the university at the Bavarian diet, where he united with the opposition. He was afterward elected mayor of the city of Wurzburg; and, by his activity, and especially by the publication of a periodical, "Unterhaltung des Bürgermeisters mit seinen Mitbürgern," he proved himself the friend and counsellor of the citizens. Being again chosen a deputy for the diet of 1831, the royal approbation was refused him. The opposition publicly expressed their displeasure at this proceeding; and Behr himself, having taken the opportunity of the festival of the Bavarian constitution, at Gaibach, in May, 1832, to address some unpleasant discourse to the government, an investigation was instituted against him, which resulted in his dismissal from the mayoralty. In January, 1833, he was arrested at Wurzburg, and, after several years' imprisonment for trial, on an accusation of high treason and participation in revolutionary intrigues, in 1836, he was condemned to beg pardon before the portrait of the king, and to an indefinite imprisonment in a fortress at Passau. In 1839, he was permitted to reside at a private house at Passau. In 1842, he received permission to reside at Regensburg, but under the especial guardianship of the police, till, at length, the amnesty of March, 1848, restored the gray-haired veteran to perfect liberty. He received, at the same time, also, the sum of 10,000 florins as a recompense. In 1848, Behr was elected to the German national assembly by the electoral district of Kronach. Since his release he has resided at Hamburg. The following are the most prominent among his numerous writings: "Versuch über die Schenherrlichkeit und Lehenhoheit" (1799); "System der Staatslehre" (1810); "Verfassung und Verwaltung des Staats" (1811); "Darstellung der Wünsche und Hoffnungen deutscher Nation" (1816); "Anfoderungen an Baierns Landtag im J. 1827;" and Bedürfnisse und Wünsche der Baiern" (1830).

BRANDIS, CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS, a Prussian privy councillor and professor of philosophy at Bonn, was born at Hildesheim, in 1790, and educated at the universities of Kiel and Göttingen. In 1816, he accompanied Niebuhr to Rome, as secretary of the Prussian legation, but he soon resigned this situation; and, in connection with Bekker, devoted his attention to the collection of materials for an edition

of Aristotle, which appeared in 1831. In 1821, he was appointed professor in the university of Bonn; and, in 1837, accompanied the young king Otho to Greece, as his instructor and adviser. He remained in that country several years with the rank of counsellor of state; and, in 1842, he published his work, "Mittheilungen über Griechenland."—He is also the author of a valuable work on the philosophy of the ancients.

BRONGNIART, ADOLPHE THÉODORE, a distinguished French naturalist, is the son of the celebrated Alexander Brongniart, and was born at Paris, in 1801. He holds a high rank as a vegetable physiologist, and has written many valuable works in connection with that branch of science. Among these may be mentioned the "Prodsome d'une Histoire des Végétaux Fossiles," the "Histoire des Végétaux Fossiles, ou Recherches Botaniques et Géologiques sur les Végétaux Renfermés dans les Diverses Couchesdu Globe," and an earlier work on the classification of vegetable fossils, which he published before he reached the age of twenty. He also contributed valuable articles to the "Annales des Sciences Naturelles," the "Annales de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris," and the "Annales du Musée d'Histoire Naturelle." He is professor of botany in the Jardin des Plantes.

BENEDEKTOW, WLADIMIR, a Russian lyric poet, of high reputation, was educated in the military school of St. Petersburgh, and entered the army, but soon left it to engage in financial affairs. A friend, who had seen some of his verses, first induced him to publish them (1838), and they at once became extremely popular all over Russia. His chief characteristic is his strong perception of and feeling for nature. Among his happiest efforts are, "The Three Figures," "The Sea," "The Funereal Mounds."

BERNHARD, KARL, is a universally recognised pseudonym of one of the most excellent Danish novelists, Herr St. Aubin. His works have nearly all been published in German. Among his novels are, "Die Hospital-Verlobung; "Eine Familie auf dem Lande;" "Der Eilwagen;" "Ein Sprüchwort;" "Die Declaration;" "Der Kinderball;" &c. Bernhard possesses great talent of observation. His delineations of domestic life are graceful, and overflowing with humor and kindness. The style of his novels is lively, elegant, and fluent; but as much can not be said, of his historical romances, which are sometimes tedious and uninteresting.

BIARD, FRANCOIS AUGUSTE, a popular and prolific French *genre* painter, was born at Lyons, June 27, 1800, and studied in the academy of fine arts of his native place. He then made a journey through Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, making a great number of sketches, which he completed after his return, and which rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. He obtained great reputation in the exhibition of paintings at Paris, in 1833, by his picture of the Arabian overtaken by the simoom in the desert, a magnificent poetical conception. This was soon followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." Biard was more successful, however, in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, with a singular power of observation, he always caught from life, preserving all their character. Pictures of this description soon made him the favorite of the laughter-loving Parisians. Among these pieces are, "The Sequel of a

Masquerade;" "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police;" "The Family Concert," a fine satire upon wonderful children and family geniuses. The element of contrast, which Biard has so fully at his command in his comic scenes is the great characteristic of his genius. His power, however, extends to the delineation of the ghastly and horrible—instance his "Slave-Market on the Gold Coast of Africa." Having roamed through the tropical regions, he was also impelled to visit Greenland and Spitzbergen. This journey he made in 1839, accompanied by his wife; and in six months he collected an incredible treasure of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In his historical pieces Biard has been less successful, his ruling inclination leading him constantly to the grotesque.

BIERMANN, CHARLES EDWARD, a landscape-painter, professor, and member of the Academy of Fine Arts, at Berlin, was born in that city, July 26, 1803. An early-developed predilection for art induced his father to place him, at the age of fourteen, in a manufactory of porcelain. It was some time before the assiduous young artist was permitted to exchange this employment for the more attractive one of ornamental painting. He succeeded, at length, in overcoming every obstacle, and devoted himself to his favorite pursuit of landscape-painting. To this end, he resided alternately in Switzerland and the Tyrol, and afterward in Italy and Switzerland, whose mountains became his favorite study, and whence he drew his greatest pictures. In 1834, he exhibited his "View of Florence," which became the property of the Berlin Art-Union, as did also the "Cathedral of Milan," painted shortly after. One of his greatest and most celebrated landscapes is, "Evening on the Higher Alps," a highly-poetic production. Many of his landscapes, the Italian in particular, have been made familiar by engravings and lithographs. Biermann has also executed drawings for one of the scenes in Goethe's "Faust," in eight lithographic pictures, for the Berlin "Kalender." His works display a bold, massive execution, and brilliant artistic skill. They bear, however, for the most part, a certain ornamental impression.

BINDER, WILHELM CHRISTIAN, a German historian, is the son of a protestant clergyman, and was born at Weinsberg, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, April 16, 1810. He was educated at the high-school of Lewisberg; and, in 1824, entered the protestant theological preparatory seminary in Kloster Schönthal, which he left in 1826, for the gymnasium at Stuttgard. In 1828, he entered the university of Tübingen, where, in addition to his theological studies, he also gave his attention to history and the classics. In 1831, he accepted a professorship of German history and literature in the gymnasium of Biel, in the canton of Bern. The decidedly-conservative tendency of his mind, however, prevented him from being satisfied with his position. In 1833, he was invited to occupy a place under the Austrian government, at Vienna, with the title of imperial-royal professor of political economy. After his dismissal from this employment, at his own request, in 1841, he returned to Lewisberg, and, in 1845, joined the catholic church. Since 1846, he has been the editor of the "Royal Encyclopædia for Catholic Germany," published at Augsburg. Besides the work occasioned by the change of his faith, "Meine Rechfertigung und mein Glaube"

(1845). Binder has also published, "Der Deutsche Horatius" (1831); "Geschichte der Stadt und Landschaft Biel" (1834); "Der Untergang des Poln. Nationalstaats" (1839); "Peter der Grosse und sein Zeitalter" (1841); "Geschichte des Philosophischen und revolutionären Jahrhunderts" (1844); "Der Protestantismus in seiner Selbstauflösung" (1843); &c. Even by those who do not favor the political and religious views of Binder, he is considered a learned and talented writer, and an honest man.

BLOMMAERT, PHILIP, a celebrated Flemish writer, was born in 1809, in Ghent, where he still resides. In 1834, he published some poetical pieces in the "Letteroefeningen," a Dutch periodical, which elicited much praise for their earnest simplicity, though somewhat deficient in style and polish. He has, however, done better service to literature and to the patriotic efforts of the Flemings, by his editions of the old Flemish poets, such as "Theophilus" (1836), a work of the fourteenth century, and the "Oude Vlaemishe Gedichten" (1838–'41), of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. Both works are furnished with glossaries and learned annotations. Blommaert has also manifested his preference for the old northern saga, and his interest in the high German literature of the middle ages is shown in his impartial translation of the "Nibelungen" into pure iambic verse. His best production, however, is the "Aloude geschiedenis der Belgen of Neder duitschers" (1849), in which he endeavors to show that the lower German countries, in spite of their political dismemberment, are called, as a national unity, to the realization of a lofty ideal in the history of civilization. Blommaert is also a contributer to several Belgian periodicals, especially to the "Messager des Sciences Historiques." In 1840, together with Willems, he was one of the principal framers of the petitions which so deeply interested the Belgian public, in favor of the Flemish language.

BOAS, EDWARD, a German writer, was born at Landsberg, on the Warta, January 18, 1815, and engaged at first in mercantile affairs, but afterward devoted himself exclusively to literature. When his circumstances allowed it, he travelled over the north and south of Europe, and obtained the degree of doctor in philosophy. He resides alternately in Dresden and Berlin, devoting his time to literature. In his first poems, the "Reiseblüten aus der Oberwelt" (1834); "Reiseblüten aus der Sternenwelt" (1836); and "Reiseblüten aus der Unterwelt" (1836), which originated under the influence of the romantic school, the lyric element predominates. The same may also be said of a later work, "Sprüche und Lieder eines Nordischen Brahminen" (1842). The novel of "Deutsche Dichter" (1837) first drew attention to Boas; and his literary reputation was established by the publication of "In Skandinavien Nordlichter," which afforded him an opportunity of displaying his talent for delineating with life-like freshness the men and manners of other lands. His comic romance, "Des Kriegscommissars Pipitz Reise nach Italien" (1841), as well as his delightful pastoral poem of "Pepita" (1844), are interwoven with incidents of travel. Boas has also made some attempts in dramatic composition. Several of his productions in this department, as well as a selection from his remaining prose and poetical works are inserted in his collected "Schriften" (1847–'9). In addition to his poetical effusions, Boas has also devoted

himself with great earnestness to investigations in literary history He has contributed to numerous periodicals and done good service to German literature by his supplements to the collected works of Goethe and Schiller, as well as by his publication of "Schiller und Goethe im Xenienkampf" (1851). The style of Boas is easy and fluent, though he sometimes falls into mannerism, and his poetical productions are often deficient in elaboration and artistic polish.

BODENSTEDT, FREDERICK MARTIN, a German writer of celebrity, was born at Peine, in the kingdom of Hanover, April 22, 1819. From an early age, Bodenstedt showed great inclination for poetical composition, which was discouraged by his teachers. His parents, who intended him for mercantile pursuits, sent him to receive his preparatory education at Braunschweig. While thus for some years acquiring the theory of trade, he devoted his leisure hours to the diligent study of poetry. The mercantile life at length becoming intolerably distasteful, he again devoted himself to the sciences, as well as to the study of modern languages, history, and philosophy. He visited several universities, but his early inclinations still remained. In his twenty-first year, he engaged as tutor in the house of Prince Galizin, at Moscow, where he remained for three years, residing for the most part in the country-houses of his patron in the interior of the empire, and employing his leisure hours in Sclavonic studies. His two works, "Kaslow, Puschkin, und Lermontow, eine Sammlung aus ihren Gedichten," and the "Poetische Ukraine" (1843–'4), belong to this period. In 1844, at the invitation of General Von Neithart, stadtholder of the Caucasian provinces, Bodenstadt removed to Tiflis, to take charge of a school. To avoid becoming a subject of Russia, he soon resigned the employment, and, after a flying visit to Armenia and a greater part of the Caucasian regions, he crossed the Black sea, and travelled through the Crimea, Turkey, Asia Minor, and the Ionian isles, back to Germany. The fruit of this residence in the Caucasus appeared in the work, "Die Völker des Kaukasus," and in several contributions to periodicals. The year 1846 he spent in Münich, engaged in the study of political economy; 1847, in Italy, in the study of the fine arts; and in 1848, he assumed the charge of the "Austrian Lloyd's," at Trieste. This situation he resigned after the October revolution at Vienna, and removed to Berlin, where he was employed partly in political publications, and partly upon his work, "Tausend und ein Tag im Orient" (1850). In 1849, he was sent to Paris, as the agent of the Prussian free-trade party; and, in 1850, he attended the peace congress at Frankfort, in the interest of Schleswig-Holstein. After publishing "Die Einführung des Christenthums in Armenien" (1850), he assumed the editorial direction of the "Weserzeitung," in Bremen. He has since published a German translation of the poems of Perser Mirza-Schaffy (1851). His writings, which justify great expectations for the future, are distinguished by a graceful, lively, and elegant style, and display a comprehensive grasp of his subject. His poems, a few only of which have been published, have also been well-received in foreign countries.

BOEHTLINGK, OTTO, a celebrated Russian philologist, was born at St. Petersburgh, May 30, 1815. He at first attended the German high-school of St. Peter and St. Paul in that city, from which he passed to the gymnasium at Dorpat, and, in 1833, to the university of St. Petersburgh.

After he had here acquired a well-grounded knowledge of Arabic and Persian, his acquaintance with Bollensen, a student from Ewald, led him to the study of Sanscrit. In order to perfect himself in this, he repaired in 1835 to Berlin, and soon after to Bonn, where he remained till 1842. Returning to his native city, he was made imperial counsellor of the college, and a member of the Academy of Sciences, and has since steadily devoted himself to literary pursuits. All his productions in the Sanscrit, as well as in the Turkish and its kindred dialects, are distinguished for extraordinary precision and accuracy, especially in the compilation of grammars and lexicons. Of his numerous publications, the principal are, Panini's "Acht Bücher Grammatischer Regeln" (1840); Vopaveda's "Grammatik" (1846); Kalidasa's "Sakuntala" (1842); "Sanskrit Chrestomathie" (1845); Hemacandra's "Wörterbuch" (1847); "Uber die Sprache der Yakuten" (1849–'51). Böhtlingk has also published several valuable treatises in the "Mémoires" of the Academy of Sciences, in addition to his contributions to the "Bulletin" of the Academy, and other periodicals. He is at present engaged in printing a dictionary of the Sanskrit, compiled from original sources.

BOMFIM, Count, a Portuguese statesman of the moderate liberal party, began his political career in 1828, when he took a most decided stand, in opposition to Dom Miguel, in defence of the right of Maria da Gloria to the throne. At the landing of Dom Pedro in Portugal, in 1834, he was one of the first who enrolled themselves under his standard. He greatly distinguished himself, not only during the following war, but also as general of the Portuguese army in the struggle that succeeded the queen's accession to the throne. Upon the drafting of the liberal constitution, in 1837, the standard of revolt was raised by the extreme right, under the direction of Leiria, Saldanha, and Terceira, and Generals Sa de Bandeira and Bomfim were sent against them. The engagement at Rio Mayor, August 28, 1837, remained undecided; it ended, however, with the retreat of the insurgents to the northern provinces, where, on September 20, they were totally defeated and routed, at Ruivaes, by General Das Antas. After this victory of the constitutionalists, Bandeira became president of the ministry and head of the government, and Bomfim, under very unfavorable circumstances, minister of war and marine. The most oppressive financial measures could not preserve the state from bankruptcy, or enable it to provide for the payment of the troops. The consequent insurrection of the workmen in the arsenal at Lisbon, in March, 1838, which threatened to extend itself, was suppressed in a bloody encounter by Bandeira and Bomfim, against the will of the cortes. After a short interruption, Bomfim again entered the ministry, and exerted a salutary influence for the benefit of his country. Peace was restored, a better discipline established in the army, and the threats of Spain against the dignity and independence of the Portuguese government were repelled. Weakly supported, however, by his party, and violently opposed by the absolutists and the radicals, he saw himself at length obliged, in 1841, to resign his post. The January revolution of 1842 brought the absolutists into power; a new ministry was formed by Cabral, and the constitution of 1837 was abolished, to give place to the charter of Dom Pedro, of 1826. Bomfim immediately took up arms in the provinces, but was prevailed upon to lay them down by the promises of Cabral. Bomfim

and his party, however, soon saw that they had been deceived, and endeavored to oppose the measures of the ministry in the cortes. But when Cabral had dissolved the cortes, and thus taken from the constitutionalists the means of legal opposition, Bomfim with others of his party left Lisbon, in order to rouse the inhabitants to arms, for the constitution of 1837. Only Almeida, Portalegre, and Torres-Vedras, however, could be won over to their plans. Bomfim attempted, indeed, to defend himself in the badly-provisioned fortress of Almeida, but was compelled to capitulate in April, 1844, and fled to Spain. He returned in 1846, took part in the uprising of May, and received again the command of a division of the army, under the ministry of Palmella. When, however, the queen appointed the Saldanha ministry, in October, 1846, Bomfim and Palmella were both arrested in the royal palace. Being shortly after liberated, he hastened to the provinces, placed himself at the head of the country militia, and gained a victory over the royal army at Marcella, in November, 1846; but, on the 22d December, following, he was defeated by Saldanha at Torres-Vedras, and imprisoned in the city. A court-martial sentenced him to transportation, and he was carried to Africa, whence he was about to escape, in an English ship, in May, 1847, when he received news of the queen's amnesty, which permitted his return. In an attempted revolution by the republican party, toward the close of 1848, he was again a participator. Bomfim is a man of daring courage and great ambition, and a distinguished field-officer.

BONPLAND, AIMÉ, an eminent French naturalist, was born at La Rochelle in 1799. As a pupil of the medical school and the botanical garden, at Paris, he accompanied Alexander Von Humboldt to America, where they collected over six thousand new species of plants. After his return, in 1804, he became director of the gardens at Navarre and Malmaison, a description of which is contained in his "Description des Plantes que l'on cultive à Navarre et à la Malmaison." At the same time he also published two other works, as the result of his journey, viz.: "Plantes Equinoxiales Recueillies au Méxique," &c., and "Monographie des Melastomes," &c. (1809–'16). With the title of professor of natural history, he sailed in 1818 for Buenos Ayres. There, in 1820, he undertook an exploring tour up the Paraña, into the interior of Paraguay. In 1821, at St. Aña, on the eastern bank of the Paraña, where he had established tea-plantations, and founded a colony of Indians, he was attacked by 800 soldiers of the governor of Paraguay, Dr. Francia, who, after destroying the tea-plantations, carried him and most of the Indians prisoners to Paraguay. Francia next sent him into a fortress, as garrison surgeon, and commissioned him to lay out a commercial road. He was also permitted to continue his botanical excursions on a small scale, and to enrich his collections. The only reason for his imprisonment was, that his tea-plantations in Paraguay were likely to be successful. Alexander Von Humboldt, supported by Canning and the British consul in Buenos Ayres, interceded in vain with Dr. Francia for the release of their friend. He did not recover his liberty until November, 1829, when he immediately departed for Buenos Ayres. From this place he wrote to Humboldt, in 1832, that he only awaited the arrival of his collections from Paraguay, to sail for Europe. He afterward, however, changed his mind, and returned to Paraguay. In 1840, he again wrote

to Humboldt, that since the death of Francia, he hoped to prosecute his researches in Paraguay on a larger scale; that he had made every provision for the event of a sudden death; and that his herbarium and his writings were all in the best condition. In 1851, information was received from him in Europe, that he had settled down and opened a shop in the neighborhood of Alegrete, in Brazil; that through his long-continued isolation from the society of educated men, he had become so intellectually degenerate that he was no longer conscious of his early fame, and could only speak French very imperfectly. This was assigned as the reason for his not returning to Europe. His correspondence with Humboldt, however, betrays no signs of intellectual degeneracy; and it is therefore more probable, that his long residence in the country, or, as some think, his marriage with an Indian woman, prevents his return to Europe. It will be matter of great regret, however, should his collections be lost to science. His observations on the herbarium collected in his journey with Humboldt have been published by Kunth, in the "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum" (1815–'25).

BORNHAUSER, THOMAS, a Swiss poet, political writer, politician, and pastor, was born at Weinfelden, in Thurgau, May 26, 1799. After the preparatory studies, he devoted himself at Zürich to theology, philosophy, and poetry, became a teacher in Weinfelden, and then a pastor at Matzingen, and afterward at Arbon. At about the same period, he attempted dramatic poetry and political writing, in which latter relation he advocated the revision of the constitution of his canton. He obtained influence with the people, and, after the July revolution, exhorted them to bolder measures, especially in his tract, "Uber die Verbeserung der Thurgauischen Staatsverfassung;" he was also one of the authors of the numerously-subscribed petitions which gave to other cantons the watchword of popular assemblies and a constitutional convention. In opposition to a law excluding clergymen, but at the expressed desire of the people, he was called to the great council, which excited against him the hatred of the aristocratic party to such a degree that one of its members even threatened his life. In 1831, he withdrew from the great council, but returned to it in 1833, and in 1835 succeeded in bringing the convents under the administration of the government, and in abolishing the novitiate. When in 1837, the people of Thurgau, in opposition to Bornhauser's views, demanded a revision of the constitution, he retired from political life. In 1849, however, he was again elected a member of the convention for revising the constitution. In 1832, he published a collection of poems, and, in 1836, an epic poem, "Heinz von Stein." He was also one of the editors of a political journal, "Der Wächter," published at St. Gaul; and, in 1833, he compiled a collection of the "Constitutions of the Cantons of the Swiss Confederacy."

BOTTA, PAUL ÉMILE, a celebrated French archæologist and traveller, is the son of Botta, the historian of America. While a youth, he undertook a voyage round the world, and remained for some time on the western coast of America, where he diligently employed himself in making collections in natural history. In 1830, he visited Egypt, entered the service of Mehemet Ali, as a physician, and in this capacity accompanied the Egyptian expedition to Sennaar. Here he completed a very important zoological collection, with which he returned to Cairo

in 1833. The French government then appointed him consul at Alexandria, from which place he made a journey to Arabia, the results of which were published in his "Relation d'un Voyage dans l'Yémen, entrepris 1837 pour le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris" (1844). The government then appointed him consular agent at Mosul, and at this place, through the suggestions of Julius Mohl, a German orientalist, then resident at Paris, he commenced a series of the most astonishing discoveries. The heaps of rubbish along the banks of the Tigris, and the local and historical traditions, led to the conjecture that monuments of Assyrian antiquity would be found here. In the spring of 1843, Botta began his excavations, at first with trifling results; yet the "Asiatic Journal" for July of the same year contains a communication of important discoveries, and this periodical continued to furnish information of Botta's activity, until finally it contained accurate groupings of extremely-difficult researches in the Assyrian cuneated alphabet, in a supplement, entitled, "M moire de l'écriture Cunéiforme Assyrienne" (1848). The French government took a deep interest in the enterprise. Flaudin, a practised designer, was sent to the place, to sketch the crumbling sculptures in alabaster, and several competent scholars and members of the academy, among them Raoul Rochette, Letronne, Lenormant, Mohl, Burnouf, Lajard, Guigniaut, Ingres, and Lebas, were commissioned to prepare for publication an elegant archæological work, under the special supervision of Botta. This work, entitled, "Monuments de Ninivé, découvert et décrit par B., mesuré et dessiné par Flaudin," (1849–'50), was published, in five large folio volumes, the first two of which contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third and fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscriptions découvertes à Khorsabad" (1848) are a cheaper edition of the inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crumbling monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris on rafts, and carefully shipped to Paris, where measures have been taken to place them in the Louvre. After all the difficulties which Botta has overcome, among which the fanaticism of the Mohammedans was by no means the least, it was easy for Rouet, his successor in the consulate of Mosul to make further discoveries. In abundance of result he was far surpassed by the English traveller, Henry Layard, to whom he suggested the enterprise. Yet the reputation of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, the extent and importance of which had only been previously conjectured, will assuredly be assigned to Botta.

BOETTCHER, ADOLF, a German poet and translator, was born at Leipzig, May 21, 1815. He received his first education there, and, in 1836, entered the Leipzig university, where he devoted himself to philological pursuits, particularly in the modern languages and to the study of the German and English poets. He has since lived as a private gentleman in his native city. Among his numerous poetical productions, his translations of the English poets occupy a conspicuous place. His first labor in this department was a translation of the complete works of Lord Byron, in which no one before him had been successful; while his German versions of Shakspere's dramas, such as "What You Will," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Much Ado about Nothing," are characterized by many excellences, but can not dispute the palm with those of Tieck and Schlegel. He has also translated the "Poems" of Goldsmith (1843)·

the "Poetical Works" of Pope (1842); and of Milton (1846); as well as the poems of "Ossian" (1847). Böttcher's own poetical productions are characterized for the most part by the beauties of form, with easy, euphonious, and flowing verse. Though his drama of "Agnes Bernauer" has been successfully represented at several theatres, without gaining a lasting reputation, yet his lyric poems have been received with great approbation. To beauty of form they add truth of sentiment. Among the numerous poems of Böttcher the most prominent are, the "Johannislieder" (1847); "Auf der Wartburg" (1847); "Eine Frühlingsmärchen" (1849); "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850); and "Die Pilgerfahrt der Blumengeister" (1851). He has also published a collection of smaller lyric poems. His latest lyric and epic poems, under the title of "Schatten" were announced for publication in 1851.

BOETTIGER, KARL WILHELM, aulic councillor and professor of literature and history in the university of Erlangen, was born at Budissin, August 15, 1790. He received his early education at Weimar. In 1804, he attended the gymnasium at Gotha, to prepare himself for the university, which he entered in 1808. He studied theology at Leipzig, and, in 1812, went as tutor to Vienna, where he first applied himself to the study of history. In order to attend Heeren's lectures, and have the benefit of the library there, he resided a year (1815–'16) in Göttingen; and, in 1817, qualified himself for a professorship in the university of Leipzig, to which he was called in 1819. His inaugural address upon Henry the Lion was afterward enlarged into a complete biography of this celebrated Guelph, published in 1819. At the same time, he began to contribute largely to periodicals and encyclopædias. In 1821, he accepted a call to Erlangen, where, in 1822, he was appointed to the second place in the library of the university. His most important historical works, all of which are distinguished for their animated narrative, are, the "Allgemeine Geschichte" (1849); the "Deutsche Geschichte" (1838); the "Geschichte Baierns nach seinen alten und neuen Bestandtheilen" (1837); the "Geschichte des Deutschen Volks und des Deutschen Landes" (1845); and the Kurzgefasste Geschichte des Kurstaats und Königreichs Sachsen" (1836). He has also written the "Geschichte des Kurstaats und Königreichs Sachsen" for the "European History" of Heeren and Ukert; and subsequently the "Weltgeschichte in Biographien." A "Biographical Sketch" of his father, Karl Augustus Böttiger, was followed by a work left by the latter in manuscript, entitled "Literarische Zustände und Zeitgenossen" (1838).

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, HENRI, vice-president of the French republic, was born at Paris in 1797, and devoted himself to the profession of law. He took a lively interest in the July revolution of 1830, but became, however, an opponent of the new government. From 1837 to 1839, he sat in the chamber for the department of Meurthe, voting constantly with the left; and from 1842 to the February revolution of 1848, for the department of the Vosges. He was also for a long time a municipal councillor of Paris, member of the general council in the department of the Seine, and commander of the eleventh legion of the Parisian national guard. Boulay was also deeply interested in questions of social economy, and exerted himself successfully in favor of the cause he had espoused, in the chamber, as well as in the common council. The foundation of infant-schools, the extension of elementary instruction, and

many improvements in the condition of the working classes, received his urgent and earnest support. In 1848, he was elected by the department of the Vosges to the national assembly, where he attached himself to the moderate republican party. The president of the republic placed his name at the head of three candidates for the office of vice-president, to which he was elected by the national assembly, January 20, 1849. Boulay is a man of estimable character, but of little political influence.

BOURNONVILLE, AUGUST, a distinguished dancer and ballet composer, was born at Copenhagen, in 1805. His father, Antoine Bournonville was of a distinguished French family; but, after losing his property in a theatrical undertaking, he was obliged to resort to dancing for his subsistence. He was so passionately fond of this amusement that, when dying, he obliged his son to take leave of his death-bed with a dance! Young Bournonville long hesitated whether to choose the profession of a dancer, an actor, or a singer, but decided at length in favor of dancing. After residing in Paris from 1823 to 1830, he was invited as ballet-master to Copenhagen, where in a few years he transformed a wretched company into a distinguished *corps de ballet*. He also furnished a great number of ballets, from which, especially from the historical ballets of his native land, he reaped a handsome reward. His career as a dancer and ballet-composer is set forth by himself in a very attractive work, "My Theatrical Life," in which he also appears successfully as a lyric poet. Bournonville is a man of cultivated taste, and refined sentiments, with energy to put into execution whatever he has undertaken. His ardor and his easily-excited temperament, however, often lead him to forget the limits of conventional life, and sometimes betray him into strife and controversy. Although still in the prime of life, he has closed his career as a dancer, but is employed in directing the ballet and composing new pieces, in which his pupils, among whom are Lucile Grahn and Frl. Nielsen, are gaining distinction.

BUCKINGHAM, JOSEPH T., a journalist who has long been associated with the Boston press, was born at Windham, in the state of Connecticut, in 1779. His family was of humble origin, and, having lost his father at an early age, he was bound by the selectmen of the town (acting in their legal capacity, as overseers of the poor) to a farmer, until he should arrive at the age of sixteen. When his apprenticeship was ended, he obtained employment as a printer in the state of New Hampshire, and afterward in Greenfield, Massachusetts, from which place he removed to Boston, in 1800. In Boston he soon found employment; and, from 1802 to 1815, he published a number of standard works on his own account. In 1805, he commenced the publication of a small monthly magazine, under the title of "The Polyanthos." This work was continued until 1814. In January, 1809, he published the first number of "The Ordeal," a federalist journal which existed for six months. In 1814–'15, Mr. Buckingham published "The Comet," a periodical. The next publication on which he was engaged was the "New England Galaxy, and Masonic Magazine," a weekly paper, which was commenced in October, 1817. In 1820, the latter part of the title was dropped, to suit the public taste. This appears to have been a flourishing paper, and was sold out by the proprietor, in 1828. In 1824, Mr. Buckingham established a new daily paper, called the "Boston Courier," published by him as editor until June, 1848, when it was also sold out. In July

1821, the first number of a monthly magazine was issued, by him called the "The New England Magazine." It was a work of great excellence, and contained articles written by some of the most popular authors of the day. On the death of his son, who was associated with him in the editorship of this periodical, Mr. Buckingham discontinued the magazine, in 1834. He is now no longer connected with the press. Mr. Buckingham has been several times elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, as representative from Boston and from Cambridge, and also as senator from the county of Middlesex.

BOKER, GEORGE H., an American poet and dramatist, was born in Philadelphia, about 1824. He entered Princeton college, New Jersey; and, after graduating, made a visit to France and England. On his return, he took up his residence in Philadelphia, which continues to be his home. Mr. Boker first made his appearance as an author in 1848, when he published a volume of poems, under the title of "The Lesson of Life." He is the author of three tragedies: "Calaynos" (1848), which is said to have been very successful on the English stage; "Anne Boleyn" (1850); and "The Betrothal;" and of a comedy, called, "All the World a Mask." The last two plays have been produced with success in America. Mr. Boker has also contributed many lyrics and ballads to the literary magazines.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM MAXIMILIAN FREDERICK, Duke of, was born April 25, 1806. He assumed the government, first provisionally; later, with the adhesion of his uncle, the late King William IV., of England; and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitively, April 25, 1831—in place of his brother, Duke Charles Frederick Augustus William (born October 30, 1804), who succeeded under the tutelage of the late King George IV., then prince-regent of England, to his father, Duke Frederick William (born October 9, 1771, and killed at the battle of Quatre-Bras, June 16, 1815) took the government into his own hands, on coming of age, and left the duchy of Brunswick, in consequence of the revolution of 1830. The house of Brunswick, one of the oldest dynasties of Europe, and which has been for more than eight hundred years illustrious in warriors, legislators, and men of science, has during the last half century rapidly declined. With the exception of Duke Frederick William, the last generation were all men of weak character and exhausted energies. The reigning duke holds his crown conditionally, it being understood that he shall not marry, which measure is supposed to be in some way connected with the existence of a son of Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, princess of Orange (born March 28, 1770; deceased, October 15, 1819), sister of William the First, king of Holland, and wife of Charles George Augustus (born February 8, 1766; deceased, September 20, 1806), heir-apparent to the crown of Brunswick, and elder brother of Duke Frederick William. It is certain, that after the death of King William I. (December 13, 1843), under whose guardianship the said son was educated in Holland, such claims were advanced but strenuously resisted, on the ground of alleged illegitimacy. The claimant resides at present in the United States. Duke Charles has been declared incapable of reigning by the Germanic diet, and since that time has also resided abroad. The present ostensible succession to the duchy of Brunswick is in the house of Hanover.

BUSHNELL, HORACE, D. D., a distinguished congregational clergyman, was born about 1804, in the parish of New Preston, town of Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut. In early life, he was employed in a fulling-mill in his native parish, but afterward graduated at Yale college, in 1827. After leaving college, he was employed as literary editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce," which he relinquished to take charge of a school in Norwich, Connecticut. In 1829, he was appointed tutor in Yale college. While filling the duties of this position, he studied law, and subsequently theology; and on May 22, 1833, was called to officiate as pastor to the north congregationalist church in Hartford, which office he still retains. Dr. Bushnell is the author of "Christian Nurture" (1847); "God in Christ" (1849); and a sequel to these, entitled "Christian Theology" (1851). He is likewise the author of numerous articles in "The New-Englander," and addresses before various college societies and literary festivals. The dissertation prefixed to his volume, "God in Christ," contains the germs of most of what are considered his theological peculiarities. The sermons of Dr. Bushnell on "Unconscious Influence," "The Moral Uses of the Ocean," "The Uses of Great Pestilences," "Prosperity our Duty," and numerous other topics, delivered on fast and thanksgiving days, are in print. His writings have attracted considerable attention among theologians, from the bold and original manner in which he has presented views of the doctrines of the Calvinistic faith.

BRULLOW, KARL, a distinguished Russian historical painter, was born at St. Petersburg, about the year 1800, and received his first education at the academy of that city. In 1823, he went to Italy, under the patronage of a society favored by the empress Elizabeth. While there, he executed several excellent copies from Raphael. His fame, however, rests on his great picture, which has been made familiar by engraving, of the last day of Pompeii, as described by the younger Pliny. This picture, which is now in the great Hermitage, at St. Petersburg, is about fourteen ells long, and contains twenty-five principal full-length figures, disposed in groups, and exhibiting the effects of the frightful catastrophe. It elicited the greatest admiration in Rome, as well as in St. Petersburg, and obtained for the artist a lasting reputation. He was made painter to the court of the emperor, knight of the order Wladimir, and member of the academies of Milan and Bologna. The academy of St. Petersburg even resolved to propose to the emperor that a special academic honor should be created in his favor. Having returned to his native country, Brüllow painted several pictures of saints for the cathedral of Kasan, as well as one of "The Ascension." His second picture, "The Siege of Pskow," exhibits little or no progress. For the last few years, he has been employed in decorating the new cathedral of Isaac. He has also painted portraits, which are distinguished for their vigorous coloring. His *genre* paintings are also celebrated.

BRUNETTI, ANGELO, called also Ciceruacchio, a carman of Trastevere, a part of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber, gained for himself a name as a man of the people in the Roman history of 1848–'49. Without education, by his uncommon intelligence and his extraordinary talents, he became a leader of the multitude, and for a long time maintained an important influence over the lower classes of the Roman

people. At first, he exerted this influence only to restrain the excesses of the excited Romans, to strengthen their idolatrous reverence for Pius IX., and to lead the daily-repeated demonstrations of gratitude to the reforming pope. When, however, the reform gradually became a revolution, and the pope refused to declare war against Austria, Ciceruacchio also began to change his tone. Blinded by vanity and the flatteries of the republicans, who hailed him as a successor of the ancient tribunes of the people, as a second Rienzi, he soon became an instrument in the hands of the Mazzini democracy. Though the charge made against him by many of participating in the murder of Rossi is by no means proved, he nevertheless bore a part in the revolution of November 16, 1848. Under the republic, Ciceruacchio appeared as its zealous partisan. His influence, however, was gone; he was no longer needed, and his name fell entirely into the background. After the occupation of Rome by the French he fled to Genoa, and afterward to France.

BUBE, ADOLF, a German poet, was born at Gotha, September 23, 1802. He entered the gymnasium of his native city in 1817, and in 1821 he devoted himself to the study of philology and the belles-lettres in the university of Jena. His early intercourse with Stieglitz and Heeringen having incited him to poetical attempts, through the friendship of Knebel he became a student, in connection with Goethe, Einsiedel, and Böttiger. H. Döring, Moser, and Eckermann, were also then included in the circle of his friends; and about this time he was introduced to the reading public as a writer by Th. Hell. After finishing his studies in 1824, he accepted the place of tutor in the family of Baron Lindemann, at Coburg, where in 1828 he attempted unsuccessfully to establish an institute for the daughters of the best families. After holding the place of reader to the widowed duchess Augusta of Coburg, he was recommended as tutor to the family of the princess Sophia, of Coburg-Gotha, consort of Count Mensdorff, at that time vice-governor of Mentz. He afterward filled the office of secretary to this talented lady. After his retirement from the Mensdorff family, in 1834, he had conferred upon him the office of secretary of the archives; in 1838, that of secretary of the high consistory; and in 1842, that of a director of the ducal cabinet of art. In constant correspondence with equally industrious friends, he continually applied himself to the study of esthetics and the history of art. Richly endowed for lyric poetry, warmth and gracefulness of delineation, and the heartiest attachment to his Thuringian home, are the most prominent features of his poems. This is exemplified in his "Lebensblüten" (1826); "Obolen" (1827); "Gedichte" (1836); "Neue Gedichte" (1840); "Naturbilder" (1848). His most successful productions are his poetical descriptions of nature, as well as the romances and ballads in which he treats of home legends, such as the "Thüringische Volkssagen" (1837); "Deutsche Sagen" (1842); "Thüringer Sagenschatz" (1851); "Balladen und Romanzen" (1850). Besides numerous contributions to various periodicals, and Gotha's Erinnerungen" (1842), his official position has given occasion to the work entitled, "Das Herzogliche Kunstcabinet zu Gotha" (1846).

BRAUN, AUGUST EMIL, a distinguished writer and archæologist, was born at Gotha, April 19, 1809, and, after receiving the rudiments of education at the gymnasium of his native city, in 1829, he commenced his studies at Göttingen, where he devoted himself chiefly to poetry,

art, and philosophy. As Müller, notwithstanding his great erudition, was still deficient in mythology and archæology, he repaired to Münich, where he remained several years in connection with Schelling, to whom he was ardently attached. At a time when he was about leaving Schelling's house, he became acquainted with Gerhard. This interview decided the subsequent career of Braun. After passing the winter of 1832–'33 in Dresden, in the company of Rumohr, early in 1833, he went to Berlin, where he entered into more intimate relations with Gerhard, and followed him to Rome. Here he was at once made librarian, and soon afterward secretary, of the Archæological Institute. The approbation which Welcker had bestowed upon his first attempts at archæological interpretation incited him to further efforts. Soon appeared the monograph, "Il giudizis di Paride" (1838), which was followed by "Kunstvorstellungen des geflügelten Dionysius," and "Tages und des Hercules und der Minerva heilige Hochzeit" (1839). The "Annali" of the Archæological Institute, and the "Bulletins," both under his editorial direction, contained several treatises from his pen. From 1843 to 1850, he was engaged in the publication of richly-illustrated archæological works. Among his later writings are "Griech. Mythologie;" "Die Ficoroni'sche Liste des Collegio Romano;" "The Marriage-Procession of Neptune and Amphitrite;" "Il sepolcro di Porsenna," &c.

BRAVO-MURILLO, JUAN, president of the Spanish ministry, was born at Frejoual de la Sierra, in the province of Badajoz, in June, 1803. His parents being only in moderate circumstances, he was destined for the church, and studied theology at Sevilla and Salamanca. Aversion to his profession, however, induced him afterward to apply himself to the study of law. In 1825, he entered the college of advocates at Sevilla. This college then contained the most renowned of the Spanish advocates, and there was great difficulty in the path of a beginner. This circumstance decided Bravo to pursue another direction, while he endeavored to obtain a position in the university. He obtained the chair of philosophy, but soon returned again to legal studies. A logical mind, dialectic practice, and great oratorical powers, soon gave him celebrity, among the collegians. His reputation was increased by his able defence of Colonel Bernardo Marquez, who, in 1831, was involved in a conspiracy of the liberals, and accused of high treason. This circumstance, after the death of Ferdinand VII., induced Garelly, the minister of justice to tender him the place of attorney-general at Cáceres, in the tribunul of Estremadura. Though his already important practice was a quicker road to fortune, yet he accepted the proposal, as it opened the way to a wider circle of political activity. Bravo administered his office with a view to a practical and moderate progress. When, however, the violent progressionist party came to the helm, in 1835, the new minister of justice, Gomez Becerra was dissatisfied with him, and desired to remove him from his place at Cáceres to a similar one at Oviedo. Bravo hereupon took his dismissal, and entered again upon the duties of an advocate. He now chose Madrid for the theatre of his activity, being led thereto by the plan of publishing, for the first time in Spain, a legal magazine. With his friend, the celebrated jurist, Pacheco (prime-minister in 1847), he undertook, in 1836, the publication of the "Boletin de Jurisprudencia." These practical and literary labors

were interrupted for a short time while Bravo was called to fill the office of secretary in the department of state under the Isturitz ministry. In three months, however, this ministry was dissolved by the revolution of La Granja, and Bravo immediately resigned his place, with the resolution never again to be entangled with politics. Again he earnestly devoted himself at Madrid to the business of an advocate. In the meantime, his professional employments led him back again to the political field; and with Donoso Cortés, Gonzalez Llanos, and Dionysius Galiano, he became one of the most active co-laborers in founding and conducting the journal, "El Porvenir," which combated the extravagances of the party at the head of the government, with great boldness and ability. In 1837, the province of Sevilla elected him to the Cortes, and he was even tendered the place of minister of justice in the Ofalia ministry, but declined. As a deputy, Bravo was principally active in peculiar questions of law, but on these occasions his talents and his moderate constitutional principles were always conspicuous. In 1838, Ofalia again endeavored to persuade him to accept the office of minister of justice, and the same place was tendered to him in the new ministry, which the duke of Frias was charged with constructing. Bravo, however, declined participation in a government under the influence of Espartero. After the dissolution of the cortes, which soon followed, Bravo was not again chosen as a moderate. With Donoso Cortés and Alcalá Galiano, he now published the "Piloto" newspaper, in which they again combated the ruling party. In the meantime, the cortes was newly dissolved, and in 1840, was reopened by the election of moderates, among whom Bravo was elected from the province of Avila. In this cortes, besides interesting himself in judicial matters, he also took an active part in political questions. The courage with which Bravo had advocated moderate reform procured him the confidence of the conservative party. When the revolution of September, 1841, broke out, Bravo was arrested, as the leader of the moderados. He fled to the Basque provinces, and then over the Pyrenees to Bayonne, where he received the news of his banishment and his recall by the provisional government, almost at the same time. After a short residence in Paris, he returned to Madrid, in order to devote himself exclusively to his profession. In 1847, he received the office of minister of justice in the transition cabinet of the duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the head of the government. In November of the same year, at the formation of the new cabinet, he entered it as minister of trade and of public instruction. In 1849–'50, he was minister of finance; and in 1851, after the return of the duke of Valencia (Narvaez), he was charged with the formation of a new cabinet, being himself at its head. His first measures were directed to the economy of the finances, the satisfaction of state creditors, and an orderly administration.

BREITHAUPT, JOH. AUG. FRIEDR., a celebrated German mineralogist, was born at Propstzella, in Saaldfeldschen, May 18, 1791. He attended the gymnasium at Saalfeld till 1808, when he undertook the customary duties of a miner and metallurgist. During 1809–'11, he studied in Jena, and then removed to Freiberg, where he soon obtained the approbation of Werner, whose recommendation obtained for him in 1813, the place of inspector of precious stones, and assistant-teacher in the academy of mines. In 1827, he received the professorship of oryc-

tology. At Werner's request, he completed the great work of Hoffmann, "Handbuch der Mineralogie," and added two more parts to the original three. At the same time, he established his reputation for independent research by his work, "Uber die Echtheit der Krystalle," and the "Vollständige Charakteristik des Mineralsystems." He also introduced many judicious terms into the nomenclature of crystallography. The results of his investigations are given in his "Vollständigen Handbuche der Mineralogie," and his "Ubersicht des Mineralsystems." Besides numerous articles in Erdmann's "Journal für praktische Chemie," Schweigger-Seidel's "Jahrbuchern," and Poggendorf's "Annalen," Breithaupt has published "Die Paragenesis der Mineralien," a work that contains many original observations, and throws much light upon mining in its various departments. "Die Bergstadt Freiberg," is also an excellent topographical treatise.

BRONN, HEINRICH GEORGE, a celebrated German naturalist, was born at Ziegelhausen, near Heidelburg, March 3, 1830, and received his education at Manheim and Heidelburg. In 1817, he entered the university of Heidelburg, where he devoted himself to the study of finance, agriculture, and natural history. After obtaining the degree of doctor in philosophy, by his treatise, "De formis plantarum leguminosarum primitivis et derivativis," in 1822, he began to lecture at Heidelberg upon finance, practical natural history, and the science of petrifaction. In 1828, he was named extraordinary professor of natural science and of commerce, and in 1833, ordinary professor of the same. He was also at the same time, authorized to lecture on zoology, and received the direction of the zoological collection at the university, for which he obtained the benefit of an important fund and a more suitable locality. In addition to his lectures, which were numerously attended by both Germans and foreigners, Bronn was busily employed in the composition of several scientific works, for which he gathered materials by annual journeys through every part of Europe. The series of his works begins with the "System der urweltlichen Conchylien" (1824), which was followed by the "System der urweltlichen Pflanzenthiere." The materials of the "Ergebnisse meiner naturhistorischen und ökonomischen Reisen" were collected in 1824, in the countries of the south of Europe, and in 1827, in a second visit to Italy. From this work both the treatises, "Uber die Strohutfabrikation in Italien," and "Italiens Tertiärgebilde und deren organische Einschlüsse," are separately printed. The "Gaea Heidelbergensis, oder mineralogische Beschreibung der Gegend von Heidelberg," is the result of ten years of travel. His "Lethaea geognostica, oder Beschreibung der für die Gebirgsformationen bezeichnendsten Versteinerungen," is unquestionably one of the most distinguished and important works in the department of geology. In his "Geschichte der Natur," he proposed to himself to delineate, from the scientific stand-point of the time, the operations and powers of nature in historical order, in conformity with physical laws and fossil remains. The "Allgemeine Zoologie," which forms the third part of the "Neue Encyclopädie für Wissenschaften und Kunste," is the first attempt to develop zoology in its totality with reference to organic remains. Bronn is a member of several academies and learned societies, as well as of several agricultural unions, including the Baden Agricultural Union, at Heidelberg.

BULGARIN, THADDEUS, a celebrated Russian writer, was born in Lithuania, in 1789; and in 1798 entered the military school at St. Petersburg, as the distressed condition of his mother, after the unfortunate result of the struggle in Poland, in which his father had taken part under Kosciusko, compelled her to flee to that city for refuge. In St. Petersburg he soon forgot his mother-tongue, but still made great progress in learning. In 1805, he joined the lancer regiment of the grand-duke Constantine, served in the campaign against France, and was concerned in the war against Sweden, in Finland. Hereupon, he left the Russian service, under peculiar circumstances, and repaired to Warsaw, and shortly afterward to France. Here he again entered the service, and in 1810 joined the army in Spain. At the beginning of the campaign of 1814, he was imprisoned in Prussia, but after a short time obtained his freedom, when Napoleon gave him the command of a division of volunteers. On the fall of Napoleon, he returned to Warsaw, where he wrote several humorous and poetical pieces in the Polish language, with which he had again made himself familiar. A journey to St. Petersburg, shortly after, induced him to remain in Russia. Here he renounced his nationality, and entered with great zeal upon the study of the Russian language, in which he was assisted by his friend Gretsch, in whose magazine his first productions appeared. In 1823, he commenced the "Nordische Archiv," which at first was exclusively devoted to history, geography, and statistics, but afterward included, also, entertaining sketches. His humorous and satirical productions soon procured him the reputation of one of the most popular Russian writers. In connection with Gretsch, he began in 1825, the "Nordische Biene," and the same year he published the first dramatic work of its kind in the Russian language, the "Ruskaja Talija." In the edition of his collected writings published at St. Petersburg, in 1827, he inserted the best of his early essays and tales, scattered in newspapers. Also, his "Recollections of Spain," containing an "interesting narrative" of events to which he was witness from 1810, first published in 1823. His sketches are often happily hit off from the life; but in his satires there is something of the obsolete. His coloring is rather dazzling than vigorous, his delineations often betray mannerism; and his characters lack individuality. After he had published his "Gemälde des Türkenkriegs im J. 1828," he produced his "Iwan Wuishigin, oder der Russ. Gilblas" (1829); and in the continuation of this work, "Peter Iwanowitsch Wuishigin" (1830), as well as in a later romance, "Rostawlew, oder Russland im J. 1812," he entered a wider sphere, and displayed his talent by a more comprehensive portraiture of the character and manners of the Russian people. At the same time, he proved himself not wholly capable of grasping all the purity and peculiarity of Russian life. In his two following romances, "Demetrius," and "Mazeppa," the characters are more natural, and the historical element is handled with much address; but in those requisites which in England and Germany are considered indispensable to a romance, they are as unsatisfactory as their predecessors, and are not even agreeable to the reading public of Russia. Besides the "Nordische Biene," Bulgarin has published several periodicals, as the "Daguerreotyp," the "Mücken," &c. He is an able editor. His criticism is keen, and often vehement. A great work of his, "Russland in Historischer, Statistischer, Geo-

graphischer und Literarischer Hinsicht," has been translated into German, under his supervision.

BUSS, FRANZ JOSEPH, one of the leaders of the ultramontane party in Baden, was born in 1803, at Zell, on the Harmersbach. He studied philology at Freiburg, and after he had taken his degree, commenced the study of medicine. He subsequently turned his attention to political science, which he studied at Heidelberg and Göttingen. His acquaintance with nearly all modern languages qualified him in an especial manner for investigations into the history of law. In 1829, he became private tutor, in 1833, professor-extraordinary, and in 1836, professor, in the legal faculty at Freiburg. He commenced his career as an author by translations of various authors on legal and political science. His first original work, a "History and System of Political Science," in three volumes, appeared in 1839. In 1844 appeared the first volume of the uncompleted "Comparative Confederation-Law of North America, Germany, and Switzerland." In 1837, he entered public life, as a member of the second chamber in Baden. Originally belonging to the liberal side, he subsequently took a strongly-catholic direction, and became a decided opponent of liberalism. His position thereupon became so disagreeable in the chamber that he resigned. In 1846, he was re-elected, but in April, 1848, again withdrew, partly voluntarily, and partly at the instance of his constituents. In December, 1848, he was again elected to the German national assembly, and took the part of an advocate of the "great German-catholic movement." Of this party he became the foremost speaker, and wrote a great number of pamphlets, advocating the independence of the church and of the universities from the state. The "German-catholic" movement of Ronge gave occasion for many efforts of his pen. When the Baden diet, in 1846, decided in favor of tolerating the "German-catholics," Buss increased his efforts to carry his point of independence; and incited the "catholic unions," of which he had in the summer of 1848 established more than five hundred, to petition in its favor. He presided over the meeting of the "Pius-Union," held in September, 1848, at Mentz. During the Baden revolution, he acted against the revolutionary government, though he was opposed to the Prussian occupation. He published a number of pamphlets, directed against the principles and policy of Prussia in that state of the affairs of Germany. In "The People's Mission a Want of our Times," he sought to prepare the way for the missionary labors of the Jesuits and redemptorists in Germany. In the "History of the Oppression of the Catholic Church in England," a very sharp critique, he endeavored to turn the late measures respecting the appointment of a catholic primate, to the advancement of his cause. He has within the last year, developed in a number of pamphlets, a plea for the catholic culture of Germany, in which he advocates, among other points, a return to the decisions of the council of Trent, and the closest adherence to the apostolic see.

BYSTRÖM, JOHANN, NIKOLAUS, an eminent Swedish sculptor, was born at Philippstadt, in the province of Wermeland, December 18, 1783. He was designed for the mercantile profession, but the death of his parents left him free to follow his inclination for art. In his twentieth year he became a pupil of Sergell, at Stockholm; in 1809, he gained the academy's prize; and in the following year was enabled to

go to Rome. He soon sent back to his country, as his first work, a "Bacchante," lying intoxicated, of half the size of life. This work gained the most undivided favor, and more especially that of Sergell, and at once established the artist's reputation at home. He repeated this statue three several times. Sergell declared him the most worthy to be his successor, and on his return from Rome secured for Byström the house and *ateliers* which he had built for himself, at the expense of government. Upon the death of his teacher, Byström returned to Stockholm, in 1815, and surprised the newly-elected crown-prince by a portrait-statue of him of colossal size, which he had executed at Rome, with the exception of the head. The artist was rewarded for this attention by commissions for colossal statues in marble of the kings Charles IX., XI., and XII. To execute these, he returned to Rome, where he remained till 1821, and where he continued to reside for years, with the exception of short visits to his native country. After his final settlement in Stockholm, he was appointed professor in the academy; but still continued his labors. He succeeds best in the representation of females and children, his male figures wanting force and character. His creations are truthful, and free from affected simplicity; his grouping is original and pleasing; his execution fine and clear. Among the works of Byström are, "Cupid, surprised with the Stolen Attributes of Bacchus;" a "Nymph, going to the Bath;" a "Sucking Hercules;" a "Pandora, combing her Hair;" a statue of Linnæus, for the students at Upsala; a "Christ, with Love and Religion," for the cathedral at Linkiöping; and the colossal statues of Charles XIII., Gustavus Adolphus, and Charles John (Bernadotte).

BUCHEZ, PHILIP BENJAMIN JOSEPH, a French physician and writer, and president of the national assembly of 1848, was born at Mortagne, in the department of Ardennes, March 13, 1796. He came early to Paris, and commenced the study of medicine in 1815. As an opponent of the restoration, he was extensively connected with secret societies and conspiracies against the Bourbons, and, in 1820, was active in founding the society of the French carbonari. After escaping prosecution by a verdict of acquittal, he applied himself diligently to the physical sciences, as well as to the study of social and religious questions, and connected himself with the then rising St. Simonianism. In the year 1827, he established the "Journal des Progrès des Sciences et Institutions Médicales," which obtained for him an honorable reputation. He also took part in the weekly periodical, "Le Producteur," established by the disciples of St. Simon after his death. He, however, soon fell out with his companions, in consequence of the pantheistic direction of the new doctrine, and formally separated himself from the school. After the revolution of 1830, Buchez published his "Introduction à la Science de l'Histoire, ou Science du Développement de l'Humanité" (1833), which contained his own philosophical opinions. He also established the periodical, "L'Européen," which was intended for the application of his views to practical life. At the same time, in connection with Roux (Lavergne), he commenced the "Histoire Parlementaire de la Révolution Française," &c. (1833–'38), a work in which the rich materials for the history of the French revolution are viewed from the republican stand-point. Besides this he has also published two other works which were well received, namely, "Essai d'un Traite

Complet de Philosophie, ou Point de Vue du Catholicisme et du Progrès," and "Introduction à la Science de l'Histoire." The writings of Buchez contain many original and often profound thoughts, which, by means of a parallel between nature and history, are made to confirm the doctrine that man is destined for moral and political progress. This progress consists in the appropriation and practice of Christian morality, as presented by the catholic church. France, however, appears to him as especially the country where humanity must attain to its high destiny, because it has commenced the revolution (of progress), because it is specifically catholic, and consequently in possession of the substantial morality. After the revolution of February, 1848, Buchez was elected to the national assembly from the department of the Seine; and, as an old and highly-esteemed republican, was called to the presidential chair. In the attack on the national assembly, however, on May 15, he displayed little energy against the rioters, and thus drew upon himself the reproaches of all parties.

BRETSCHNEIDER, HERMANN ROBERT VON, a minister of the principality of Reuss, was born at Gera, November 30, 1796; and, after his preparatory studies at the gymnasium of his native city, in 1814, he entered the university of Leipzig, to devote himself to the study of law. In 1817, having returned to Gera, he was qualified as an advocate; and, after receiving the degree of doctor in law from the faculty of jurists in Jena, he was soon enrolled among the government advocates. Having established an extensive practice, in 1831, he was called to occupy the place of councillor to the government and consistory. In 1840, he was named president of the consistory, and in 1842 he was raised to the nobility. When, in consequence of the union of the Reuss territory under a prince, a ministerial jurisdiction was established at Gera, Bretschneider received the appointment of leader in the privy council. The storms of 1848 and 1849 brought many crises, which finally, in the autumn of 1849, put an end to the government. In the month of February, 1850, Bretschneider was named minister, since which he has been solely responsible for the administration of the country.

BULOW, KARL EDUARD VON, a German novelist, was born November 17, 1803, upon the paternal estate of Berg, near Eilenberg, in Prussian Saxony. A step-son of his mother occupying a considerable post in the Dutch East Indian service, Bülow was destined by his parents to a mercantile life. He passed several years in different banking-houses, but this life not proving agreeable to him, he purchased a literary establishment at Berlin, in 1826, with the design of uniting his mercantile interests with his early predilections for art and science This undertaking, however, proved unsuccessful. He then attended the university of Leipzig for some years, devoting himself principally to the ancient languages. Upon his marriage in 1828, he went to live at Dresden, where he became intimate in the circle of Elisa von der Recke and with Tieck. In 1832, the duke of Dessau named him his chamberlain, but he declined entering the public service, preferring to continue the literary pursuits which had occupied him since 1828. Since 1842, he has resided much in Italy, at Stuttgart, and with Tieck, at Berlin, where he has been made a knight of St. John by the king of Prussia. The state of the political affairs of Germany, in 1849, induced him to leave that

country, and to take up his abode in the ancient castle of Ottishausen, in Thurgau, which he had purchased. One of the earliest literary productions of Bülow was a translation of Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi" (1828). His reputation was first established by the "Novellenbuch" (1834–'36), comprising a hundred tales, after the old Italian, Spanish, French, English, Latin, and German writers. To this, in 1841, he added a "Neues Novellenbuch." These collections present a very attractive and valuable selection of tales, both in an esthetic and historical point of view, and are of especial interest in respect to the history of that species of composition. Since 1839, Bülow has devoted himself to original composition. Among his own works are, "Novellen," in three volumes (1846–'48); "Spring Wanderings through the Hartz Mountains;" "The Very Newest Melusina;" "Year-Book of Tales and Narratives;" and many tales scattered through annuals and periodicals. In all these productions he manifests a great mastery of language, and affluence of thought. Among the various rare books which he has made accessible is his edition of "Simplicimus," published in 1836. He has likewise furnished valuable addenda to the collected works of several writers, among which are, in conjunction with Tieck, the third part of Novali's Writings;" to Kleist's "Life and Works;" and to Schiller's "Anthology of the Year 1782," with an introduction and an Appendix. Among his remaining works may be specified, "For the Imitation of Christ;" "A Collection of Legends;" "Grecian Poems;" and "Allemanic Poems."

BURMEISTER, HERMANN, a distinguished German naturalist, was born in 1807, at Stralsund, where his father was chief controller of the customs. He received his early education in the gymnasium at Stralsund, and studied medicine at Griefswald and Halle. Here he followed his inclination to the study of zoology, and particularly of entomology; and in 1830 published his "Text-Book of Natural History." Having arranged the large collection of insects belonging to Sommer, a Hamburg merchant, who subsequently became his father-in-law, he went to Berlin, to qualify himself at the university for teacher of natural history. Having been appointed teacher in the real gymnasium at Cologne, he found opportunity to prepare his popular "Outlines of Natural History" (1833), which was followed, four years after, by the larger "Manual of Natural History," designed for academic instruction; and which, in the department of zoology is elaborated to the minutest detail, in the most masterly manner. His "Zoological Hand-Atlas," is designed for the elucidation of these two works. Upon the death of Nitzsch, Burmeister was, in 1837, appointed professor-extraordinary, and, in 1842, professor, of zoology, in the university of Halle, where he ranks as one of the most popular teachers. His labors extend beyond the department of zoology, for the "History of Creation," which has met with such universal favor, is founded upon his geological lectures. In the same manner has arisen his "Geological Pictures of the Earth and its Inhabitants." In addition to these works, which show that his labors have been of wide extent, he has published a great number of minor treatises, scattered among the scientific periodicals, and numerous monographs respecting still existing or extinct races of animals. To the latter class belong, "For the Natural History of the Genus Calandra," "The Organization of the Trilobites;" "Athlophorus Klugii;"

"The Labyrinthodontes." As a man of science, in his own department of zoology, Burmeister is among the greatest classifiers of our times. He has likewise distinguished himself, partly by his lectures as a teacher, and partly as an orator in the political affairs of the last few years, by great clearness of conception and force of expression. In 1848, he was chosen at Halle, as a substitute to the German national congress; and at Liegnitz, as deputy to the first chamber of Prussia, at Berlin, where he voted with the left. His health failing, he asked for a prolonged leave of absence, which he made use of to undertake a journey to Brazil, where he arrived in October, 1850.

BURY, HENRI BLAZE, Baron de, a French author and critic of German literature, was born at Avignon, May 19, 1818. Having completed his studies at the college of St. Barbe, at Paris, he made his *début* as an author with the poem, "Le Souper chez le Commandeur," which appeared in the "Rèvue des Deux Mondes," in 1839. He was roused by the interest with which the great social and political questions of the time excited in literature and philosophy, and became one of the most active and prominent contributors to the "Rèvue des Deux Mondes." Many poems and criticisms, and also essays upon Germany and its literature, were published by him in this review, under the names of Hans Werner or Henri Blaze. Under the latter name, he issued his spirited essay, "Ecrivains et Poëtes d'Allemagne." A residence of several years in Germany gave him facilities for the composition of this work, as well as for a complete translation of "Faust," of which fragments had previously appeared in the "Rèvue." This translation was received with great favor. It was published in 1844, and had gone through twenty-three editions in 1851. He passed a considerable time at Weimar, in a diplomatic capacity, where he was on intimate terms with the chancellor von Müller, and the other survivors of the brilliant literary period of that city, and came in contact with the grand duchess, to whom he dedicated his translation of "Faust." Since that time he has published nothing except a political essay in the "Rèvue" of 1850, "Sur Vérone et l'Italie pendant les Campagnes de Radetzky," the fruits of a residence in Italy, and a pamphlet "Le Comte de Chambord," in which he first broached the principles of a fusion between the two branches of the house of Bourbon. His wife, who is descended from an ancient Scottish family, is also known as an authoress. Born in Scotland, but educated in France, her first productions were in the French language. At the age of eighteen, she commenced a series of tales and critical essays, under the signature of Arthur Dudley, which were, however, soon recognised to be the productions of a female, and excited considerable attention. She also wrote political articles, and an "Essai sur Lord Byron," which increased her reputation. After her marriage, she returned to the use of her native language; wrote the novel "Mildred Vernon" (1848); "Germania" (1850). which she herself translated into French; and the novel, "Falkenberg." In 1851, she published an account of her "Voyages dans Allemagne, Autriche, et Hongrie," undertaken during the troublous years of 1848 and 1849.

BURNAP, REV. GEORGE W., D. D., an American clergyman, theological, and general author, was born in Merrimack, New Hampshire, in 1802. His father, the Rev. Jacob Burnap, D. D., was for half a century the pastor of the congregational church of that town, of liberal, though not

unitarian opinions. George, the youngest of thirteen children, was educated at Harvard university, and graduated in 1824. In 1827, he was ordained pastor of the first independent church of Baltimore, Maryland, as successor to the Rev. Jared Sparks. In 1835, he commenced author by publishing a volume of "Lectures on the Doctrines in Controversy between Unitarians and other Denominations of Christians." In 1840, he published a volume of "Lectures to Young Men on the Cultivation of the Mind, the Formation of Character, and the Conduct of Life;" in the same year, a volume of "Lectures on the Sphere and Duties of Woman;" and in 1842, "Lectures on the History of Christianity." In 1844, he contributed to Sparks's "American Biography" a memoir of Leonard Calvert, first governor of Maryland. In 1845, he published, "Expository Lectures on the Principal Texts of the Bible which relate to the Doctrine of the Trinity;" a volume of "Miscellanies;" and a "Biography of Henry T. Ingalls." In 1848, he published a small work entitled, "Popular Objections to Unitarian Christianity Considered and Answered;" and, in 1850, twenty discourses, "On the Rectitude of Human Nature." He has been a contributor to the pages of "The Christian Examiner," since the year 1834. In 1849, he received from Harvard University the degree of D. D. He is one of the most prominent theologians of his denomination, and among the most distinguished men of letters of the South.

BROWN, HENRY KIRKE, an American sculptor, was born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814. He is the son of a farmer, and received the education of a farmer-boy, working in summer, and studying in winter. He made his first attempt at art, at the age of twelve years, the effort being the portrait of an old man. It was painted with singular success, the materials used being of the coarsest description. Mr. Brown's youthful career was characterized by earnest perseverance against unfavorable influences to his love for art. He lived where art had no friend but his mother. She only in opinion differed from those who thought her son had better pursue something "regular and profitable." At eighteen, he went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. It was by chance, only, that he became a sculptor. He modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement, and was quite successful. The approbation it met with determined him to pursue that branch of art. To obtain means to visit Italy, he became a railroad engineer in the state of Illinois, but he gained no money and suffered in health. By the aid of friends, inherent energy, and the success of his works in sculpture, he was able to pass several years in Italy. He studied there faithfully and profitably, but on conviction that the true place for an artist is in his own country, he left the conveniences of Italian artist-life, to find his subjects and perfect them in the world of art at home. He settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. To him is due the credit of having produced the first bronze statue ever made in this country. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," and the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades." and "Pleïades," and "The Four Seasons," besides busts of Bryant, Spenser, Nott, and other distinguished Americans. He has likewise produced in bronze a colossal statue of Dewitt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution." &c.

BEECHER, LYMAN, D. D., a presbyterian clergyman, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 12, 1775. He prepared for college under the care of the village pastor, and in due time graduated at Yale, where he also studied divinity under Dr. Dwight. He entered the ministry in 1798, and the following year he settled in East Hampton, Long Island. In 1810, he took charge of the first congregational church, Litchfield, Connecticut, where he remained about sixteen years and preached with great success. During this period he assisted in the establishment of the Connecticut Missionary Society, the Connecticut Education Society, the American Bible Society, and other associations of a similar character. In 1826, he went to Boston as pastor of the Hanover-street church; and his labors during the ensuing six and a half years were most arduous, both at home and abroad. He did much for the revival of the puritan faith in the eastern metropolis. In 1832, he was called to the presidency of the Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, where for ten years, in conjunction with his academic duties, he sustained the pastoral care of the second presbyterian church of that city. He lately resigned his connection with the seminary, and now resides in Boston. Dr. Beecher has published much during his life, consisting principally of sermons delivered on various occasions. He is also the author of a volume on "Political Atheism." He has always been a zealous advocate of the temperance movement, and he may be regarded as one of the chief founders of the "Temperance Reform."

BENTON, HON. THOMAS HART, one of the more eminent of American politicians and statesmen, was born in North Carolina, in the year 1783, and educated at Chapel Hill college. He left that institution without receiving a degree, and forthwith commenced the study of the law in William and Mary college, Virginia, under Mr. St. George Tucker. In 1810, he entered the United States army; and in 1811 was at Nashville, Tennessee, where he commenced the practice of the law. He soon afterward emigrated to Missouri, where he connected himself with the press as the editor of a newspaper. In 1820, he was elected a member of the United States senate, and remained in that body till the session of 1851, at which time he failed of re-election. As Missouri was not admitted to the Union till August 10, 1821, more than a year of Mr. Benton's first term of service expired before he took his seat. He occupied himself during this interval before taking his seat in Congress in acquiring a knowledge of the language and literature of Spain. Immediately after he appeared in the senate, he took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body, and rapidly rose to eminence and distinction. Few public measures were discussed between the years 1821 and 1851 that he did not participate in largely, and the influence he wielded was always felt and confessed by the country. He was one of the chief props and supporters of the administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and, as such, met the common fate of every prominent leader, in partisan anathema and denunciation. The people of Missouri long clung to him as their apostle and leader; and it required an herculean effort to defeat him. But he had served them during the entire period of thirty years without interruption, and others, who aspired to honors he enjoyed, became impatient for an opportunity to supplant him. His defeat was the consequence. Colonel Benton is distinguished for his learning, iron will, practical mind, and

strong memory. His speeches, when written, are firmly fixed in his mind, so that he may repeat them accurately in public without the manuscript, which may be at the time in the hands of the printer. As a public speaker he is not interesting or calculated to produce an effect on the passions of an audience. His parliamentary efforts are intended for the closet rather than the forum, and when published are read with avidity, always producing a decided influence. Colonel Benton is now a candidate for representative in Congress for the St. Louis district.

BARNES, REV. ALBERT, was born at Rome, New York, December 1, 1798. He was employed in his father's tannery till he was seventeen years of age, when his attention being turned to the practice of law, he commenced the preparatory studies at home, and in 1817 entered Fairfield academy, Connecticut, where he continued nearly three years, teaching during the winters a district-school, for the means of support. In 1819, he entered the senior class of Hamilton college, and graduated in July, 1820. While at Fairfield, the skeptical influences to which he had previously yielded himself were overcome by a perusal of the celebrated article on "Christianity," in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," written for that work by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, in 1813. At college, he was brought under the influences of a revival of religion, and became a decided Christian. He connected himself with the presbyterian church in his native place in the following November. He immediately proceeded to Princeton, New Jersey, and entered the theological seminary, having resolved to abandon the law for the gospel. Through the kindness of a friend, he was furnished with the means of continuing in the seminary to the end of a fourth year. He was licensed April 23, 1823, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, by the presbytery of New Brunswick. After preaching at various places in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, he received a call from the first presbyterian church in Morristown, New Jersey, and was ordained and installed February 25, 1825, by the presbytery of Elizabethtown. Here his ministry was highly prosperous. In 1830, he received a call from the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia, which he accepted, and was installed June 25, 1830. In this position, he was subjected to many perplexities and trials occasioned by ecclesiastical persecutions. The party that were opposed to his theological views were in a majority, both in the presbytery and the synod of Philadelphia. But the case having been carried up by appeal to the general assembly that met at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1836, he was sustained and freed from any other vexation of the kind. Mr. Barnes is not only one of the most distinguished preachers in Philadelphia, but, by his habits of early rising and diligent study, has found time to prepare an admirable commentary on the books of the New Testament (published at intervals in eleven vols.), together with commentaries on Job, Isaiah, and Daniel. He has also published an able volume on episcopacy; another on "The Scriptural Views of Slavery;" an admirable and extended introduction to Butler's "Analogy," besides various superior articles in some of our quarterly magazines, and occasional essays and sermons.. He is now absent from this country on a visit to Europe, having been compelled to suspend his literary pursuits by the blindness of one of his eyes, and the apprehension of serious injury to the other.

C.

CABRERA, DON RAMON, Count of Morella, one of the most distinguished of the Carlist generals in Spain, was born at Tortosa, in Catalonia, in August, 1810. His father dying when he was quite young, he was wholly abandoned to his own inclinations, became addicted to vicious habits and low company, and led a very disorderly life. Through the influence of an aunt, he obtained the reversion of a chaplaincy; but the bishop refused to consecrate him to the office, on account of the irregularities of his life. On the death of Ferdinand VII., and the breaking out of the civil war in Spain, Cabrera joined a small body of guerillas, under the command of Camicer, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. His commander was not slow to appreciate his abilities, and soon promoted him to the rank of captain. During the whole course of the war he was noted for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; and, roused to fury by the execution of his mother, by General Minas, he wreaked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and created count of Morella, by Don Carlos, to commemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Cabrera pretended to be the champion of the church still more than the partisan of Don Carlos, and continued the contest after that prince had quitted Spain until, in 1840, he was compelled to take refuge in France. There he was at first arrested and imprisoned at Ham, but he was soon set at liberty; and, in 1841, he took up his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions, in favor of his son, the conde de Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846, went to London, in hopes of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, but without success. After the revolution of February,1848, thinking it a favorable time to advance the interests of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral, January 27, 1849, where he was badly wounded, and obliged again to take refuge in France, whence he passed to London, where he married a wealthy Englishwoman, with whom he visited Naples, with the view of aiding the cause to which he has devoted himself, at which place he still remains.

CAMPBELL, LORD JOHN, judge, and author, son of a Scotch clergyman, was born in Fifeshire in 1781; educated at St. Andrew's, and studied for the bar, to which he was admitted in Lincoln's Inn in 1806. In his early days, when other employment was scarce, he held a post as reporter and theatrical critic on the "Morning Chronicle" newspaper, but the acumen which made him eligible for such an engagement having gained an opportunity of display in the courts, he obtained legal business, and ultimately won a large income as an advocate. His success was promoted by his marriage with a daughter of Mr. Scarlett, afterward Lord Abinger. In 1827 he became Q. C.; in 1832, solicitor-general and a knight bachelor; in 1834, attorney-general, a post he continued to hold (with a slight period of retirement) till 1841, when

he was named lord-chancellor of Ireland, and obtained a barony. He left the Irish seal when his party went out of office, but on their return to place he became a cabinet minister as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and on the retirement of Lord Denman was made chief-justice of the Queen's Bench. He has always been a pushing man, and in politics a whig. During the intervals of other tasks he has found time to complete "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," and "Lives of the Chief-Justices of England;" both more complete than similar previous biographies. His eldest son is M. P. for Cambridge.

CANDLISH, Rev. Dr., a popular Scotch preacher, and leader of the "non-intrusion" party during the troubles which finally led to the separation of the Scottish church into two distinct sections, and the establishment of the free kirk. Dr. Candlish is regarded as a better debater than preacher; his voice is shrill; his ideas follow each other with great rapidity, but are more remarkable for ingenuity than breadth of thought. He is the author of an exposition of the book of Genesis.

CAPERS, WILLIAM, Dr., one of the bishops of the methodist episcopal church south, was born in St. Thomas's parish, South Carolina, on the 26th January, 1790. He received the degree of M. A. from the South Carolina college, where he was educated, and was received into the annual conference of his native state, as a travelling minister, in 1808. In 1828 he was sent to England as the representative of the American methodist episcopal church to the British conference. For several years he was one of the general missionary secretaries. In 1846 he was elected bishop. He is distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, the elegance of his style, the oratorical finish and force of his pulpit ministrations, and also for the prominent part he has borne in the affairs of the church, of which he has ever been a distinguished ornament.

CARLETON, WILLIAM, Irish novelist, born at Clogher, Tyrone, in 1798. His father was a peasant, but described as a man remarkable for his knowledge of the traditions of his country, and from him the future author appears to have early imbibed the characteristic prejudices, feelings, and superstitions of his country. Carleton displayed an early taste for reading, and became what is known in Ireland as a poor scholar—a character he has himself described in one of his most popular fictions. When old enough, he became a tutor in a village-school; but, wandering off to Dublin in search of fortune, a publisher was induced to speculate upon two anonymous volumes from his pen, entitled "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." These appeared in 1830, and decided his fate: he was henceforth to be an author, and in that character has since wrought, sometimes with more, sometimes with less success. His productions include a second series of "Traits and Stories," "Fardorougha the Miser," and "The Fawn and Spring Vale," and other tales. Mr. Carleton is now in the enjoyment of a pension of £200 a-year.

CARLOS, DON, a pretender to the crown of Spain, whose attempts to gain possession of the regal dignity for many years kept that kingdom in turmoil and disquiet. The Salic law which excludes females from enjoying the privileges of royalty was never a part of the Spanish constitution, although it was adopted as a personal arrangement by the branch of Bourbons which has for a hundred years filled the throne of Spain. It pleased Ferdinand, the last king, to abrogate this family law;

and his act was constitutionally confirmed by the nation. Don Carlos, brother of the late king, refused to be a party to the settlement which excluded him from the succession; and upon his brother's death asserted his claim to the Spanish throne by arms. He was defeated and ultimately compelled to take refuge in France, where Bourges was assigned to him as a residence. In the hope, perhaps, that the difference between himself and niece might be composed by her marriage with his son, the prince of Asturias, also called the conde de Montemolin, he, in 1845, abdicated in his favor. The queen of Spain has, however, since taken another prince for her husband, and the fortunes of the Carlists are at the lowest ebb.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, a British author and reviewer, was born in 1796, at Middlebie, in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, where his father, was a small farmer. He received the rudiments of a classical education at a school in Annan. About 1813 he proceeded to the university of Edinburgh, where he remained two years, spending the vacations under his father's roof. At college he was distinguished for nothing so much as his attachment to the study of mathematics, then taught there by Leslie. He appears at this time to have proposed to himself the Christian ministry in the church of his fathers. After teaching mathematics at a school in Dysart, Fifeshire, for about two years he devoted himself, in 1823, to the profession of literature; and in the following year contributed to Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" the articles "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," "Norfolk," and those on the two "Pitts;" and to the "New Edinburgh Review," an "Essay on Joanna Baillie's Plays of the Passions." In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportions," and also published his translation of Goëthe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which betrayed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which appeared by instalments in the "London Magazine," then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, and Cunningham. In 1825 or 1826 he married, and resided alternately at Comely Bank and Craigenputtoch, a little estate in Dumfrieshire, whence were dated several of his letters to Goëthe, included in the published correspondence of the latter. In one of these he says: "Our residence is not in the town [Dumfries] itself, but fifteen miles to the northwest of it, among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch westward through Galloway almost to the Irish sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock, our estate stands forth a green oasis—a tract of ploughed, partly enclosed and planted ground, where corn ripens and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough-woolled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat, substantial mansion; here, in the absence of a professorial or other office, we live to cultivate literature with diligence, and in our own peculiar way. We wish a joyful growth to the roses and flowers of our garden; we hope for health and peaceful thoughts to further our aims. The roses, indeed, are still in part to be planted, but they blossom already in anticipation. Two ponies, which carry us everywhere, and the mountain air, are the best medicines for weak nerves. This daily exercise, to which I am much devoted, is my only dissipation; for this nook of ours is the loneliest in Britain—six

miles removed from every one who in any case might visit me." Here he remained writing for the "Foreign" and other reviews, composing, and perhaps living, "Sartor Resartus," until about 1830, when he returned to London, and became an important contributor to "Frazer's Magazine," in which his portrait was twice given. Here appeared his "Sartor." In 1837 he published his "French Revolution." Two years after, his "Chartism" appeared, and with it his "Critical and Miscellaneous Essays," collected and republished, in five volumes, from reviews and magazines. In 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on hero-worship at the west end of London, which he published in the following year. His "Past and Present" was published in 1843. The general conviction of men's minds after the European convulsions of 1848 offered an occasion for expressing his views on the aspects of the time, and the "Latter-day Pamphlets" were written. The latest work of this writer is his "Life of John Sterling," once his intimate friend. For some years Mr. Carlyle has lived in dignified simplicity at Chelsea, in a house which looks immediately on the Thames.

CARNOT, HIPPOLYTE, ex-minister of public instruction in France, was born in 1801, studied the law, and became an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, and edited the "Révue Encyclopédique." He was formerly a disciple of St. Simon, and is now a strong republican. Carnot is the son of the old conventionalist.

CARVALLO, MANUEL, minister of the republic of Chili in the United States, born at Santiago, June, 1808. No sooner had he finished his literary career in the national institute, when, in 1830, he was successively appointed chief clerk of the congress of plenipotentiaries assembled at Santiago, chief clerk of the state department and representative in congress at the same time, and chargé d'affaires to the United States. He married at Washington, an accomplished lady, whose recent loss he now mourns. On his return home, in 1835, he refused the various public and lucrative offices which at different times were tendered to him, and, accepting only literary commissions and charges of public beneficence without any salary, he devoted all his energy to the practice of the law, in which he soon distinguished himself. His printed legal opinions and elaborate arguments in some complicated cases of civil, criminal, commercial, and international jurisprudence form a thick volume. In 1846 he came again to the United States, with the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and his official correspondence with the state department has been marked by his logical, forcible, and bold reasonings, and his profound knowledge of the law of nations, one of his favorite studies. He is a member of the committee appointed for the reform of the Chilian codes, of the faculty of law and political sciences of the university of Chili, and of some foreign societies.

CAREY, HENRY C., an American political economist (son of the late Matthew Carey, well known as an author and bookseller), was born in the year 1793. He entered his father's store at an early age, and in 1821, succeeded him in his business, in which he continued until 1838. During this period he introduced the system of periodical trade-sales, the first of which was held in August, 1824, at which the only sellers were Carey & Lea, and the gentleman who had charge of the law department of their business, and which amounted to about $10,000.

In 1835, Mr. Carey commenced his career as an author, by publishing an essay on the rate of wages, the views contained in which were afterward expanded into the principles of political economy (1837–'40). The object of this work was to overturn the theories of Malthus and Ricardo; its views have been adopted by some of the most eminent European writers, and it is now being translated into Italian at Turin. In 1848 he published "The Past, the Present, and the Future," a work whose design is to show that men are everywhere now doing precisely as has heretofore been done, and that they do so in obedience to a great and universal law, directly the reverse of that taught by Ricardo, Malthus, and their successors. This work has been republished in Europe, and its effect has been to reopen the questions of rent, population, &c., which had long been considered as settled. Besides these, Mr. Carey has been the author of a work entitled, the "Credit System in France, England, and the United States," published in 1838, which met with a very favorable reception. Since 1848 he has contributed all the leading articles, and some of the smaller ones, to a journal called "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," which advocates the doctrines of his works. A portion of these papers have been collected in a volume, entitled "The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial," and another portion in a pamphlet, called "The Prospect, Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial, and Financial, at the opening of 1851." It is Mr. Carey's intention to devote the remaining years of his life to the development of a new system of political economy, diametrically opposed to that generally taught, all the laws of which will be in perfect harmony with each other, and tend to the promotion of the perfect harmony of men and nations.

CASABIANCA, M., appointed minister of commerce for France in November, 1851; a decided Bonapartist, although not of the extreme dye of Persigny. He is a member of the assembly, in which he represents Corsica. Born at Nice, in 1796, he studied for the bar, which profession he practised as an advocate in the court of Bastia, in Corsica. He was a candidate for the liberal opposition under the monarchy of July. Since the revolution of February he has steered a moderate course between the republicans and the party of reaction. With M. Abbatucci he has been one of the most confidential advisers of Louis Napoleon.

CASS, HON. LEWIS, a distinguished statesman, and prominent member of the senate of the United States, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He was the son of Jonathan Cass, a soldier of the Revolution, who served under Washington, and was in a number of the most important battles during that war. Having received a limited education at his native place, at the early age of seventeen, he crossed the Allegany mountains on foot, to seek a home in the "great west," then an almost unexplored wilderness. Settled at Marietta, Ohio, he studied law, and became successful and distinguished. Elected at twenty-five to the legislature of Ohio, he was active and prominent in that body, and originated the bill which arrested the proceedings of Aaron Burr, and, as stated by Mr. Jefferson, was the first blow given to what is known as Burr's conspiracy. In 1807, he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, marshal of the state, and he held the office till the latter part of 1811, when he volunteered to repel Indian aggressions on the frontier.

He was elected colonel of the third regiment of Ohio volunteers, and entered the military service of the United States, at the commencement of the war of 1812. Having, by a difficult march reached Detroit, he was distinguished for energy, activity, and courage. He urged the immediate invasion of Canada, and was the author of the proclamation of that event. He was the first to land in arms on the enemy's shore, and, with a small detachment of troops, fought and won the first battle, that of the Tarontee. At the subsequent capitulation of Detroit, he was absent, on important service, and was greatly mortified at that disastrous event, and especially at his command and himself being included in that capitulation, which, for a time, terminated his activity. Liberated on parol, he repaired to the seat of government to report the causes of the disaster, and the failure of the campaign. He was immediately appointed to a colonelcy in the regular army, and, soon after, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; having, in the meantime, been elected major-general of the Ohio volunteers. On being exchanged and released from parol, he again repaired to the frontier, and joined the army for the recovery of Michigan. Being at that time without a command, he served and distinguished himself, as a volunteer aid-de-camp to General Harrison, at the battle of the Thames, which retrieved the previous reverses of the American arms on that frontier. Being appointed by President Madison, in October, 1813, as governor of Michigan, yielding to the earnest and pressing solicitations of the citizens of that territory, he accepted the appointment. His position, combined with the ordinary duties of chief magistrate of a civilized community, the immediate management and control, as superintendent, of the relations with the numerous and powerful Indian tribes in that region of country. The territory was almost without law or organization, its resources exhausted by the war, the condition and prospects of its white inhabitants depressed and unpromising, and the greater portion of the Indians restless, discontented, and hostile. He conducted, with eminent success, the affairs of the territory under very embarrassing circumstances, displaying great ability, judgment, and energy. Under his sway, peace was preserved between the whites and the treacherous and disaffected Indians, law and order established, and the territory rapidly advanced in population, resources, and prosperity. He held this position till July, 1831, when he was, by General Jackson, made a member of cabinet, as secretary of war. His administration of the affairs of that department was able and judicious. In the latter part of 1836, General Jackson appointed him minister to France, in which position he rendered eminent and valuable services. His celebrated protest against the "quintuple treaty"—which, under the pretext of breaking up the slave-trade, provided for the indiscriminate right of search on the high seas—though avowedly put forth without instructions, and on his own personal responsibility, had the effect of preventing the final ratification of that treaty by France, though agreed to and signed by her executive authority. Considering himself placed in a false attitude by the arrangements made with Great Britain, respecting the suppression of the slave-trade, in the treaty of August, 1842, and that he could no longer maintain his position at the court of France with dignity and self-respect, he requested his recall, and returned to this country, where he had greatly gained in public estimation, by his manly and indepen-

dent course, in defeating the British diplomatic trickery. In January, 1845, he was elected by the legislature of Michigan, to the senate of the United States; which place he resigned on his nomination, in May, 1848, as a candidate for the presidency, by the political party to which he belongs. After the election of his opponent, General Taylor, to that office, the legislature of his state, in 1849, re-elected him to the senate for the unexpired portion of his original term of six years. In this position he has greatly distinguished himself as an able, eloquent, and ready debater. General Cass is an accomplished classical and belle-lettre scholar, having omitted no opportunities during his eventful and active career, of improving his limited early education. He is still in the enjoyment of full mental and physical vigor, the result, no doubt, of industrious and extremely temperate habits—never, in the slightest degree, having indulged in the use of ardent spirits of any kind.

CATTERMOLE, GEORGE, painter, born near Diss, Norfolk, England, about 1800. No one man can have examined Mr. Cattermole's works upon the walls of the Water-color Exhibition, London, which they have adorned for twenty years, without having been struck, not merely with the admirable harmony of color and tone—a tone and color quite original—which pervades them, but with the profound knowledge of chiaroscuro which they exhibit. Monks, cavaliers, battles, banditti, knightly halls, and awful enchanted forests, in which knights and distressed damsels wander—the pomp and circumstance of feudal times, are subjects in which Mr. Cattermole chiefly delights. Five-and-twenty years back, some of the most elaborate architectural drawings in Britton's cathedrals are to be found with the signature of the young student, who afterward applied the knowledge, of which he thus laid the groundwork, in the execution of the thousand brilliant and beautiful works which are due to his abundant genius. Among the finest of his works, everybody who saw it will remember the "Skirmish on the Bridges;" and his Scottish designs, illustrating the life of Queen Mary, are as remarkable for their beauty of design and color as for their poetry, which is gloomy and grand. Some fine delineations of his favorite cavaliers and roundheads are to be found ornamenting his brother's volumes of the "History of the Civil Wars." Some of the most powerful of his latest performances are suggestions from the histories and tragedies of Shakspere.

CAVAIGNAC, EUGENE, a French general and politician, in opinions a steady and consistent republican, but for a while, during the convulsions that followed the revolution of 1848, the dictator of France. He was born in Paris, December 15, 1802, his father being the old conventionalist of the same name. An elder brother, Godefroy Cavaignac, studied the law, and being also a republican in opinion, became an active and influential agent in promoting the revolution of 1830; but the government of Louis Philippe not satisfying Godefroy's ideas, he attacked it, and suffered prosecution and imprisonment in consequence. At a later period he became, at the suggestion of Ledru Rollin, the editor of "La Reforme," a Paris paper of much importance; but died in 1845. While his brother was thus occupied in the arena of practical politics, the future general was serving in the French army, in which he had gained a commission after a course of successful study at the polytechnic school. In 1828, he held a command in the French expe-

dition to the Morea. He afterward returned to his native country; and at the time of the revolution of July, 1830, was in garrison at Arras, at which place, and afterward at Metz, he openly avowed his revolutionary principles. While in garrison in the latter town, he was asked by his colonel if he would obey orders to fire on the populace in case of an insurrection. He answered by a decided refusal. In consequence of this conduct he was sent by the government to Africa, where he distinguished himself greatly in the Algerine war, and rose in his profession, notwithstanding his well-known political opinions. After the capture of Tlemcen, in 1836, Marshal Clauzel, who had commanded the expedition, left as garrison in the citadel of that place a company of volunteers under the command of Cavaignac. He showed great bravery in this perilous charge; again and again repelled the attacks of the Arabs; and when hard pressed by Abd-el-Kader, inspired all around him with the same courageous spirit by which he was himself animated. From this period he was actively engaged in the Algerine war, and gradually rising in the service; at one time guarding the meeting of the French emissaries and the delegates of Morocco, to settle the western boundary of Algiers, at another busied in defeating the machinations of the prophet Mohammed-ben-Abdallah, who, in the desert, endeavored to excite the people, by appealing to their religious prejudices. In 1847 he took the place of Lamoricière, in the command of the province of Oran, which he retained until raised by a decree of the provisional government (Feb. 24, 1848) to the governor-generalship of Algeria. During the short period in which he held this post, Cavaignac distinguished himself by the firmness, prudence, and judgment of his administration. A man of such character and ability was naturally considered by the electors as a suitable delegate to the national assembly. He was chosen at the same time for the departments of Lot and Seine, and decided upon sitting for the former, as being the native place of his family. A decree of the provisional government (Feb. 24) had made him general of division, and a second decree named him minister of war; but he refused to accept the office, because he was not allowed to concentrate a large military force in Paris. By a third decree he was, at his own request, recalled to the metropolis, in order to take part in the proceedings of the national assembly. On the 12th of May he left Algiers, and arrived in Paris just after the disturbances of the 15th of that month. On the 17th he was appointed minister of war, events having shown the necessity of concentrating the military power in one person; and, on the 23d, the president of the national assembly delivered to him the command of all the troops appointed to guard the chamber. On the 8th of June, Lamartine pointed out in the council the signs of the impending outburst in Paris, and demanded the presence of more troops in the city for the protection of the national assembly, and in a short time 75,000 bayonets were at hand to support the 190,000 national guards previously there. On the 22d of June, 1848, the communists and supporters of the *ateliers nationaux* began their open operations, and the 23d saw them again behind the barricades. Two plans for putting down the outbreak were severally proposed. The executive committee was for spreading the troops over the capital, and preventing the erection of barricades. Cavaignac's system was the reverse of this, and consisted in concentrating his forces at certain points, and bringing

them into action in large masses. The insurrections of July, 1830, and February, 1848, had been treated by the existing government as a sort of larger street riots, to be quelled in a police fashion. He treated that of June as an outbreak of civil war, and met it in true order of battle. General Cavaignac consulted his comrades, Lamoricière, Bedeau, and Foucher, on this plan, and finding that they fully approved of it, he determined to act strictly upon it, but without disclosing it to the executive committee. The contest lasted four days, Cavaignac had triumphed, and was absolute ruler of the destinies of Paris and France. True, however, to his republican principles, he laid down his dictatorship immediately after he had pacified the capital. His fellow-citizens, grateful for his conduct, and aware of the value of his continued services, appointed him president of the council, with power to nominate his own ministry. He chose it at first from among the men connected with the "National" newspaper, the organ of the more reasonable section of pure republicans; and he afterward modified it by the admission of M. Dufaure and other members of the old dynastic opposition; the Jules Favres, the Flocons, and the rest of the "Réforme" coterie, were removed from office, and the socialists, the "Montagne," and the red republicans of every sect, were deprived of the usurped power they had exercised. The garrison of Paris was augmented and maintained on a war-footing. The *ateliers nationaux* were suppressed; but by a decree passed in the midst of the insurrection, three millions of francs were applied to the relief of the destitute inhabitants of Paris. The state of siege was prolonged until the 20th of October, and during its continuance eleven journals were suspended, including "La Presse," the editor of which, M. Emile Girardin, had been arrested on the 24th of June by order of General Cavaignac, and kept in confinement for eleven days. Meanwhile the assembly debated month after month the draught of the constitution, and finally decided that a president should he elected by universal suffrage. Cavaignac was the candidate put forward by moderate and sincere republicans. The result was as follows: Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 5,534,520; General Cavaignac, 1,448,302; Ledru Rollin, 371,431; Raspail, 36,964; Lamartine, 17,914; General Changarnier, 4,687; sundry votes, 12,434. Number of votes actually given, 7,426,252; votes disallowed, 23,219. Number of voters who went to the poll in the eighty-six departments of France, 7,449,471. The republican general was succeeded by the nephew of the emperor Napoleon, who, in his *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, sent Cavaignac to Ham, where Louis Napoleon had himself previously been confined. He has since been liberated and elected a member of the national assembly, but, refusing to take the oath of office, has not taken his seat in the legislative body.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM and ROBERT, popular publishers and essayists, are natives of Peebles, Scotland, and were born, the first about 1800, and the second a year later. Having been thrown, while yet in boyhood, upon their own resources for support, they opened two bookshops in Leith Walk, Edinburgh, at the time when the novels of the still anonymous author of "Waverley," the critiques of Jeffrey, and the airy sketches of Christopher North, were making Edinburgh the literary capital of the country. By slow degrees they increased their business, and with it their acquaintance with literary people. William,

the elder, had meanwhile learned the art of printing, and, to eke out the profits of his slender trade, he worked at case and press. It is related of him, that being in want of some large type, which were beyond his means of purchasing, he cut the letters in wood, and on another occasion, bound with his own hands the whole impression of a small volume which he had first printed on his own account. Robert, not less assiduous than his brother, and sharing in the enthusiasm which was then making the national element so powerful in Scottish literature, applied himself to collect materials for his first work, the "Traditions of Edinburgh," which appeared at the commencement of 1824, a work which, happily combining humor and romance with accurate detail, speedily became a universal favorite, and has since run through many editions. In 1826, Robert followed up his first volume by publishing the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," which added greatly to his rising popularity. In the following year he published his "Picture of Scotland," and shortly produced, in rapid succession, three volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three volumes of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four large volumes, was commenced in 1832, and concluded in 1835. William had meanwhile not been idle. In 1830 he gave to the world the "Book of Scotland," intended to furnish to strangers and others a connected and comprehensive account of the distinctive usages, laws, and institutions of that part of the United Kingdom; the social system of Scotland, its courts, and laws of marriage and divorce, its schools, and religious and municipal organization, are described in a vivid style, and with all the *amor patriæ* of a true Scot. In 1829, the brothers, for the first time, united in a joint enterprise, well suited to their peculiar talents, viz., the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland." The work was completed and published in 1832, having been, it is said, written for the most part on the counter in the momentary intervals of retail business. In 1832, the brothers embarked in a larger partnership, in which all their commercial and literary resources would be drawn upon. In that year the famous "Edinburgh Journal" was projected by the elder brother, to "supply," in the words of the first number, "intellectual food of the best kind, and in such a form and at such a price as must suit the convenience of every man in the British dominions." On the fourth of February, six weeks before the appearance of the "Penny Magazine," the "Journal" was to be seen in the hands of the public, whose appreciation and favor gave it an immediate circulation of 50,000. It gradually increased to 72,000, when, in 1844, its Scottish peculiarities having been gradually toned down to adapt it to the taste of a wider public, the "Journal" underwent a change of form, the folio being exchanged for the octavo sheet. The circulation again rose, and attained the height of 92,000 copies, and in this the twentieth year of its existence, it still retains a high rank in periodical literature. The success of the "Journal" induced the Messrs. Chambers to relinquish their separate businesses. For some time their premises were in Waterloo place, Edinburgh, but in the end they fixed upon High street as a place of business, where their handsome printing-office and warehouse stands, one of the best-visited sights of the northern capital. Still aiming at the objects for which the "Journal" had been projected, the brothers

commenced, in 1834, the publication of "Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises. On a similar plan they published the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," a most valuable work to the class for whose use it was designed. "The People's Edition of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course," Chambers's "Miscellany," and, lastly, Chambers's "Papers for the People," have since borne witness to the boldness, shrewd intelligence, and liberal aims of these remarkable men. At the present time, the establishment at Edinburgh employs nearly two hundred hands.

CHANGARNIER, General, a French military chieftain, was born about 1809. Tho narrative of the general's military career is that of the operations of the French army in Algiers, as he has won every successive promotion from the lowest station on the field of battle. His political consideration dates from 1848, when he was made by the provisional government, governor-general of Algiers, and immediately after elected a member of the constituent assembly, by the department of the Loire. He held his governship but for a brief period, recognising in the disquieted capital the true field for a man of ability and energy. He was at Paris during the terrible scenes of June, 1848, and took part in the suppression of the insurrection which led to Cavaignac's dictatorship. On the election of Louis Napoleon as president, Changarnier was appointed commander of the first military division, and owing to the ministerial apprehensions of insurrection, the command of the entire armed force of Paris, civic as well as military, was concentred in his hands. With these ample powers he crushed, most completely, the attempted insurrection of June, 1849, and by the excellence of his dispositions, accomplished this object almost without bloodshed. On the disappearance of imminent danger, his large powers and the prominence of his personal influence excited the jealousies of the president and his ministry, who removed him by abolishing his command, and Changarnier became once more a simple representative of the people. He spoke occasionally from the tribune, and was several times put forward by the conservative Paris press as a desirable candidate for the presidential election of 1852. M. Changarnier was one of those arrested on the 2d of December, 1851.

CHAPMAN, JOHN GADSBY, a distinguished artist, is a native of Alexandria, in Virginia. At a very early age he gave indications of a taste for the arts of design, and devoted himself to painting. By his talent he attracted the attention of the late John Linton, of New Orleans, whose liberality afforded him the means of visiting Rome, where he resided some years, devoting himself to the study and practice of his art. On his return to the United States he took up his abode in his native city, whence, after the expiration of a few years, he removed to the city of New York, where his skill as an artist, his rapidity and punctuality in executing orders, and above all, his extraordinary talent in original designs for the illustration of works of taste or fancy, soon brought him into notice, and afforded him ample employment. A commission from the government for a picture for one of the panels in the Rotunda, called him to Washington, where he painted the "Baptism of Pocahontas." He subsequently removed again to the city of New York, continuing to supply orders for designs for wood engravings. Harper's Pictorial Bible—the publications of the American

Tract Society—Schmidt's Tales, and the "American Drawing Book," the favorite child of his artist-life, occupied his time during the few years he resided in the city. Intense application to his profession, during these few years, seriously injured his health, and impaired his sight. In 1848, Mr. Chapman again visited Italy with his family, and now resides in Rome, studiously cultivating his art, and there, as elsewhere, securing the respect and regard of all who know him.

CHAPIN, E. H., a universalist clergyman and author of some note, was born in Union Village, Washington county, New York, in 1814. He commenced the study of law, but his attention was soon turned to the ministry. His first settlement, as a pastor, was in Richmond, Virginia, where he remained about two years, and left that place for Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1840. Thence he removed to Boston, in 1846, and finally, took up his residence in New York, in 1848, where he is now pastor of the fourth universalist society of that city. Mr. Chapin is well known as an eloquent pulpit orator, and popular lecturer, and has also gained considerable reputation as an author. His works are mostly of a religious and practical character, viz., "Hours of Communion," "Crown of Thorns," "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer," and "Characters in the Gospels, illustrating Phases of Character at the Present Day."

CHASE, PHILANDER, D. D., bishop of the protestant episcopal church of Illinois, and senior bishop of the protestant episcopal church in America, was born at Cornish, on the banks of the Connecticut, December 14, 1775. He entered Dartmouth college in 1791, and graduated in 1795. He was ordained in St. George's church, New York, in 1798, and was engaged zealously in missionary labors in the state of New York for several years. In 1805, he went to New Orleans and took an active part in the organization of the episcopal church in that city. In 1811, he returned to the north, and till 1817, was rector of Christ church, Hartford, Connecticut. This same year he set out for Ohio, and took the initiative steps in the organization of the episcopal church in that state. Was consecrated bishop of Ohio, February 11th, 1819, in the city of Philadelphia. In 1823, went to England to solicit aid toward founding a college and theological seminary in Ohio; was quite successful, and Gambier was fixed upon as the site, where Kenyon college now stands. Difficulties having occurred in Ohio, Bishop Chase resigned his episcopate in 1831. Proceeded thence to Michigan, and in 1835, was elected bishop of Illinois, and visited England a second time in behalf of education in the west. In 1838, fixed upon the site of Jubilee college, Robin's Nest, Peoria county, Illinois, where the venerable bishop has since resided, and in a green old age still continues his labors in behalf of religion and learning. The college was chartered in 1847. Bishop Chase is entitled to the high honor of having been foremost in the missionary operations of the episcopal church, and but few men have displayed the zeal, energy, perseverance, and moral courage which have ever characterized him. Bishop Chase has published his "Reminiscences," in 2 volumes, 8vo., a work of interest and value.

CHASE, CARLTON, D. D., bishop of the protestant episcopal church in New Hampshire, was born at Hopkinton, state of New Hampshire, February 20, 1794. He was educated at Dartmouth college, where he received the first degree in the arts, in 1817, and the second at a later

date. He was rector of Immanuel church, Bellows' Falls, Vermont, from 1819 to 1844, and received the honorary degree of doctor in divinity from the university of Vermont, in 1839. He was consecrated bishop of New Hampshire, at Philadelphia, October 20, 1844.

CHASLES, VICTOR EUPHEMON PHILARETE, a distinguished writer of France, was born at Mainvilliers, about the beginning of the present century. After receiving a careful education, he was apprenticed, by his father to a printer, who, together with his apprentice, was shortly after arrested on some political accusations. Chasles gained his liberty through the efforts of Chateaubriand, and went to England. Here he remained seven years, assiduously devoting himself to the study of the English literature. On his return to France, he wrote much for the reviews, more especially on the literature of northern Europe, in regard to which, he endeavored to dispel the prejudices of his countrymen. In 1827, he published a collection of his writings, under the title of "Caractères et Paysages." In 1839, he was appointed conservator of the Mazarine library, and in 1841, professor of the literature of northern Europe in the college of France. He has been an industrious contributor to the "Revue de Paris," and "Revue des deux Mondes," and he has also collected some of his writings into separate volumes. We may mention his essays on the Spanish drama, and a recent work on American literature.

CHEEVER, GEORGE BARRELL, was born April 17, 1807, at Hallowell, Maine. He graduated at Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Maine, September, 1825, and studied theology, at Andover (Mass.) seminary. He received licensure for the ministry in 1830, and was ordained at Salem, as pastor of the Howard street church, in 1832. He visited Europe, in 1836, and was absent about two years and six months. In 1839, he was installed pastor of the Allen street church, New York city. He again visited Europe in 1844, being absent about one year. He was installed pastor of the church of the Puritans, in New York, in 1846, which still remains under his charge. In 1828, Mr. Cheever compiled the "American Common-Place-Book of Prose," and in 1829, "The American Common-Place-Book of Poetry." In 1830, he prepared "Studies in Poetry, with Biographical Sketches of the Poets;" and in 1832, "Selections from Archbishop Leighton, with an Introductory Essay." In 1837, "Foreign Correspondence with the New York Observer." In 1841, "God's Hand in America," was published. In 1842, "The Argument for Punishment by Death." In 1843, "Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress." "Hierarchical Lectures" was published in 1844. In 1846, "Wanderings of a Pilgrim in the Shadow of Mount Blanc, and the Jungfrau Alp." in 1848, "The Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth." In 1849, he published "The Hill Difficulty," and other allegories, and, also, "The Windings of the River of the Water of Life." Mr. Cheever was editor of the "New York Evangelist" two years, in 1845 and 1846. He has written various articles for the "Biblical Repository," "North American Review," "Quarterly Observer," and, in his earlier years, many articles for the "United States Literary Gazette," published in Boston, "The Quarterly Register," and "The New Monthly Magazine." In 1851, published "The Reel in a Bottle for Jack in the Doldrums." In 1852, "Voices of Nature to her Foster Child, the Soul of Man." The dream entitled, "Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery," was written at Salem, Massachu-

setts, in 1835. The issue of the trial for a libel, resulted in imprisonment for thirty days, in the Salem jail, during the month of December, 1835.

CIVIALE, JEAN, a distinguished French surgeon, chiefly celebrated for his successful operations in cases of the stone, was born at Theizac, in the department of Cantal, in 1792. He is the inventor of a new method of operating for the stone styled "lithotrity," which he has described in the works "De la Lithotritie," "Parallèle de Divers Moyens de Traiter les Calculeux," and "Traité Pratique sur les Maladies des Organes Génito-Urinaires." In 1836, he received the sum of 6000 francs from the institute, as a testimonial to his merits, and, in the following year, the Montyon prize of 10,000 francs, from the Academy of Sciences. His last works are, "Traité Pratique et Historique de la Lithotritie" (1847), and "De l'Urétrotomie" (1849).

CONSTANTIN, ABRAHAM, a celebrated Swiss painter on porcelain, was born at Geneva, in 1785, and after learning his art in Paris, resided some years in Italy. In 1826, he returned to Paris, where he was made a member of the legion of honor, and visited Rome in 1832, for the purpose of making copies of some of Raphael's pictures, for Louis Philippe. Among these are some of his finest works, although the best collection is that of the late king of Sardinia. At Turin he published a volume, "Idées Italiennes sur Quelques Tableaux Célèbres," in 1840.

CHOATE, RUFUS, late United States senator from Massachusetts, and an eminent member of the Boston bar, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in October, 1799. He graduated at Dartmouth college, in 1819, and was afterward chosen a tutor in that institution, but having selected the law for his profession, he entered the law school at Cambridge. He completed his legal studies at an office in Salem, and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Danvers, in 1824. In 1825, he was elected a representative to the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1827, he was in the senate of the same state. He took a prominent part in the debates, and won much reputation by his energy and sagacity. In 1832, he was elected a member of Congress from the Essex district, but declined a re-election in 1834, and removed to Boston, to devote himself to his profession. Here he took an eminent position at the bar, and soon came into an extensive practice. In 1841, on the retirement of Mr. Webster from the senate, Mr. Choate was elected to fill the vacancy, but he afterward resigned his seat, and gave himself up wholly to his profession. His course, while a member of the senate, was conservative, and in accordance with the views of the great body of the whig party, whose doctrines on the tariff, annexation, and other vexed questions, he steadily and ably maintained. He is now a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, but holds no other public office.

CLAPP, THEODORE, a popular clergyman in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, where he has been settled over twenty years. Educated a congregationalist, he was for many years a preacher of the doctrines of Calvin. These he afterward renounced for unitarianism, and, although yet pastor of a unitarian society, is an admitted supporter of the doctrine of universal salvation. His congregation contains the most influential citizens of New Orleans; and no stranger visiters of the Crescent city, leave it without allowing themselves an opportunity of admiring the fertile originality, comprehensive logic,

vast acquaintance with human nature, and seductive oratory of Mr. Clapp. He is a bold thinker and a formidable controversialist. His qualities as a Christian gentleman, command the esteem of even his bitterest religious foes. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that, for many years the use of a large church in the city of New Orleans, belonging to a wealthy Jewish gentleman, Judah Touro, was given to him free of expense by the owner—the reverend lessee managing it as he saw fit. This edifice was destroyed in the conflagration which consumed the famous St. Charles hotel in 1850.

CLARENDON, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, Earl of, late viceroy of Ireland, and brother to Charles Villiers, the persevering enemy of corn-laws. Lord Clarendon was born January 26, 1800; his father being brother to the second earl, and succeeded to the title (two uncles having died without children) in 1838. His first prominent public post was that of minister plenipotentiary to Madrid. He has been chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and lord of the privy seal; and in 1846 was appointed president of the board of trade. The latter office he left (on the death of Lord Bessborough, in 1847), to assume the more dignified office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He is a free-trader, is tolerant in his religious views, and in general politics may be termed a liberal whig. He is descended from the brother of Villiers, the favorite of James I. and from Clarendon the historian.

CLAY, CASSIUS MARCELLUS, was born in Madison county, Ky., October 9, 1810. He is the son of Green Clay, who commanded the Kentucky troops in the war of 1812. He took the degee of A. M. in Yale college in 1832. He was chosen a member of the legislature of Kentucky in 1835–'36 and 1840, during which time he advocated an improved jury system, internal improvements, and common schools—all of which were ultimately carried into operation. In 1839 he was chosen congressional delegate to the whig national convention, which nominated W. H. Harrison. In 1844 he traversed the free states canvassing in behalf of Henry Clay, and in opposition to the annexation of Texas. On the 3d of June, 1845, he commenced, at Lexington, the weekly issue of "The True American" newspaper, devoted to the overthrow of slavery in Kentucky. While sick, in August, his press was torn down and shipped to Cincinnati by a mob, and a resolution passed that they would assassinate him, if he revived it. When he recovered from his illness he revived the paper, and vindicated the freedom of the press. Since which time the press has been open to the discussion of this issue. War having been declared against Mexico on the 7th of June, 1846, he was mustered into the service of the United States, as captain of the "Old Infantry," the oldest company west of the Allegany mountains, then acting as "mounted men." They reached Monterey by land, after its capture. Captain Clay was detached from his regiment by General Taylor, and sent to the head of the column at Saltillo. On the 23d of January, 1847, under the command of Major Gaines, Captain Clay was taken prisoner at Encarnation. On the 25th, by great coolness and presence of mind, he saved from massacre all the prisoners; for which heroic act, on his return home, in 1847, he was presented with an elegant sword. In 1851 he separated from the whig party, in consequence of the "compromise measures." In the summer of 1851 he ran for governor of Kentucky, in opposition to the regular whig and

democratic nominees, upon the anti-slavery basis. He received nearly four thousand votes—twenty thousand not voting—and caused the defeat of the whig nominee, for the first time for more than twenty years.

COBBS, NICHOLAS HAMNER, D. D., bishop of the protestant episcopal church in Alabama, was born in February, 1796, in Medford county, Virginia. After completing his education he taught a classical school for several years. In 1824, he was ordained a deacon, by the Rt. Rev. R. C. Moore, bishop of the diocese of Virginia; and in the next year he was admitted to the priesthood by the same prelate. His first parish was in his native county; in which he labored fourteen years. His next parish was Petersburg, Virginia, in which he remained four years. He then took charge of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was shortly afterward elected bishop of Alabama, to which office he was consecrated in 1844.

COBDEN, RICHARD, M. P., one of the free-trade party, is a native of Midhurst, Sussex, England, where he was born about 1800. His father occupied a small farm, and the future member of parliament left home at an early age to take a post in a London warehouse, where by steadiness and industry he rose through successive grades, till he had gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and stood high in the esteem of his employers. His notions of self-improvement included a belief in the value of foreign travel, and he contrived to combine business with pleasure, and make a tour through the United States, and another over an important part of Europe. Fortune generally favors the energetic and skilful, and he was enabled to begin business for himself in Lancashire, in partnership with Messrs. Shereff and Foster. In his new sphere he became prosperous, and ultimately gained considerable commercial reputation for producing a more tasteful style of printed fabrics than most of his rivals in the Manchester trade. He found time also to use his pen, and drew much attention to himself and to his views by a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," and subsequently by another on "Russia." The latter was intended to dissipate the belief in the vast resources of the czar, and to relieve the public mind from the fears of that power which other public writers and speakers were fond of exciting. Mr. Cobden strove to show that the real way to render the great northern state friendly toward England, was to establish a free and profitable trade between the two countries. The doctrines thus supported met fierce denunciation in the protectionist press, and the struggle soon afterward commenced, which ultimately resulted in the repeal of the corn-laws. The first great blow struck at the tax upon food was levelled by Colonel T. Peyronnet Thompson, in his "Catechism of the Corn-Laws," published originally in the "Westminster Review;" the final *coup* to the tax was given by Peel; the intermediate fight between these two extremes was mainly led by Cobden, as the chief of the Anti-corn-law League. The first town that sent Mr. Cobden to parliament was Stockport, for which place he was returned in 1841, having four years before unsuccessfully contested that not over-pure borough. His straightforward business-like way of dealing with facts in his speeches, and the courage with which he stated his views, quickly gained for him the "ear of the house," which he has ever since retained. From the small borough of Stockport he has made the wide leap to the large and independent constituency of the West

Riding, whose selections of him as their member gave a very significant indication of what England really thought about free trade. After the struggle was over, his political friends rewarded Mr. Cobden by raising a public subscription in his behalf, by which upward of £70,000 was raised and handed over to him. On this being done, Mr. Cobden gave up business as a cotton-printer and devoted himself exclusively to politics. The corn-laws being repealed, he now gives a large share of his support to the party who are promoting what is called the Peace League, and whose efforts are devoted to the suppression of war. He advocates, also, the ballot, extension of the suffrage, short parliaments, financial reform, and the repeal of the taxes on knowledge.

CORBIERE EDWARD, a French poet and novelist, for a long time editor of the "Journal du Havre," was born at Brest, in 1795, served for awhile in the imperial marine, from which he was dismissed on account of his political opinions. He then set up a journal at Brest, which soon acquired influence; meanwhile he wrote political satires and other poems, and translated "Tibullus." He afterward edited a political paper at Rouen, and was fined and imprisoned. Subsequently he went to sea again, and was considered an able officer in the mercantile navy. When Eugène Sue made naval tales popular, Corbière followed his example and wrote, among others: "La Mer et les Marins," "Le Banian," "Le Prisonnier de Guerre," "Le Negrier," "Les Lots de Martin Vaz," translated into German by Heine, "Pelaio," "Cric-Crac."

CSAPLOVICS, JOHANN, an Hungarian author, was born at Felso-Pribel, in the Honter Comitat, September 21, 1780. He studied law, and early filled several subordinate legal stations. In 1808, he went to Vienna, to make himself master of the legal forms observed in the capital, but left, the next year, upon the arrival of the French. He then practised his profession at Pakracz, in Slavonia, where the Greek bishop of Putnik appointed him his secretary and consistorial fiscal. In 1813, he entered the service of Count Schönborn, as secretary, and afterward received the appointment of chief inspector of his majorat, in Hungary. Here he turned his attention to economic studies, and wrote a treatise on "Bee-Hives of Two Stories" (1815), which was translated from the German into Hungarian, Sclavonic, and Italian. He subsequently occupied himself with geographical and statistical matters, and wrote the "Geographical and Statistical Archives of the Kingdom of Hungary" (1821), "Pictures of Hungary" (1829), "Croats and Wends in Hungary" (1829), "The Past and Present of Hungary" (1830), "Hungary and England" (1844), etc. In addition to these he has been a frequent contributor to Austrian, Hungarian, and foreign periodicals. His knowledge has more extent than depth; and his works are filled with interesting particulars, though not always well arranged.

COMBE, GEORGE, the great champion of philosophical phrenology, was born in Edinburgh, in 1788. Mr. Combe was educated in the law, and became a writer to the signet, as the Scottish attorneys are called, and practised for twenty-five years. The opinions of Gall and Spurzheim attracting his notice, he studied the then new doctrines preached by those physiologists, and becoming convinced that they had a basis of important truth, he pursued the subject, and to promote its general elucidation founded and edited the "Phrenological Journal," afterward

conducted by his relative, Mr. Cox. The results of his investigation were, at length, given to the world in a book entitled "The Constitution of Man, considered in Relation to External Objects." This at once attracted great attention among a certain circle of readers, one of whom, Mr. Henderson, subsequently bequeathed a sum of money to be expended in the production of a very cheap edition of the book. The novelty of this circumstance, drew to the subject an additional amount of attention; the cheap edition was a *very* cheap edition; it sold; caught the ear of the people; edition after edition was exhausted, until, at length, it has been questioned whether next after the "Bible," "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Robinson Crusoe," a greater number of copies have not been purchased than of any other English book. Mr. Combe lives now in Edinburgh.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, A. R. A., born 26th September, 1803, at Canterbury, England. His parents were in humble circumstances and wished to apprentice hime to some trade, but having a strong desire to become an artist, he objected, and was allowed to have his own way. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gaining a precarious reward by selling his drawings to strangers. Accident gained him an introduction to the scene-painter of the Canterbury theatre, then in bad health; and this humble artist dying soon afterward, Cooper succeeded him. He was then only seventeen; and for the next ten years he gained a moderate income, at times scene-painter, and at times a teacher of drawing. He had for awhile studied at the British museum, and in the Angerstein gallery, and subsequently at the royal academy; but at neither would his circumstances permit him to remain as long as his artistic need required. In 1827, he set out from Dover to Calais, to seek fortune abroad, and literally, "sketched his way" from the French port to the Belgian capital, paying tavern bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and there being settled, he married and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists; and there, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape and the branch of art —animal painting—which subsequently secured him the patronage of Mr. Vernon, reputation, and abundant and profitable employment. He first "exhibited" in the Suffolk street gallery in 1833.

CORBIN, M., appointed in October, 1851, minister of justice in France, was procureur-général at Bourges, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in the legal investigations relative to the socialist insurrection in the valley of the Loire. M. Corbin was formerly procureur-général at Angers, and is distinguished by his firmness and talent in speaking. On his appointment, the legitimists claimed him as an adherent of their party.

CORMENIN, M., an eminent French political writer, was born in 1789. At the age of twenty-two he was called by Napoleon to the council of state. He was made a baron by Louis XVIII., and a viscount by Charles X. He was a member of the chamber from 1828 to 1846, and in all these positions distinguished himself as much by independence of character as by originality of genius. Cormenin is by profession an *avocat;* in politics he has found himself opposed to every party in turn where egotism, privilege, or administrative rapacity, was to be resisted;

but the cause of social and political progress has no more consistent friend than he. He has written the best treatise on administrative law yet published in France; his "Book of Orators" is the delight of all Frenchmen who can read. Logic, humor, and profound knowledge, combine to make him, perhaps, the most powerful writer in France.

CORWIN, HON. THOMAS, of Ohio, an American statesman, and secretary of the treasury in President Fillmore's cabinet. Mr. Corwin is about fifty-one years of age. Rising from humble life, he became distinguished as a lawyer, and was elected a representative to Congress, from the Warren district, in 1831; he continued a member of the house until 1840, when he was chosen governor of Ohio, in October of that year, by a large majority. Mr. Corwin continued governor but two years; Wilson Shannon, his democratic predecessor, then succeeding him, in 1842. The whigs having a majority in the legislature of Ohio, in 1845, elected Mr. Corwin United States senator, which office he held till his appointment to his present position in the cabinet, in 1850. Mr. Corwin has been long known in Congress as an able debater, and an advocate of the whig measures of policy.

COUSIN, VICTOR, the most eminent of living French metaphysical philosophers, was born at Paris, in 1791. He was for some time a tutor at the Ecole Normale, where he subsequently held the professorship of philosophy. In 1812, he published his celebrated French translation of Plato, and in 1815 was appointed, by Royer Collard, to deliver the lectures on the History of Philosophy, in the "Faculté des Lettres," of the university. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he enrolled himself with the royalist volunteers, but the misuse of restored power disgusted him with the Bourbons, and he was often heard to declaim from the professor's chair in praise of the lost freedom of his nation. This conduct, and the enthusiastic applause it called forth in his hearers, drew upon him the attention of the government, and in 1820 he received peremptory orders to discontinue his lectures. Restored thus to leisure, he applied himself to philosophical researches, and shortly published the yet inedited writings of Proclus, and a complete edition of the works of Descartes. He also conducted the education of the son of the duke of Montobello, with whom, in 1834, he travelled in Germany. His freedom of speech made him there an object of suspicion, and at the instance of the Prussian government he was arrested at Dresden, and brought to Berlin. After a brief imprisonment he was allowed to depart for Paris. In 1828 he was permitted to resume his lectures, and continued to deliver them until the advent of Louis Philippe made Guizot a minister, when Cousin, his friend, became inspector-general of education. In 1831, he visited Germany by request of the government, and next year published his celebrated report on the state of education among the population of that country. Under the brief administration of M. Thiers he was six months minister of public instruction. The philosophical career of Cousin exhibits a singular progress through almost every leading metaphysical system. He started by teaching the existence of the *ideas* of his favorite Plato, then became the approving expositor of the Scotch philosophers. Presently he was enthusiastic for Kant and the critical philosophy, which he abandoned for the Alexandrian Proclus, who, in turn, was forsaken for Stegel and Schelling. In his later works, M. Cousin justifies himself by professing an impartial and

universal eclecticism, which seeks truth wherever it is to be found, and regards all good as but truth in an incomplete form. To pick out the scattered materials of truth from all systems and combine them in a whole is, therefore, M. Cousin's professed task. His success or failure we must leave to the judgment of the public. His published works, besides those already mentioned, are, "Philosophical Fragments," 1826; "New Fragments," 1829; "Cours de Philosophie Morale," of 1815–'20, 6 vols. (including the "History of Modern Philosophy," the "Sources of Ideas," and the sensational, the Scotch, and the critical schools), and the "Cours de Philosophie" of 1828–'29, in three volumes. Cousin is also the translator of Tenneman's abridgment of his own "History of Philosophy," and editor of the complete works of Abelard.

COX, DAVID, painter, was born at Birmingham, England, April 29, 1783. Wales is Cox's field of action. He is said to have invariably bent his steps yearly toward Llanwrst and Bettws-y-coed for the last five-and-thirty years. The very stones are christened after him; as you wind out of Capel Curig, a little turret, in which a stone-seat is inserted, bulges, from the walled road-side, and is known as Cox's Pulpit. One of the greatest favorites among water-color painters, the public and the artists alike admire this veteran painter. His drawings have the fresh impromptu look of nature, and never savor of home manufacture. His hand would seem to be rapid, and his eye certain, and the delighted beholder wonders where the secret is, and how, with strokes so rough, and on such small spaces of paper, air and distance, storm and sunshine, should be described so lucidly.

CREMIEUX, M., a French legislator, and minister of justice under the provisional government of France, in 1848. Crémieux, though a Jew, has always advocated perfect freedom of conscience. He was for years a member of the chamber of deputies before the revolution overturned Louis Philippe, and always voted with the reform party against Guizot. He was an energetic supporter of M. Duvergier d'Hauranne's annual motion for the exclusion of paid functionaries (the ministers excepted) from the chamber; and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When the game-law, initiated in the chamber of peers, came on for discussion in the chamber of deputies, Crémieux gave it his most vigorous opposition; but, finding that the ministers were resolved to carry it by means of their majority, he fought hard to procure the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure. In this aim he was successful; but the peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Duchâtel made his memorable declaration, to the effect that no reform would be granted, and that the government had resolved to put down the reform banquets, Crémieux called out, "There is blood in this!" and he prophesied too truly. It was he, also, who, encountering Louis Philippe and the ex-queen Amélie in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left." He then proceeded to the chamber of deputies, where he advocated the formation of a provisional government.

CRITTENDEN, HON. JOHN J., of Kentucky, an American statesman, was appointed attorney-general on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the presidency of the United States. Mr. Crittenden is about sixty years old, and entered Congress as a member of the senate in 1817, serving

then but two years, with Isham Talbot for his colleague. From 1819 to 1835 he continued in the practice of his profession, as one of the first lawyers of Kentucky, residing principally at Frankfort, and occasionally representing his county in the state legislature. In 1835 he was again elected to the United States senate, and continued to serve in that body until March, 1841, when he was appointed attorney-general by President Harrison. On the outbreak of the whigs with John Tyler, in September, 1841, Mr. Crittenden resigned with the other members of the cabinet, except Mr. Webster, and retired to private life, from which, however, he was soon called by the legislature, to again take his seat in the United States senate, in 1842. He was also elected senator for another term of six years, from March, 1843, but, in 1848, having received the whig nomination for governor of Kentucky, he retired from the senate, and was elected by a large majority to that office, which he held till his appointment to his present position in the cabinet of President Fillmore. The whig party generally, throughout the Union, consider Mr. Crittenden as one of their champions. Colonel Crittenden who lost his life in the Cuban affair under General Lopez, was a relative of his.

CROKER, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON, was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, in 1780, but is of English descent. His father was surveyor-general in Ireland, and was a man of ability. The son was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, was called to the bar in 1802, and in 1807, having been retained as counsel at an election for Downpatrick, he was eventually returned as member for that borough, and from that time to the year 1832 sat in the house, representing for five years the university of Dublin. For one-and-twenty years, namely, from 1809 to 1830, he held the office of secretary to the admiralty; and in 1828, was sworn of the privy council. His industry, his boldness and acuteness in debate, combined with great power of ridicule and complete mastery of details, made him an invaluable member of his party, and marked him out for higher office in some future tory cabinet. It was, however, his misfortune, that his uncommon shrewdness failed to appreciate either the state of the nation, or the true policy of conservatism; for, in the moment of the passing of the reform-bill, he declared that "he would never sit in a reformed house of commons;" and from that time he has been politically defunct. His literary career presents him in a more pleasing aspect. His first publication, a volume, called "Familiar Epistles to Frederick E. Jones, Esq.," gave earnest of the then power of sarcasm which marked his more mature productions. It was succeeded by a short pamphlet, which, under the title of "An Intercepted Letter from Canton," gave a satirical picture of the City of Dublin. His next efforts were, "Songs of Trafalgar;" "The Battle of Talavera;" a "Sketch of Ireland, Past and Present;" "Letters on the Naval War with America;" "Stories from the History of England, for Children," the model (as Sir Walter Scott states in his preface) of the "Tales of a Grandfather;" "Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther;" "The Suffolk Papers;" "Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830;" a translation of "Bassompierre's Embassy to England;" an edited version of the "Letters of Lady Hervey," and of Lord Hervey's "Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second;" and an annotated edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson." Croker's successful parliament-

ary and official career brought him into intimacy with the most distinguished literary lights of the day; and in 1809, in conjunction with Scott and Canning, he started the "Quarterly Review," which has ever since owed some of its most vigorous papers to his pen. His "Boswell" was hailed as a truly valuable contribution to the literature of our country, and raised great expectations of the fruit of its author's future leisure; it might, however, have been written by an industrious man with a tithe of Croker's ability. He was once asked at a party, by a blue-stocking countess, if he had brought out any new work: "Nothing," he replied, "since the last Mutiny Act." It is now twenty years since the world received any gift from his pen more important than articles in the "Quarterly Review," which seem likely to contain all the observations he desires to make on the history of his own time.

CROLY, REV. DR. GEORGE, poet and clergyman, was born in Ireland, educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and ordained in the church of England. His verses are more remarkable for correctness than vigor, and are not very popular. He enjoys the rectory of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London, and is understood to indulge in "writing for the newspapers." He was formerly connected with the "Britannia," a tory weekly paper. The interior of the church in which his sermons are delivered, is said to be the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Dr. Croly's best work is a romance, "Salathiel, or the Wandering Jew." His chief poems are "Paris in 1815;" "The Angel of the World;" and "Gems from the Aubigné." He has likewise written a life of Burke, and a work on the Apocalypse of St. John.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, an English artist and caricaturist, was born in London about the year 1794. His father was an engraver and caricaturist, and a taste for the humorous was early developed in the son. After studying for some years under his parent, he obtained admission to the royal academy as a student under Fuseli, but only attended one course of lectures there, the shortness of his sight preventing him from seeing the outline of the illustrative figures. Success in some juvenile histrionic amusements led him to think at one time of adopting the stage as a profession; and upon one occasion he played at the Haymarket theatre for the benefit of a friend. His success in caricature sketches, however, diverted him from this intention, and upon the death of his father he devoted himself to the production of those sketches for which he has since become famous. Among other works he was engaged to make caricatures for a periodical called the "Scourge," and also for the "Meteor." Soon after he formed a connection with Mr. Hone, whose political squibs he illustrated with a force and spirit that drew crowds round every window in which they were exhibited. "House that Jack built," and "Non mi ricordo," are still vividly remembered by the elder half of the present generation. When the progress of reform had brought more deserving ministers into power, the field of political caricature became too narrow for Cruikshank's abilities, and he then, in conjunction with his brother Robert, brought out his designs of "Life in London." To "Life in London" succeeded "Life in Paris," the production of Mr. George Cruikshank alone, but its popularity was brief in comparison with its predecessor. Mr. Cruikshank was next engaged in executing etchings for a volume of popular German stories, which contributed considerably to his

reputation as a humorist. His next was the "Points of Humor," which became the occasion of a favorable eulogium in "Blackwood's Magazine." His fame as an illustrator of books was now complete, and his assistance came to be considered indispensable to works pretending to humor. Among those for which he furnished designs may be mentioned "Mornings at Bow Street," "Peter Schlemil," "Italian Tales," "Hans of Iceland," "Tales of Irish Life," "Punch and Judy," "Tom Thumb," "Johnny Gilpin," "The Epping Hunt," "Three Courses and a Dessert," "Greenwich Hospital," "Tim Bobbin," &c., in all of which the ludicrous was irresistibly apparent. Of his latest works, six prints representing the evils of drunkenness, published under the title of "The Bottle," have been most successful. It is related, that the study and observation on which these delineations were founded made so profound an impression upon the mind of the artist, that he was led to embrace the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, of which he is now a frequent and talented advocate. When Mr. Charles Dickens, to assist the establishment of a charitable institution, organized a series of amateur dramatic entertainments, Mr. Cruikshank became one of the performers.

CUBITT, SIR WILLIAM, an English engineer (knighted for the share he had in the construction of the crystal palace), was born in Norfolk in 1785, where his father had a mill, in which the future engineer worked. Not many years since Cubitt was in the employ of the Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich. The first steam-engine in Ipswich was erected by him; and the gas-works of the town were constructed under his direction. He invented the patent windmill sails, now almost universally adopted; and many an incorrigible rogue has done anything but bless him for contriving the treadmills in the English prisons. He was the engineer who was employed to erect the present Stoke bridge after the old structure had been swept away by the floods. Soon after the completion of this work he left Ipswich for the metropolis, but not until he had given evidence of the possession of a very high order of engineering talent. Cubitt undertook the task of cutting a railway passage along Shakspere's Cliff, at Dover, which he did, after successfully exploding 18,000 lbs. of gunpowder in one blast; and was subsequently chosen engineer of the southeastern line, which he completed. Having been elected a member of the royal society of civil engineers, he was subsequently appointed its president, a position he still fills. Sir William Cubitt also planned the great landing stage at Liverpool.

CULLEN, PAUL, Roman catholic archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, and a notable enemy of the Copernican system of the universe, is by birth an Irishman, but early left his native country to reside in Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was director of the Irish department of the papal government. The death of Dr. Crolly, titular archbishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, was followed by a difference of opinion among the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his successor. This want of harmony gave Pio Nono an opportunity of appointing a tried ultramontanist in the room of the elect of the national church; and Paul Cullen was consecrated Roman catholic primate of all Ireland, February 24, 1850. The prelate lost no time in making good his authority in the national affairs, and in a "pastoral" condemned the mixed system of education represented by

the government schools and newly-founded colleges, supporting his denunciations by appeals to the supreme and unquestionable dicta of the pope. Passive and implicit obedience to the see of Rome has been the key-note of all the publications and addresses of this priest, who has as yet failed to take the usual oath of allegiance to the queen. Dr. Cullen aspires to be a scientific as well as an ecclesiastical authority, having written a work affirming the immobility of the earth, on the ground of his interpretation of theological records. If confidence be an element of success, the pope must be held happy in having an agent who expects to refute the physical demonstrations of Copernicus and Kepler by such evidence.

CURTIS, HON. BENJAMIN ROBBINS, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Watertown, near Boston, Massachusetts, November 4, 1809, educated at Harvard college, having graduated in August, 1829. He studied the law, in the law school of that university, then under the charge of Justice Story, and Professor J. H. Ashmun; and was admitted to the bar in August, 1832, and for two years resided and practised his profession in the western part of Massachusetts. In the autumn of 1834, he removed to Boston, where he was engaged in the practice of the law until September, 1851, when he was appointed, by President Fillmore, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States. Though twice a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, he became so exclusively in reference to some legal reforms, and, though always a whig, has never been engaged in party politics. He held the office of fellow of Harvard college until his appointment to his present office. He resides at Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

CALDERON, DON SERAFIN E., a Spanish poet and orientalist, was born at Malaga, about the beginning of the century. He studied law at the university of Grenada; in 1822 he was promoted to the chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres in that institution, and afterward returned to Malaga, where he practised law with great success. He took up his residence in Madrid, in 1830, and devoted himself to literary pursuits and the study of the Arabic language. While at Madrid he published a volume of poems under the title of El Solitario, and was a frequent contributor to the literary journals. In 1834 he was appointed auditor general of the army of the north; in 1836, civil governor of Logroño; in 1837, chief magistrate of Seville, and it is to him that some of the noblest literary and artistic institutions of that city owe their existence. In 1838 he retired into private life, and gave himself up to his favorite pursuits. He has published several works on Moorish literature, besides a number of novels and tales. His last work is, "Sketches of Andalusian Life:" (Escenas Andeluzas, Madrid, 1847).

CAPEFIGUE, BAPTISTE HONORE RAYMOND, a voluminous French historian was born at Marseilles, in 1799, and after studying law at Aix, he set out nearly at the same time with Thiers and Mignet, for Paris, in order to complete his studies. Soon after his arrival, however, abandoning the law, he turned his attention to politics, connected himself with the legitimist party, and became one of the editors of the "Quotidienne." His contributions to this journal, and his work entitled "Recueil des opérations de l'armée Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the government, and he was

appointed to an office in the foreign department, which he held until the revolution of July. Since this time he has devoted himself wholly to literature. During the period from 1823 to 1826, he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of foreign affairs had afforded him opportunities for examining the original sources of French history, and collecting materials for historical works, which he soon turned to good account. In 1823, he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," and he has since produced a great number of historical works, in rapid succession, many of them quite voluminous. The principal of these are the "Histoire de Philippe Auguste," four volumes, (1827–'29), "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue et du Règne de Henri Quatre" (four volumes, 1834), "Richelieu Mazarin et la Fronde," (four volumes, 1835,) "Louis XIV," six volumes, 1837), "Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoleon," (12 volumes, 1839–'41). These, however, are but a tenth part of his historical works. He is also the author of a historical novel, entitled "Jacques II. à St. Germain," and a life of St. Vincent de Paul.

CASTILLIO, ANTONIO FELICIANO, a distinguished Portuguese poet, was born at Lisbon, in 1800. By the desire of his father he pursued the study of the law, but never practised the profession, his inclinations prompting him to a poetical career. His first production was a collection of pastoral poems, entitled "Cartas de Echo e Narciso," which is said to have won him the love of a young lady, to whom he was previously unknown, and who afterward became his wife. Besides several translations from Ovid, he has written a collection of poems, entitled "A Primavera," also a poem called "Amor e Melancolia, or a Novissima Heloisa," and several others. He held an office under King John VI., but on the usurpation of Dom Miguel, he was obliged to leave the country on account of his liberal opinions. His brother, Augusto Frederigo, is also a poet, and has translated Lucan's Pharsalia, and together with Antonio, published a work call "Quadros Historicos de Portugal."

CATHCART, HON. GEORGE, major-general, governor, and commander-in-chief, at the Cape of Good Hope, is the third son of the late Earl Cathcart, and was born in London, May 12, 1794. He was educated at Eton and the university of Edinburgh, and commenced his military career in 1810, in the 2d life-guards. In 1812, he accompanied his father to Russia, when the earl was appointed plenipotentiary, to negotiate a peace with Alexander. They arrived in St. Petersburgh after the capture of Moscow, and the emperor having shortly after taken the field in person, the young Cathcart, then a lieutenant, joined the imperial headquarters, and was present at all the great battles in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He has lately published a volume of commentaries on these campaigns. After the peace of 1814, he accompanied his father to the congress of Vienna, and in the following year he served as aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, at the battle of Waterloo. He was shortly after promoted to the rank of captain; and, in 1828, to that of lieutenant-colonel; after which period he served for about seven years in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica. In 1834, on the breaking out of the disturbances in Canada, Colonel Cathcart was sent out, and placed in command of the troops in that province. He

returned to England in 1844; and, in 1846, he received the appoint ment of deputy lieutenant of the Tower. He was recently appointed to the command which he now holds at the Cape, and sailed from England in February 7, 1852.

CARRERA, RAFAEL, president of the republic of Guatemala, was born of obscure parents, in the city of that name in 1814. He passed his early life as a drummer-boy, and cattle-driver, enjoying none of the advantages of education. A popular movement against the established government, which took place in one of the mountain districts of the state of Guatemala, in 1837, brought him into notice for the first time, and he soon became the leader of the malcontents. The appearance of the cholera in the country, which the ignorant classes ascribed in some way to the influence of the government, was the immediate cause of the revolt, which soon took the character of a declared opposition to the existing administration and laws. After a protracted struggle of two years, Carrera found himself at the head of a considerable army, and in combination with the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, who were fighting for the destruction of the federal government, made himself master of the town and state of Guatemala in 1839. In 1840, he completed the triumph of the disunionists and state-rights party, by the defeat of General Morasan. Since that period Carrera has been the most prominent man in the country, either as commander-in-chief, or as president, except for a few months, when he yielded to the disaffection against him, and retired from the country. Under his authority Guatemala assumed the rank of an independant republic in 1847, and he was again elected president for four years in 1851. He is remarkable for his activity, energy, and perseverance, and is now the supporter of a mild, conservative policy, after having been connected with political advisers of all shades and parties.

CATRON, JOHN, one of the justices of the United States supreme court, was appointed to that office in March, 1837. He was brought up in the western country, and received such education as the common schools of western Virginia and Kentucky afforded about the beginning of the present century. He commenced the study of the law in April, 1812, in the state of Tennessee, and late in the year 1815, he tried his chances at the bar with success. About the same time he served a campaign under General Jackson, and on the strength of the popularity acquired by his military exploits, he was elected by the legislature of Tennessee, attorney for the government in his circuit. In 1818, he removed to Nashville where he has since resided, and in 1824, was elected by the legislature one of the supreme judges of the state. Judge Catron deserves great credit for the part which he took in putting down the practice of duelling, which it seems was an ordinary pastime among the lawyers of the west. The custom was overthrown by striking a lawyer from the rolls, in a case which came before the court, and in which Judge Catron delivered the opinion and set forth his circuit experience, "for which homily to my brethren," he tells us, "I was scorched with many a racy sarcasm, such as that a sinner who had carried blank challenges in the crown of his hat, and slept with pistols under his head, was a very proper man to put down a vice he so well understood in all its bearings." In 1836, he lost his office, in a new election under the amended constitution adopted by Tennessee in that year.

The year following he was appointed by President Jackson to the office which he now holds, in which he has held a high character, as being familiar with the laws applicable to cases involving conflicting titles to western and southern lands.

COMTE, AUGUSTE, the founder of what is called the *positive philosophy*, was born in France, about the year 1797. His family was eminently catholic and monarchical, and he was educated at one of the French lyceums. As early as his fourteenth year he is said to have become conscious of the necessity of a complete political and social regeneration. About the same time he made the acquaintance of the celebrated St. Simon, and worked under him as one of his most active disciples. The coincidence in their point of view, viz.: the necessity of a social renovation, based upon a mental revolution, brought them together, and the personal ascendency of St. Simon seems to have subjugated Comte, who considered, however, that his own speculations were troubled and interrupted by their intercourse. In 1826, he was attacked by the brain fever, which ripened into insanity, but from which he recovered soon after doctors had pronounced him incurable. But his opponents appear to have been of the opinion of his physicians and held that his insanity tinctured his subsequent productions. He leads a quiet scientific life, employed in teaching mathematics, both in private and at the Ecole Polytechnique, where he was professor. This post he afterward lost and is now dependent on little else than charity. Besides his official teachings Comte has, for many years, been accustomed to deliver gratuitous lectures, on sections of the positive philosophy, every Sunday for six months in the year. His writings, which are numerous, have been composed with incredible rapidity, the whole of the first volume of the "Positive Philosophy" (900 pages), having been written in three months. As a philosopher, Comte is a materialist. "He resolutely ignores," remarks a recent critic, "the entire spiritual side of man, and shuts philosophy up to the mere realm of sense. He looks to the realm of the finite to discern the infinite, and because he does not succeed, he denies the infinite altogether. Because he easily eliminates God from the domain of chemistry and mechanics, he concludes that he has also eliminated him from the domain of life. Because God is not a sensible fact, he infers that he is also a rational falsity."

CONE, SPENCER H., an eminent divine of the baptist persuasion, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, April 30, 1785. At the early age of fourteen he left the college of his native town, of which he was in the junior class, to take charge of a school in Springfield, Burlington county. He was next engaged as Latin and Greek teacher in the Bordentown academy; and from that post he was transferred to the Philadelphia academy, where he remained till he was twenty-one. At this period, with a mother and her family principally dependent upon him for support, he found it necessary to direct his labors into some channel that would yield him a larger return than the meager salary his post of teacher afforded. He turned to the stage, for which his talents, his voice, and figure, and his high bearing and energy, admirably fitted him. Though eminently successful as an actor, in 1812, he quitted the stage, and for the next two years, as editor of a daily paper in Baltimore, gave his talents and energies to the then exciting matters of politics and war. In 1815, he received an appointment in

the treasury department at Washington, which he soon after relinquished for the sacred calling, to which his life has since that period been devoted. During the session of 1815–'16, he was chaplain to the house of representatives of the United States, and the seven following years he travelled and preached extensively in Maryland and Virginia, Philadelphia, New York, and other places. In the month of May, 1823, he became connected with the church in New York city, which has ever since, a period of nearly thirty years, remained under his pastoral care. Mr. Cone was for some time president of the American and Foreign Bible Society, which office he resigned to take the same position in the Bible Union, which was organized to carry out his views on the "new version." Mr. Cone has ever been esteemed by all who know him, as a highly useful member of society, and a pure and upright Christian.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, D. D., a Scotch theologian of great note. Is an erudite and accomplished scholar, a profound thinker, and singularly skilful in debate. During several years he was minister of Trinity college parish in the city of Edinburgh, was the leading opponent of the Erastian party in the Scotch church during the ten years' conflict, which issued in the disruption of the church in 1843. On the death of the great Thomas Chalmer, Cunningham was unanimously elected his successor. He now occupies the high and responsible situation of principal of the new college, Edinburgh, the duties of which he discharges entirely to the satisfaction of his students, of his country, and of the church.

CHATEL, ABBE FERDINAND FRANCOIS, is the founder of what is called the "French catholic church," and was born in 1795, at Gannat, in the department of the Allier. He studied theology at Montferrand, and afterward became vicar at the cathedral of Moulins. He subsequently held the office of curate of Morretay, and chaplain in the army. After the revolution of July he came out in the character of a reformer, and commenced the establishment of his new worship, and in spite of the pope's condemnation of his innovations, he gathered about him a considerable number of followers. The peculiarities of his doctrines, were the denial of the pope's infallibility, and consequently his right of excommunication, and the use of the vernacular tongue in the service; he also advocated the marriage of the clergy, and denied the obligation of religious fasts. His church remained unmolested for twelve years, but in 1842, it was closed by the police, and the abbé Chatel retired to Brussels. In May, 1843, he commenced the publication of a journal, entitled the "Réformateur Religieux," which was suppressed, on account of his not having given the necessary security. After the revolution of 1848, he returned to Paris, placarded the walls with addresses to the people, and reopened his old chapel, which was soon closed, for want of an audience. His principle work is, "La Code de l'Humanité; ou l'Humanité ramené à la Connaissance du Vrai Dieu et au Véritable Socialisme," Paris, 1838. He has likewise published "Profession de foi de l'Eglise Catholique Française," Paris, 1831; "Catechism à l'Usage de l'Eglise Catholique Française," Paris, 1833.

CHEVREUL, MICHEL EUGENE, an eminent French chemist, was born at Angers, in 1786. He early applied himself to the study of chemistry, and soon became distinguished. In 1809, he succeeded Vauquelin, as professor of chemistry in the faculty of Paris, and was

successively appointed professor in the lyceum Charlemagne, examiner of the polytechnic school, and director of the coloring department at the Gobelins manufactory. In 1826, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1830, appointed professor of chemistry in the college of France. His most important discoveries in chemistry, the margaritic acid, and the oleic acid, and especially the two substances *stearine* and *elaine*, which are the proximate principles of fat. He is the author of many valuable articles on chemical subjects, in various scientific journals, and, likewise, of "Legons de la Chimie Appliquée à la Teinture" (1831), "De la loi du Contraste Simultané des Couleurs et de l'Assortiment des objets Coloriés" (1839), and "Théorie des Effets Optiques que Présentant les Etoffes de Soie" (1846).

CLOQUET, JULES GERMAIN, a distinguished French physician, was born in Paris, in 1790. He has filled several professorships, and since 1831, has been one of the professors of chemical surgery in the faculty of Paris. He has chiefly directed his attention to anatomy and surgery, and has produced many valuable works on those subjects, the most important of which are, the "Anatomie de l'Homme ou Description et Figures Lithographiées de Toutes les Parties du Corps Humain" (1821–'30), "Manuel d'Anatomie" (1825), "Memoire sur l'Acupuncture" (1825), and "Pathologie Chirurgical" (1831). He is also the inventor of many operative processes, and of many ingenious surgical instruments, and excels in the preparation of anatomical specimens, and the art of modelling in wax. He was the physician and friend of Lafayette, on whose death he published "Souvenirs sur la vie Privée du Général Lafayette."

CHAMBORD, HENRI CHARLES, FERDINAND MARIE DIEUDONNE D'ARTOIS, Duke of Bordeaux, and Count of, the representative of the elder branch of the house of Bourbon, was born at Paris, September 29, 1820. He is the grandson of Charles X., and son of the duke of Berri and the princess Caroline of Naples. His father, upon whom, in consequence of the childlessness of his elder brother, the duke of Angoulème, depended the continuance of the family, was assassinated, February 13, 1820, by Souvel, leaving only a daughter. But to the great rejoicing of the adherents of the Bourbons, the duchess, seven months after the death of her husband, gave birth to a son, who immediately became duke of Bordeaux; though the opponents of the Bourbons declared the child to be either supposititious or illegitimate. The Richelieu ministry wished to purchase for the prince, as "the child of France," in the name of the nation, the domain of Chambord. But so violent was the opposition that the project was abandoned: a society of legitimists was, however, formed, who made the purchase, and presented it to the prince on the day of his baptism, May 1, 1821. At the revolution of 1830, Charles X. abdicated in favor of his grandson, to whom the duke of Angoulème also made over his claims upon the throne. But such was the unpopularity of the Bourbons, that the duke of Bordeaux (which was the title then borne by the prince), was obliged to follow his family into exile. He was brought up at the court of his grandfather at Prague, being kept away from his mother, particularly after her imprisonment in France, and the suspicion which her conduct excited. His education was superintended by Baron Damas. At the instance of Charles X., two Jesuits from Rome were appointed his pre-

ceptors, and upon their dismissal, the post was filled successively by General d' Hautpoul and Latour-Maubourg. The family quarrels of the Bourbons deprived them of all political influence. One party supported Charles X., who, in a fit of ambition, rescinded his abdication; a second party advocated the claims of the duke of Angoulème; a third, those of the duke of Bordeaux. The princes of the house of Bourbon attain their legal majority at the age of thirteen years. Upon the arrival of the prince at that age, a party of legitimists set out for Prague, to present him with the golden spurs and sword of knighthood; but they were detained upon the Bohemian frontiers, by these family quarrels, until the prince was removed from Prague, and thus the demonstration was frustrated. Charles X. at last determined to send his grandson to Spain, to support the cause of Don Carlos; but some dispute arose about his escort, and the plan fell though. Charles X. died in 1836, whereupon the duke of Angoulème assumed the title of Louis XIX., while another party proclaimed the duke of Bordeaux. But a reconciliation was effected by Metternich between the rival parties, and the whole family took up its residence together at Görz, in 1838. In the following year the prince followed his mother to Italy, where he was received with great consideration, especially by Pope Gregory XVI. The death of the duke of Blacas, the same year, put the duke of Bordeaux in possession of an inheritance of some 13,000,000 dollars, which enabled him to assume considerable state. The threatened disturbances of 1840 excited lively hopes among the adherents of the Bourbons, which were frustrated by the pacific policy of Louis Philippe. Upon the death of the duke of Angoulème, in June, 1844, the leaders of the various fractions of the legitimists united in an act of homage, in furtherance of which the duke of Bordeaux visited England. But this "pilgrimage to Belgrave Square," as it was styled, ended in nothing, for the prince declined to stir up a rising in France, and declared that he would enter that country only when his presence was demanded. He was married, November 16, 1846, to the princess Maria Therese Beatrix Gaëtana, born July 14, 1817, the wealthy sister of the duke of Modena, who had refused to acknowledge the government of July. The Bourbon family now took up its abode at the estate of Frohsdorf, near Vienna, where the duchess of Angoulème had resided since 1844; and which, upon her death, in 1851, passed into possession of the count of Chambord, as the prince now designates himself. After the revolution of 1848, the legitimist party manifested great activity, and succeeded in sending a large number of representatives to the French assembly, but were unable to effect anything against the government of Louis Napoleon. In August, 1850, the count of Chambord appeared at Wiesbaden, where a congress of his adherents was held, to deliberate respecting their future proceedings. Here, too, the prince expressed himself in a very peaceful manner. A formal fusion between the Bourbonists and the Orleanists was advocated by the most keen-sighted leaders of both parties, the prince being without children; but no such union of efforts and interests has as yet been effected.

CHAMIER, FREDERICK, a novelist of some eminence, was born at London, in 1796. He entered the English navy in 1809, and served in the war with the United States. In 1833, he left the navy, and for a time filled the post of justice at Waltham Hill, Essex. The success of

Marryat's sea-novels, induced him to enter the same department, which he did with some success, though he manifested less invention and humor than his model. His best tales are, "Ben Brace" (1835), and "The Arethusa" (1836). Among his other works are, "The Life of a Sailor" (1834), "Jack Adams" (1838), "Tom Bowline" (1839), "Trevor Hastings" (1841), "Passion and Principle" (1843). He was in Paris during the revolution of February, 1848, and published an account of the transactions of that period, under the title of "Review of the French Revolution of 1848," in which he depicts the principal personages who took part in those events; but not in a wholly impartial manner. Chamier's works are very popular on the Continent. They have all appeared in German, some of them in two or three translations.

CHELARD, ANDRE HIPPOLYTE JEAN BAPTISTE, the musician and composer, born at Paris, February 1, 1789. He studied at first under his father, who was professor at the conservatory, and his uncle, Rochefort, leader of the orchestra at the opera. In 1811, having gained the great prize, he was sent to Italy, as pensioner of the institute, where he studied under the first masters at Rome and Naples, and produced a number of compositions. Of these the ôperette "La Casa da Vendere," written two years before, was performed in 1817, at Paris, with great success. In 1826, he founded the concerts of the "Athenée Musicale" at the Hôtel de Ville, for the encouragement of young composers. In 1827, his opera of "Macbeth" was produced, and coldly received in Paris; but having been performed at Münich, the following year, its first representation procured him the appointment of royal chapel-master, from King Ludwig. In 1829, he produced at Paris, the comic opera "La Table et le Logement," and at Münich, in 1830, "Deux Fois Minuit" and "L'Etudiant." He now received the appointment of conductor of the German opera at the Theatre Royal, London, and in 1831, at Drury-Lane. In 1832, he went to Augsburg, where he was for several conductor and leader at the philharmonic concerts. In 1839, he received the appointment for life, of musical director of the ducal chapel at Weimar. In 1845, he was elected corresponding member of the Institute of France. Meanwhile he had produced the heroic opera of "Die Hermannschlacht," "Mitternacht" (1839), "Scheibentoni" (1841). Besides these operas, Chelard has composed a large number of masses, cantatas, and songs. His manner is somewhat that of Spontini, carefully avoiding the modern light French manner, and following the German school, as far as the French nature will enable him so to do.

CHEVALIER, MICHEL, a distinguished French writer on political economy, was born at Limoges, January 13, 1806. In 1823, he entered the polytechnic school, and in 1825, was transferred to a school of mining. His feeble constitution was strengthened by several pedestrian journeys to the Pyrenees and the Rhine. He was attracted by the system of St. Simonism, more especially by its politico-economic doctrines; and at the period of the revolution of July, was one of the most zealous contributors to the St. Simonite papers, the "Organisateur," and the "Globe." Though not satisfied with the religious aspects of the sect, Chevalier was one of those who began the "Livre Noveau," a kind of St. Simonite testament; for this he furnished an "Esquisse de Géologie Poétique." Chevalier was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months, for advocating the new doctrines, in the "Globe," and in public lectures.

But before the expiration of this term, he was sent, by the government, to the United States, to make a report respecting the American system of roads and canals. During this journey (1833–'35) he wrote to the "Journal des Débats," an interesting series of letters, afterward collected under the title "Lettres sur l'Amerique du Nord" (1836 and 1842). In 1837, the government despatched him to England, where he met with an accident, which disabled him for several months. In 1840, he was appointed councillor of state, and professor of political economy in the college of France. In 1845, he became a member of the chambers, where he at first favored free-trade, but subsequently became a zealous advocate of the prohibitive system. He has devoted much attention to the system of railway communication, and must be counted among the writers who have contributed most to the development of the material interests of France. Among his earlier works are: "Des Intérèsts Matériels en France" (1837), "Histoire et Description des Voies de Communication aux Etats Unis" (1840–'42), and "Essais de Politique Industrielle" (1843). Two volumes of his lectures, entitled "Cours d'Economie Politique, rédigié par Broët" (1842–'44), were followed by a third under the title of "La Monnaie" (1850). His "L'Isthme de Panama, suivi d'un Apergu sur l'Isthme de Suez" (1844), is of decided value. After the revolution of 1848, Chevalier devoted himself to controverting the system of Louis Blanc; his first publication against which, appeared in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," under the title of "Questions des Travailleurs." He has since published a series of articles in the "Journal des Débats," upon various questions in political economy, which have been collected under the title, "Lettres sur l'Organization du Travail." The same journal also contained another series of articles upon the constitution of the United States. In 1850, and 1851, he contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," a series of articles on "Questions Politiques et Sociales," since issued in a separate volume. His "Histoire et Description des Voies de Communication" (1851), is a work of great value for the constructor as well as for the statesman.

CHODZKO, JACQUES LEONARD, a Polish historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, November 6, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819, he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, in the capacity of secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France. In 1826, he took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He then began to make collections for a history of Poland, from the time of Augustus III., as a precursor to which he published in 1829, a history of the Polish legions in Italy, under the command of General Dembrowski. Though the work of a diligent collector, rather than of an historian, this gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. At the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Lafayette as his adjutant; and upon the breaking out of the Polish revolution, the general government clothed him with full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish, and American-Polish committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish emigration arrived in France, Chodzko became a member of the Polish national committee. Since that period, he has devoted himself entirely

to literary labors connected with his country. He has edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "Œuvres Complètes de Kiasicki," and written the life of Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-nous" (1831). He has also published "Une Esquisse Chronologique de de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" (1829), "Les Polonais en Italie" (1830), a new edition of Malte-Brun's "Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne" (1830), the "Biography du Général Kosciusko" (1839). He also aided Mierolawski in his "History of Poland" (1847–'48), and bore the chief share in the preparation of the work, "Pologne Historique, Littéraire, Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (four volumes, 1837–'41), of which a seventh edition was commenced in 1847.

CHOMIAKOF, ALEXEI STEPANOWICZ, a Russian poet and prose writer, whose principal works, are a collection of poems, and two tragedies: "Jormak" (the conquest of Siberia), an historical drama, containing some fine lyrics, but destitute of historical truth, and, "Dmitri Samoswánjez (the pseudo-Demetrius), a work of higher character, in versification and language, as well as in delineation of character. His lyrics are pervaded by a thoroughly national spirit, and are among the best productions in Russian literature, since Puschkin. He is also an esteemed prose-writer. His articles in the "Morkwitjánin," the best journal in Russia, evince varied culture and extensive reading.

CHOTEK, FRANZ XAVIER, a German composer, born at Liebisch, in Moravia, October 22, 1800. He received his early education at the gymnasium in Freiberg, and in 1819, went to Vienna, where he studied philosophy and jurisprudence. In 1824, he forsook this career, and gave himself wholly up to music, in which he had been early trained by his father. He studied the theory of music and composition under the court-organist, Henneberg, and after his death, under Simon Sechter. Chotek resides at Vienna, where he is one of the most popular of the teachers of music. His compositions, of which he has published more than a hundred, consist of dances, songs, fantasies, rondos, rondelettes, and pieces of a like character. The best known of these, is his "Anthologia Musicale," a series of fantasies upon favorite opera movements.

CIBRARIO, LUIGI, a distinguished Italian historical writer, was born at Turin, February 23, 1802. In 1824, he received the degree of doctor of civil and ecclesiastical law, at the university of Turin, and entered into the service of the state at a very early age. King Charles Albert made him his confidential friend, and sent him upon diplomatic missions to Switzerland and Austria, in 1832 and 1833. In 1848, he was appointed royal commissioner to Venice, and took possession of that city, in the name of his master. When Charles Albert, after the fatal issue of the Italian struggle, was living in voluntary exile at Oporto, Cibrario was sent by the senate to him, to endeavor to induce him to return to Turin. He has given an account of his mission, under the title of "Ricordi d'una Missione in Portogallo al re Carlo Alberto" (1850), which is interesting for the light which it throws upon Italian affairs, and upon the character of the king. Cibrario acquired, at an early age, a distinguished name in the literature of his country. His principal early works are the following: "Notizie Storia dei Principi di Savoia" (1825), "Della Storie di Chieri libri iv." (1827 and 1830), "Notizie di Paolo Simeone de' Belli" (1826). His chief later productions, exclusive of numerous articles in the "Acts of the Turin Academy," and other

periodicals, are: "Della Economia Politico del Medio Evo" (1839 and 1842), "De Tornei e della Giostre nella Monarchia di Savoia" (1839), "Storia della Monarchia di Savoia" (1840), "Storia di Torino" (1847), etc. In the "Libro di Novelle," and the "Novelle," he has also attempted the lighter walks of literature; besides having undertaken the editorship of some of the works of the older Italian writers.

COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE, an English critic and compiler, was born in London, January 11, 1789. His father, who had originally been a tradesman, became ultimately a bookseller, and published, among other things, the "Monthly Register." The son, at the age of twenty years, was entered a student of the Inner Temple, and began the study of law; but his father being connected with the "Times," the career of journalism lay open before the young man, who was engaged on the "Morning Chronicle." He paid, thereafter, little attention to his legal studies, but buried himself with the older English prose-writers, dramatists, and poets. A marriage, contracted in 1816, put him in a situation to follow the bent of his inclinations. He contributed to magazines and periodicals, especially to the "Literary Review," of which his father was proprietor. Some papers on the drama, in the "Edinburgh Magazine," made him known to Constable, the publisher, for whom he wrote the "Poetical Decameron" (1820). Two years after was published the "Poet's Pilgrimage" (which had been written ten years before), a poem in the Spenserian stanza, which was afterward withdrawn, as a juvenile work, unworthy of publication. In his edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays" (1525–'27), Collier added six dramas of merit, which were not contained in the earlier editions, and in a supplementary volume (1828), he published five additional dramas of the time of Shakspere. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" (1831), extended his reputation as an historian of literature. The duke of Devonshire, and Lord Francis Gower (afterward Lord Ellesmere), opened to him their valuable libraries, and for the latter, Collier compiled a "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue" of his collection of rare English books. This catalogue was printed for private circulation. Among Lord Ellesmere's manuscripts, Collier found the greater part of the documents, of which he has made use, in his "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspere" (1835). This work was followed in 1836, by "New Particulars," and in 1839, by "Further Particulars," concerning the life of the great dramatist. He edited several works for the Camden and Shakspere societies, of both which he is an officer. He was engaged for more than twenty years in making collections of materials for his edition of Shakspere published in 1842–'44. In 1837, a royal commission was established for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and management of the British museum, to which Collier was appointed secretary. He was, however, unable to carry into effect his project for the speedy preparation of a catalogue. In the meantime a pension of £100 per annum was conferred upon him, in acknowledgment of his services to the cause of literature. In 1850, he was chosen vice-president of the society of antiquaries, to whose "Transactions" he had contributed. Among the remaining publications by Collier are: "A Book of Roxburgh Ballads" (1847), "Extracts of the Registers of the Stationers' Company of Books entered for Publication, 1557–'70" (1848), and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakspere" (1846).

COQUEREL, ATHANASE, a distinguished French preacher, pastor of the Calvinistic church in Paris, and president of the consistory, was born at Paris, in 1795; studied theology at Montauban, and, in 1818, became pastor of the French church in Amsterdam, where he remained twelve years. In 1830, he was induced by Cuvier to come to Paris. In 1848, he was elected delegate to the constituent assembly from the department of the Seine, and was subsequently a member of the legislative assembly, in neither of which, however, did he take any prominent part. He has written much in the departments of religious history and literature. Among his works are, "Biographie-Sacrée (second edition, 1837), "Esquisses Poétiques de l'Ancien Testament" (1829 and 1831), "Cours de la Religion Chrétienne" (1833 and 1839), "Histoire Sainte et Analyse de la Bible" (1839, third edition 1850), "Réponse au Livre du Doctor Strauss, 'La Vie de Jésus'" (1841), which has been translated into German and English. Of his sermons several collections have been made, the earliest in 1819, of which a third edition appeared in 1842; a second collection in 1828, reprinted in 1843; a third in 1838, and a fourth in 1842.

CORVIN-WIERSBITZKY, OTTO JULIUS BERNHARD VON, a German historical writer, who took a prominent part in the Baden revolution, was born in 1810, at Gumbinen, in Prussia. He was admitted to the cadet-school at Potsdam, and in 1830, was appointed lieutenant in a Prussian regiment. In 1835, he left the army, and occupied himself in teaching gymnastics, and in literary pursuits. In 1839 he went to Frankfort, and subsequently to Leipzig, where he published "Brief Sketch of the History of the Netherlands, to the time of Philip II." (1841), and "Historical Memoirs of Christian Fanaticism" (1845), and, with Held, commenced the "Illustrated History of the World." He also wrote "The War of Liberation in the Netherlands" (1846–'49), besides several works on gymnastics and sporting. He took an active part in the various insurrectionary movements of 1848, filling, among other posts, that of chief of the staff of Baden, at Rastadt. It was owing to his representations that this fortress was surrendered, July 23, 1849. He was brought before a court-martial, and senteneed to death: but in consideration of his efforts to bring about the surrender of Rastadt, the punishment was commuted to an imprisonment of ten years at the fortress of Bruchsal.

COSTA-CABRAL, ANTONIO BERNARDO DA, Count of Thomar, a Portuguese statesman, was born in 1803, at Fornas de Algostra, in the province of Upper-Beira. He studied at Coimbra, and was appointed by Don Pedro, procurator of the chief tribunal at Oporto. He was afterward made judge at Lisbon, and elected to the chamber of deputies. Here he espoused the cause of the court, then hardly pressed, in whose favor he succeeded in uniting a strong party, and was subsequently made minister, in March, 1838. His vigorous measures soon restored quiet, though he was obliged to allow the queen to swear to support the constitution of 1820. His vigorous, though often unconstitutional measures, secured for him the favor of the court, of which he was the strongest support. Taking advantage of an apparent insurrection at Oporto, January 19, 1842, which he had himself excited, he set aside the constitution, and re established the *Carta de Ley*, in consideration of which the queen created him count of Thomar. He then proceeded to carry

on government in a most arbitrary manner, laid new imposts, squandered the revenue, and drew upon himself the hatred of all parties, but was supported in all his undertakings by the court. An insurrection broke out in May, 1846, which drove Thomar from the government; but in June, 1849, the court party ventured to replace him, though the popular hatred against him was not lessened. He pursued the same course as before, entered into new loans, and laid new imposts, without the consent of the cortes. This involved him in demands for indemnities from England and the United States, in which he was as yielding to foreigners as he had shown himself dictatorial to the Portuguese. Popular hatred against him was increased by his brother Silva, who, at first, as minister of justice, supported him, but afterward became an opponent. In the course of these hostilities, the freedom of the press was suspended. In 1851, a charge was brought against Thomar, of having defrauded the revenue, which was, however, dismissed. On the 18th of February there was in the cortes a majority against him of fifty-two votes, on a clause of the new electoral law, respecting the ineligibility of certain deputies, and he sent in his resignation, which the queen refused to receive, and the cortes was dissolved. Count Saldanha excited an insurrection at Cintra, which soon reached Oporto, and spread over the whole kingdom. It was demanded that Thomar should be dismissed. The court was forced to yield; and, on the 26th of April, 1851, Thomar took his dismissal, and fled to Vigo, and thence to England. He is a man of great energy, activity, and courage, but arbitrary and inconsiderate, governing in an unconstitutional manner, and enriching himself, while impoverishing the country.

COTTA, GEORGE, Baron Von, the well-known German publisher and bookseller, born in 1796. He is the son of J. G. Cotta, the founder of this great establishment, who died in 1832, and in whose name it is still conducted. The house of Cotta is now, probably, the most extensive bookselling establishment in the world. It comprises: 1. The establishment at Stuttgart, with a branch at Augsburg; 2. The establishment of the "Allgemeinen Zeitung," the *Times* of the continent, at Augsburg; 3. An establishment at Münich; 4. A separate publishing house at Münich; 5. Another extensive one at Leipzig; 6. A bookstore at Stuttgart, with a branch at Münich; 7. A printing establishment and foundry at Stuttgart. The house of Cotta is especally known for its editions of the great classic authors of Germany. Baron Cotta enjoys several official posts, and has been repeatedly elected a member of the provincial assembly.

COTTA, BERNHARD, a distinguished German geologist, was born at Little-Gillbach, October 24, 1808. His father directed his attention at an early age toward the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831, he studied at the academy of mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first production, "The Dendroliths" (1832), gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842, Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was undertaken by Cotta alone, and in a part he was assisted by his collaborator. During this time he published "Geognostic Wanderings" (1836–'38), the well-known "Introduction to

the Study of Geognosy and Geology" (1839 and 1849), besides several minor writings. He also published four volumes of the "Year-Book for Forest and Agricultural Affairs of the Academy at Tharande" (1842–'47), his intimacy with Noël led him to the study of phrenology, and he translated Chevenix's "History and Nature of Phrenology." At the conclusion of the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thüringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843, and 1849, he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in the "Geological Letters from the Alps" (1850). In geology Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains" (1851), in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with the natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos" (1848–'51), he extends this theory into the organized kingdoms. According to this theory the higher is developed from the lower; and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical idea. He has written many treatises in addition to those above cited, with the design of popularizing, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

CRUVEILHIER, JEAN, professor in the medical faculty at Paris, chief physician to the "Charité," was born at Limoges, in 1791. He was a pupil of Dupuytren, and already published his "Essai sur l'Anatomie Pathologique" (1816), and the first part of a "Traité de Médicine Pratique" (1822), when, through the influence of Frayssinous, he was, in 1825, appointed professor of anatomy in the medical faculty at Paris. Soon after he was named chief physician at the "Salpétrière." His constant diligence and industry, enabled him to keep pace with the demands of the posts which he attained. The publication of his work, the "Anatomie Pathologique du Corps Humain" (1828–'42), with two hundred and thirty-three copper plates, procured for him, in 1845, the chair of pathological anatomy, founded by Dupuytren. Besides numerous reports for the académie de médicine, and other medical societies, he has written the following larger works: "Traité d'Anatomie Descriptive" (1833–'35, ninth edition 1843–'45), "Anatomie du Système Nerveux de l'Homme" (1845), "Traité d'Anatomie Pathologique Générale" (1849), and the life of his friend Dupuytren (1840).

CZUCZOR, GEORGE, an Hungarian prose-writer, poet, and linguist, was born December 17, 1800, at Anbód, in the Neutraer Comitat, studied at Neutra, Gran, Presburgh, and Raab, and entered the Benedictine order in 1824, by whom he was engaged from 1824 to 1835, as professor in the gymnasia at Raab and Komorn. He attracted attention by his poems during this period, and in 1835, was appointed one of the secretaries, and keeper of the archives of the Hungarian academy, and took up his residence at Pesth. His poems were here collected, and published in 1836, when their amatory strain, and the author's loose life out of the cloister, aroused the displeasure of the priests, who not only caused his writings to be prohibited, but him also to be forbidden to write any more, and obliged him to throw up his post, and return to the cloister. He again occupied himself in teaching, and was repeatedly suspended, till finally, in 1842,

he was enabled, by a judicial proceeding, to recover the liberty to teach and write. After the appearance of his "Johann Hunyady" (second edition, 1833), appeared a masterly "Translation of Cornelius Nepos" (second edition, 1843), and a "Life of Washington" (1845). In 1844, he was intrusted by the academy with the task of preparing the great dictionary of the academy, and in 1848, had proceeded as far as the letter I. In December, 1848, appeared in Kossuth's paper, Czuczor's poem "Riadi" (The Summons), on account of which he was condemned by Windischgrätz, to confinement in irons for six years. At the solicitation of Count Teleky, president of the academy, the sentence was so far mitigated that the irons were removed, and he was allowed to go on with his lexicographical labors. When Ofen was taken by the Hungarians, he was liberated; but he placed himself of his own accord, in the hands of the Austrian functionaries, by whom he was again imprisoned, first in the "Neugebande" at Pesth, and afterward at Kuffstein, where he occupied himself with the dictionary, and a translation of Tacitus. By the amnesty of 1850 he again recovered his liberty.

CORNELIUS, PETER VON, one of the most distinguished modern German artists, was born at Düsseldorf, September 16, 1787. He received his first instruction at the academy in his native town, under the direction of Lauger. But his genius soon led him to adopt a path of his own, and taught him to seek and appropriate the deep significance of the works of the older masters, then too much neglected. He was wont to make drawings after Marc Antonio's copperplates, by which he was introduced to the spirit of Raffaelle's art. In his 19th year he executed, in the cupola of the old church of Neuss, a painting which is still worthy of notice. In 1810, he gave a striking proof of his great talents and creative imagination, in a series of designs for Goethe's Faust, and the series of pictures from the Nibelungen Lied, both of which have been engraved. The first residence of Cornelius at Rome, whither he went in 1811, had a decided influence upon his artistic education. Here he perceived still more clearly, in common with Overbeck and other artists of kindred genius, the lofty meaning of the great masters of Italy, while commissions for great works gave scope for the unfolding of the ripest talents. For the villa of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general, Cornelius furnished two cartoons: "Joseph Interpreting the Dream," and the "Recognition of Joseph's Brethren." The general admiration excited by these compositions, procured for the painter a commission to adorn the villa of the Marchese Massini with a series of pictures from the Italian poets. He had already furnished designs from the "Divina Commedia," when another magnificent commission reached him from the crown-prince of Bavaria. The pictures from "Dante" were never completed, yet they were engraved in outline, and published with explanations by Dällinger. In 1819, Cornelius left Rome to begin the new works at Münich; and at the same time assumed the direction of the Düsseldorf academy, which he re-organized. His labors were now divided between these two places. He gathered about him a large circle of young artists, whom he instructed and employed, many of whom followed him in his annual journeys between Münich and Düsseldorf, in order to perfect themselves in fresco-painting. In 1825, he was appointed by the king of Bavaria, director of the academy

at Münich. Here during the years from 1820 to 1841, Cornelius executed those colossal works which will carry his name down to the remotest posterity. First were the great frescoes in the halls of the Glyptothek, which were painted from his cartoons, partly by himself, partly by assistants. The subjects are the stories of the Grecian gods and heroes. The antechamber contains representations of some of the myths of Hesiod; one hall has the history of the gods, another that of the Trojan war. In the former is depicted the intercourse between gods and men, the victory of love over rude nature, as well as over the gods, and the triumph of soul, even over the ruler of Olympus. The hall of the Trojan war contains the most important scenes of that conflict; and among the arabesques are intimations of the other Grecian heroic legends. The compositions in this hall are most magnificent and astonishing. The whole work was completed in 1830. Another comprehensive work was contemporaneous: the representations from the history of the Christian revelation, which cover the walls and ceilings of the great Ludwig's church, built for this express purpose, and are carried on, in profound symbolic vision, from the "Incarnation of Christ" to the "Judgment Day." The "Judgment" is not only a magnificent composition, but is also the largest picture in the world, for Michael Angelo's "Judgment," in the Sistine chapel, is of less extent. Some of the cartoons for this great work were executed in Rome, where Cornelius went again in 1833, Besides these, he furnished the designs for the frescoes in the corridor of the Pinothek, of which the subject is the history of modern art, from its revival in the middle ages up to the present time. In these pictures the chief representatives of art appear in characteristic action. In 1841, Cornelius was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia. At Münich a considerable school was laboring, partly in his spirit, and partly developing itself in an independent manner, Cornelius was, by this invitation placed in a position to give a direction to art, and to found a school in this third place. His oil picture, "Christ in Hades," did not meet in the Prussian capital with the favor which was subsequently accorded to his greater creations: the design was pronounced superior to the execution. His masterpiece at Berlin is the decoration of the Campo Santo. The painter's wonderful acquaintance with Scripture, and his facility in treating religious subjects, has filled this work with an almost exhaustive profusion of figures from the Old and New Testaments, and with hints from the antique myths. The whole work has been engraved in eleven sheets (1848), to which, as a supplementary sheet is added, the admirable cartoon of the "Four Horsemen," from the Apocalypse. Contemporaneously with this gigantic work, which the painter executed with all his youthful imagination and vigor, and of which some of the cartoons were drawn at Rome, in 1845, Cornelius furnished the manifold designs for the "Shield of Faith," which the king of Prussia sent, as godfather, to the prince of Wales. He also bore a leading part in the execution of Schinkel's plan for the decoration of the antechamber of the museum at Berlin, and, moreover, furnished many designs for important medals, and other similar works. Cornelius possesses a genius of the most poetic amplitude; an inexhaustible wealth of the noblest forms enables him to give full expression to his ideas; while his carefully-elaborated principles of style, never allowed him to overstep the proper boundaries of art.

CSASZAR, FRANZ, an Hungarian prose-writer and poet, was born at Zalangerszeg, in 1807. In 1832, he was a teacher of the Hungarian language at Fiume. In 1836, he was appointed notary in the tribunal of commerce, and in 1840, was called to Pesth as assessor in the commercial tribunal of that city. In 1846, he was appointed commercial referee in the septemviral table, which post he filled also during the revolution of 1848–'49, but was afterward dismissed for having accepted office from the revolutionary government after the declaration of independence, April 14, 1849. He is the author of a number of works upon legal subjects, among which are: "Magyar Váltójog" (Hungarian commercial law, 1846), "Váltójogi Müszotár" (commercial dictionary, 1841), "Magyar Csödtörvény kezés" (Hungarian bankrupt law, 1847). He is also the author of "Italian Travels" (1845), a "Mythological Dictionary" (1844), and "The Port of Fiume" (1842–'45), which are among the most interesting works in Hungarian literature. Among his "Poems" (second edition, 1846), which are characterized by correctness of form and depth of feeling, some sonnets and sailors' songs, in the Italian manner, are particularly worthy of notice. He has also attempted to introduce Italian literature into Hungary, by translating several Italian classics, such as "Alfieri," "Beccaria," "Silvio Pellico," and "Dante," into Hungarian. In March, 1850, he established the "Pesti Napló" (Pesth Journal) which first brought itself into notice by its opposition to the old conservatives.

CURTIUS, ERNST, a German archæologist, was born at Lubec, September 2, 1814. He pursued philological studies at Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837, accompanied Professor Brandes to Athens, where, in conjunction with Geibel, he published the "Classical Studies" (1845). In 1840, his former teacher, O. Müller came to Athens, and Curtius accompanied him on a tour through Greece. After a residence in Italy he went to Halle, where, in 1842, he put forth "De Portubus Athenarum;" then gave lessons in Berlin, and became a member of the university. Here he published the "Anecdota Delphica" (1843), "Inscriptiones Atticæ duodecim" (1843), and "The Acropolis of Athens" (1844). In 1844, he became tutor to Prince Frederick Wilhelm, son of the prince of Prussia, which post he kept till 1849, when he accompanied his pupil to the university. In the spring of 1850, he returned to Berlin, where he had been some years before appointed professor-extraordinary. Besides several minor productions, Curtius has published the comprehensive work "Peloponnesus" (1851–'52), a clear and philosophical view of the territory of Greece, with especial reference to its history, legends, and memorials of art.

CURTIUS, GEORGE, a German philologist, brother of the preceding, was born at Lubec, April 16, 1820, and studied at Bonn and Berlin. He then became a teacher at Dresden, where he published a treatise on "Comparative Philology in its Relations to Classic Philology" (1845 and 1848). In 1845, he came to Berlin, where he wrote "Comparative Philological Contributions to Greek and Latin Grammar." In 1848, he was invited to Prague as professor-extraordinary of philology, where he soon assumed the lead in the newly-founded philological seminary in that city, in which he was, in 1851, appointed professor.

CUSTINE, ARISTOLPHE, Marquis de, a French novelist, poet, and traveller, was born at Paris, in 1793. His first work, "Alexis," appeared

anonymously in 1828. Then followed: "Mémoires et Voyages" (1850); letters descriptive of travels in Switzerland, Calabria, England, and Scotland; a tragedy in verse "Beatrice Cenci" (1833), which was acted but a single time; a romance, "Le Monde comme il est" (1835), "L'Espange sous Ferdinand VII." (1838), "Ethel," a romance (1839), and "Romuald, ou la Vocation" (1848). His chief work, however, is "La Russie in 1839" (1843, third edition, 1846), which has also called forth a number of works in reply to its representations.

CYBULSKI, ADELBERT, a Sclavic author, was born at Conen, in Posen, April 10, 1812. He was the son of poor but noble parents, who dying early, he was educated at the Mary-Magdalen gymnasium at Posen. In 1829–'30, he studied philology in Berlin. When the Polish revolution broke out, he hurried to Warsaw, and entered as a volunteer the famous 4th infantry regiment, where he was promoted from the ranks. He was present at the battles of Grochow, Wawre, Dembe, Iganie, and Ostrolenka. He was seventeen times wounded, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of three years, when the Polish cause was lost. In 1834, he was reclaimed by the Russian government, but paid the penalty of a six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Schweidniss for his Polish expedition. In 1836, he returned to Berlin, and prosecuted the study of philology, philosophy, and history, and put forth a very meritorious treatise, "De Bello Civile Sullano" (1838). Subsequently he spent two years in Austria, in order to make himself master of the Sclavonic dialect as spoken there. His accounts of travel, published in the "Tygodnik Literacki," called forth a brisk controversy. He afterward became a teacher of the Sclavonic language in Berlin, and contributed largely to German Polish periodicals. In June, 1848, he was specially invited to the Sclavic congress at Prague; in 1849, he sat in the Prussian second chamber. In 1850, he received the appointment of professor of Sclavic language and literature at Breslau.

CZARTORYISKI, ADAM, Prince, a distinguished Polish nobleman, was born January 14, 1770. He took an active part in the affairs of his country as early as the time of Kosciusko's to liberate her from the Russian domination. After the partition of Poland in 1795, he and his brother were sent to St. Petersburg, by command of Catherine II. as hostages. Here Alexander was so charmed with the noble and manly character of the young Pole, that he became his intimate friend, and upon his accession to the throne, appointed him minister of foreign affairs, in which post Czartoryiski conducted himself with so much prudence, that the envy which was at first excited soon gave way. In 1805, he subscribed, in the name of Russia, the treaty with Great Britain. He then demanded his dismission, but nevertheless accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1807, having previously been present at the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Tilsit, he retired almost entirely from public life, declaring that his connection with Russia was only to be referred to the person of the emperor. When the war broke out again in 1812, he was again by the side of Alexander, whom he accompanied to Paris, in 1814. In 1815, he was appointed senator-palatine of the kingdom, and in 1817, married the princess Anna Sapieha. He attended the first diet, and spoke boldly in favor of a constitution; but all his hopes were disappointed. In 1821, some students of the university of Wilna, of which he was curator, were

accused of demagogic movements, and in spite of his efforts, sixty of them were imprisoned without trial, and many of the sons of the first families were drafted as soldiers into the Russian regiments, and others were banished to Siberia, and the military colonies. Czartoryiski thereupon resigned his post. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he devoted all his energies to the service of his country. He was appointed president of the provisional government, and summoned the diet to meet on the 18th of December, 1830. On the 30th of January, 1831, he was placed at the head of the national government, and offered half of his property to the cause of his country. After the terrible days of August 15 and 16, he resigned his post, but served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romarino during the last fruitless struggles. When all was lost, he made his escape, and reached Paris, where he has since resided, and busied himself for the benefit of his homeless countrymen. He was expressly excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland were confiscated. During the Polish insurrection of 1846, his Gallician estates were put under sequestration by the Austrian government, but this was removed in the spring of 1848. In March of that year he issued a proclamation urging the German representatives to unite with those of France, to demand the restoration of Poland. In April, 1848, he enfranchized the peasants upon his estate of Sieniawa in Gallicia, and gave them their possessions in fee.

CZERNY, KARL, a German composer, was born at Vienna, February 21, 1791. His father being a teacher of music, his training commenced early, for he made his appearance at the theatre in Leopoldstadt, when nine years old, in a piece of Mozarts. In the following year he became known to Beethoven, who proposed to take him as a pupil, and ever after showed him the greatest favor. In 1809, he became acquainted with Clementi, who exerted a great influence upon his style. Czerny endeavored to unite the classic manner of that master with the genial spirit of Beethoven. He soon became one of the first pianists of the day. His first work appeared in 1804, "Variations for the Piano and Violin," which was not followed by another until after an interval of fourteen years. This second work was a rondo for four hands. The great favor with which this was received, brought him numerous orders from at home and abroad, so that in 1835, the number of his original compositions exceeded four hundred; and in 1851, they amounted to eight hundred and twenty-two, not including a great number of arrangements of the compositions of the great masters. A great portion of his pieces having been written for music-dealers, he was obliged to follow the taste of the musical world, and write in that brilliant style which insured them a wide popularity. Czerny has written a "Sketch of a Complete Musical History," and a theoretical work, "Practical School of Composition."

CZERSKI, JOHANN, the "Christian-Catholic" clergyman, as he calls himself, was born about 1819, at Werlubien, in West Prussia, of poor parents. He received his early education at the village school of his native place; attending afterward the town-school of Bromberg, and the gymnasium at Konitz. Subsequently he entered the episcopal seminary at Posen, and was consecrated priest in 1842. Having officiated for a while in a small village, he was, in 1844, translated to Schneidenmühl in Silesia. Here, on the 22d of August, 1844, he

resigned his post as a Roman catholic priest, and, followed by his congregation, broke loose from the church of Rome, but still persisted in calling himself a "catholic." On the succeeding Sunday after Christmas, he was married, by Ronge. At first he supposed that he could co-operate with Ronge in his more far-reaching plans; but at the first "German-catholic" council, at Leipzig, in March, 1845, Czerski came out with his much fuller creed. In June, he announced his adhesion to the apostolic symbol. At a synod made up of eleven churches, in July, 1846, he presented a confession opposed to that drawn up at Leipzig, since which time he has held himself aloof from the party of Ronge. Of his writings, which consist wholly of sermons and addresses, the most noticeable are: "Public Confession of the Christian Congregation at Schneidenmühl," and "Justification of my Defection from Rome."

CZETZ, JOHANN, a prominent actor in the Hungarian revolution, and author, was born in 1822, at Sidofalva, in the Czekler country. He received a military education, and, in 1842, entered the army as lieutenant in an infantry regiment. He was a zealous student, especially of Hungarian history, and soon began to write. Transferred, in 1846, to the general staff, he occupied his leisure in study, and in June, 1848, received a command in the ministry of war. He wrote the greater part of the reports and instructions belonging to the Servian insurrection. Kossuth perceived his talents and promoted him, by degrees, to the command of the fragments of the army in Transylvania, which force he soon reorganized. Bem, who received the command in Transylvania, placed the most implicit confidence in Czetz, which was fully justified by his conduct in various desperate actions, which insured his promotion, till he reached the rank of general. A wound in the foot prevented him from bearing a part in the operations against the Russians. After the surrender at Világos, he left Transylvania for Hungary, where he succeeded in concealing himself till the spring of 1850, when he made his escape to Hamburg, and thence to Italy. His "Memoirs of the Campaigns of Bem in Transylvania, in 1848 and 1849," was published at Hamburg, in 1850.

CABET, ETIENNE, a French communist, was born in 1788, at Dijon. He is the son of a cooper; was educated for a teacher; afterward studied medicine, then law, and finally settled in his native place as an advocate. During the restoration, he was several times suspended from practice; he then went to Paris, where he joined the Carbonari, and became one of the supreme committee of that secret society. After the revolution of 1830, the minister of justice, Dupont de l'Eure, named him procurator-general for Corsica, which post he, however, was soon obliged to resign. In July, 1831, he was elected to the chambers, from the department of Côte d'Or, where he joined the extreme left. In 1832, he published a history of the "Revolution de 1830;" and the next year founded the radical Sunday newspaper, "Le Populaire." In March, 1834, on account of an article in that paper, he was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years, which he avoided by flight to London. Here he attacked the French government most violently in pamphlets. At this time he began the study of the writings of communist authors. He returned to France at the amnesty of 1839, and published his "Histoire Populaire de la Révolution Française de 1779 à 1830," a vehement eulogy upon the Jacobin leaders. At the same time appeared his

"Voyage en Icarie, Roman Philosophique et Social," which completed the breach between him and the republicans, which had arisen from other causes. As the organ of the communist views which this book set forth, he revived the "Populaire," giving it a more moderate coloring, upholding marriage, and the family relation, and postponing the subjects of religion, science, and art, until the introduction of communism, and advocating, only by way of preparation, a community of goods. A violent controvery arose between him and the Babeuvists, who set up the "Humanitaire," while Cabet and his partisans assumed the name of "Communistes Icariens." This sect took for their gospel Cabet's "Voyage en Icarie," a communist idyl, destitute of Fourier's striking mode of conception and representation, and of St. Simon's originality—without poetry or warm imagination—a philanthropic fancy of an Elysium, where people have very good times, and whence all high endeavor is banished. Yet the book found great popularity among the lower classes, who clubbed together to buy it, and to read and interpret it in so-called "Cours Icariens." In 1847, Cabet published in the "Populaire" the rules of a society to establish an Icarian colony. He announced that he had secured a million of acres on the Red river in Texas; and called upon his disciples to put their goods into common stock, and form a colony. There were sixty-nine colonists under way, when the revolution of February, 1848, broke out, which Cabet hoped would realize his ideal state in France. But after the June contest in Paris, he himself, with forty-four companions, set sail for Texas. The colony did not meet with the anticipated success, and Cabet was overwhelmed with reproaches. Several of the colonists charged him with fraud in relation to the property thrown into common stock, which amounted to more than 200,000 francs. On the 23d of September, 1849, during his absence, the police court of the Seine sentenced him to an imprisonment of two years, and a five years' forfeiture of the rights of citizenship. In the meantime he returned to France, and brought his case before the court of appellation, by whom he was entirely acquitted. He asserted that the failure of the Red river colony was wholly the fault of the colonists; and that a colony established by himself at Nauvoo, was in a very prosperous state. Cabet, however, remained in France, and even indulged hopes of being proposed as candidate for the presidency of the republic in 1852. Besides his earlier political pamphlets, he has published many others, in advocacy of communist principles; and from 1843 to 1848, he put forth the "Almanach Icarien." After Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of December, 2, 1851, M. Cabet was conducted to the frontier. He took refuge in London; and on July 2, 1852, arrived in New York, on his way to the Icarian communist settlement, at Nauvoo, Illinois.

CAILLIAUD, FREDERIC, a distinguished French traveller, was born at Nantes, March 10, 1797. He studied mineralogy at Paris, and prepared himself for his extensive journeys of discovery. Having visited Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, he went to Alexandria, in 1815. Here he received a commission to explore the mineral wealth of Egypt. In his journal from Edfou, in Upper Egypt to the Red sea, he discovered those enormous emerald mines, which had been previously known to the ancients. In 1819, he returned to France and published his 'Recherches sur les Oasis, sur les Mines d'Emérandes, et sur l'Ancien

Route du Commerce entre le Nile, et La Mere Rouge," which appeared in Jomard's "Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes" (1822). But before this work made its appearance, he was encouraged to undertake a new journey to Egypt. Here the pacha induced him to penetrate, in search of new emerald mines, as far as Nubia. In these unknown regions, he made many valuable observations in astronomy, archæology, and natural history. In 1822, he returned to Paris, arranged his numerous collections, which he presented to the museum, and published, in four volumes, his "Voyage à Méroé, au Fleure Blanc, au-dela de Fazoql dans le midi du Royaume de Senaâr, à Syonah, et dans les cinq autres Oasis, fait pendant les années 1819–'22." This work, which was completed in 1827, forms the continuation to the "Description de l'Egypt," published by the institute. As a reward for his important scientific discoveries, he was, in 1827, appointed conservator of the museum of natural history at Nantes. Since that time he has published the "Recherches sur les Arts et Métiers, les Usages de la Vie Civile et Domestique des Anciens Peuples de l'Egypt, de la Nubie, et de l'Ethiopie."

CALAME, ALEXANDER, a distinguished Swiss landscape-painter, was born at Neufchatel, but settled at an early age in Geneva. He was a pupil of Diday, and soon equalled his master. In spite of a feeble body, he pursued his studies of the mountain scenery of Switzerland with great ardor, making excursions, always laborious, and sometimes perilous. He succeeds most admirably in depicting all the varieties of Alpine scenery, and the idyllic hunter-life. His pictures, which are very numerous, have frequently constituted the charm of foreign exhibitions, and are very highly prized. He has ennobled Mount Blanc, the Jungfrau, the Brienzer-Lea, the snowy chains of Mount Rosa, and Mount Cerrin, the Falls of Handeck, the Bernese Oberland, and various other portions of his country. He has, likewise, produced a great number of admirable lithographs and etchings. In 1845, he went to Rome, taking with him a number of pupils. He has succeeded equally in his delineations of Italian scenery. In particular, his "View of the Ruins of Pæstum" is a masterpiece. One of his latest and best productions is a representation of the four seasons, in four landscapes. Spring is represented by a southern morning scene; summer by a mid-day representation, a level German view; a mountain landscape represents an autumn evening; and in a winter midnight, he has put forth the utmost exertion of his power.

CANINA, LUIGI, a distinguished Italian antiquarian, who was professor of architecture in the academy of Turin, when he published his first important work, "L'Architettura Antica descritta e dimonstrata coi Monumenti," for which work Pope Gregory XVI., in 1832, bestowed upon him the order of the golden spur. Subsequently to this time he has resided, for the most part, in Rome as an architect. He has elaborated the topography of ancient Rome in his "Indicazione Topografica di Roma Antica," and "Esposizione Storica e Topografica del Foro Romano." The correctness of the views contained in these works has been repeatedly confirmed by later excavations. In 1839, the superintendence of the excavations at Tusculum was committed to him; which he successfully performed. The queen dowager of Sardinia, to whom the Rufinella or Tusculan villa then belonged, engaged Canina to prepare the "Descrizione dell' Antico Tusculo," which was published in

1841, at her expense, in a splendid form. This excellent work, which eminently displayed the literary, antiquarian, and topographical knowledge of the author, procured for him the degree of doctor of philosophy from the university of Tübingen. It was followed by an inquiry, "Sull' Architetture più propria dei Tempi Cristiani," illustrated by 145 copperplates. These inquiries respecting the style of architecture most appropriate for Christian churches, were occasioned by the project for replacing the present cathedral of Turin by a new one. The subject is treated in an artistic rather than an historical manner; and it is shown how the form of the ancient basilica may be adapted to churches, and what advantages it possesses over various forms adopted in subsequent times. By the liberality of the queen of Sardinia, who possesses almost the whole site of the ancient Veii, Canina was enabled to put forth his work on "L'Antica Città di Veii," published in 1847, with 44 copper plates. About the same time he issued a work "Sull' Etruria Marittima," the 80 copperplates of which represent all the edifices of the Falesci, Veientes, and Curetani.

CANTU, CESARE, a distinguished Italian scholar and author, was born at Brivio, in the Milanese territory, September 5, 1805. He was the son of parents in humble circumstances, and received his early education at Sondrio, where he pursued his studies with such assiduity that, at the age of eighteen years, he was appointed professor of belle-lettres. He afterward went to Como, and then to Milan, where he resided till the breaking out of the revolution of 1848. After the death of his father the care and maintenance of a family of nine younger brothers devolved upon him. In 1842–'44, appeared his first work, "Ragionamenti sulla Storia Lombardi nel Secolo XVII." In consequence of its liberal sentiments he was prosecuted, and sentenced to an imprisonment of a year. Like Silvio Pellico he recorded the woes of his imprisonment, in the form of an historico-political romance, "Margherita Pusterla," which deserves a place by the side of Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi." Cantu's deep religious feelings, which have inspired all his writings, led him to the composition of religious hymns, which attained great popularity, partly, perhaps on account of the political sentiments which they contained. He became widely known, both at home and abroad, by the "Algiso o la Lega Lombarda," a patriotic poem in four cantos upon the Lombard League; and still more, by his "Letture Giovanile," devoted to the instruction of the people, which has passed through more than thirty editions in Italy, and was translated into several languages. As a popular writer and poet, and even as an historian, Cantu belongs to that romantic school of which Manzoni is the exponent, who would combine the church with the state, and politics with religion. As an historian he has attained a high rank. He has written the "Storia di Como," which really comprises the whole history of Lombardy. He is the author of the historical part of the "Description of Milan," published on occasion of the meeting of the scientific congress in that city, in 1847. His "Studi sull' Italia nel Medio Evo," contributed to "L'Indicatore," of Milan, was left unfinished on account of difficulties with the censorship. But the opposition which the government made to his literary efforts, determined him to concentrate his powers upon a single great work, the "Storia Universale," the most comprehensive Italian historical work of the present century. It

extends to thirty-five octavo volumes, the publication of which was commenced in 1837. Notwithstanding its great extent, it had passed through seven editions up to 1842. It has been translated into French, English, German, and Spanish. It extends, in the latest edition, from the earliest times to the accession of Pius IX., and is justly reckoned, by Italians, among their classical works. It is characterized by thoroughness, clearness, and acuteness, by freshness of delineation, and rare perfection of form and expression. While, at the scientific congress at Genoa, in 1846, and at Milan in 1847, Cantu received the warmest recognition from the Italian literati, he found himself an object of hostility to government, on account of his political opinions. When the insurrection of 1848 broke out in Milan, he escaped imprisonment only by flight to Piedmont. After the revolution, he returned to Milan, where he has since pursued his studies in privacy. His latest works are a "History of Italian Literature," and a "History of the Last Hundred Years." The latter work concludes with an outline history of revolution and restoration in Italy.

CARLISLE, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD, Earl of, known until his recent accession to the earldom as Lord Morpeth, was born April 18, 1802. He entered the public service at an early age, and was for a long time attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg. He was afterward elected to parliament from Yorkshire, and, up to 1841, under the Melbourne ministry, was secretary of state for Ireland, where he was universally beloved. When the whigs came again into power, in 1846, he was appointed commissioner of woods and forests, and succeeded Lord Campbell as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He has acquired an honorable reputation as a man of letters and culture. He travelled in America a few years ago, and shortly after his return to England, in the autumn of 1850, he delivered a lecture upon America, before the Mechanics' Institute at Leeds, and another upon the "Life and Writings of Pope," which attracted no small attention, partly from the intrinsic value of the lectures themselves, and partly from the novelty of a lord's lecturing to a society of mechanics. His family-seat, Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, contains an excellent collection of ancient and modern pictures, and is especially rich in works of English art.

CARNICER, DON RAMON, a distinguished Spanish opera composer, was born at Tarrega in Catalonia, in 1789. He studied music in Seo-de-Urgel, and, in 1806, went to Barcelona, where he put himself under the instructions of Don Francisco Queralt, the chapel-master of the cathedral, and of Don Carlos Bagner. In 1808, he took up his residence in the Balearic islands, and did not return to the peninsula till 1814. In 1816, he was commissioned by the management of the theatre at Barcelona, to organize a company in Italy for the ensuing opera season; and, in 1818, was appointed first conductor of the opera at Barcelona. His first opera, "Adela de Lusignan," was received with the most unbounded applause. This was followed by "Elena y Constantino," "El Colon," and "El Fufemio de Messina." In 1828, he was appointed conductor to the royal theatre at Madrid. Carnicer has continually labored to create a national opera; and, besides his great works, in which he has closely followed the Italian models, he has composed melodies, which have come to be national, to a large number of recent Spanish popular songs.

CASATI, GABRIO, Count, one of the prominent leaders in the Lombard insurrection of 1848, was born at Milan, August 2, 1798. He studied at Pavia, where he received the degree of doctor of laws and mathematics, in 1821. He took no part in the revolutionary movements in northern Italy, in 1821, but yet he aided some of his condemned countrymen to flee. In 1824, he went to Vienna, in order to procure some mitigation of the capital sentence against his brother-in-law, Count Verese, the Gonfalioniere of Milan. He passed the following years in deep retirement, wholly absorbed in his studies, but yet acquired the reputation of an enlightened patriot. In 1837, upon the motion of the communal council of Milan, he was named podesta, to which important office, the only one in the city of a national character, he was three times elected, and which he held at the breaking out of the revolution. He repeatedly sent to the Austrian government, pressing memorials in favor of a reform in the administration, and, in 1844, went to Vienna to urge them in person. His popularity was still further increased, in 1846, when upon the death of Gaysdruck, the German archbishop of Milan, he effected the appointment of an Italian prelate, Romilli, in his place. Upon this occasion Casati revived the memory of Galdino, the soul of the former Lombard league, and the populace held a festival in honor of him and of Romilli. The festivities were conducted with great decorum, and had nearly passed over, when, upon the 8th of September, 1847, the police made a sanguinary attack upon the unarmed populace. Casati sent a protest to the government, and asked the recall of the most obnoxious officials. He pursued the same course in respect to Count Fiquelmont, who had been sent to Milan to put down the national movements in Lombardy. Upon occasion of the massacre in the streets of Milan, on the evenings of the 2d and 3d of January, 1848, by the soldiers and police, Casati exposed himself to the most imminent danger in the attempt to prevent further bloodshed. On the following day he went to Radetzky to demand redress. In March, after the February revolution in Paris, and the occurrences at Vienna, all Lombardy broke out into a storm. Casati counselled quiet, but could no longer sway the excited city. On the morning of the 18th of March, he was enabled to hinder the proceedings of the military against the populace, by suspending the orders of the vice-governor, O'Donnel. At the head of the municipality, and a numerous crowd, he went to the government palace, and demanded the dissolution of the police, and the re-establishment of the national guard. But upon his return the contest began between the military and the people, which lasted five days, and ended in the withdrawal of the troops. In the midst of this, on the 20th, Casati was placed at the head of the provisional government, composed of the municipal council, with some additions. This difficult post he held, against the opposition of the republicans, for he hoped that fortune would favor Charles Albert, and he was in favor of a union between Lombardy and Piedmont. On the 11th of June he went to Turin, upon financial business, and was invited by the king to form a ministry, in conjunction with General Collegno; with this ministry he retained his connection till the battle of Castozza, July 25. After the subjugation of Milan and Lombardy by the Austrians, on the 6th of August he invited the members of the former provisional government to form themselves into the Lombard "Consulta," as had been provided

for in the so-called "Law of Fusion." Of this consulta Casati was appointed president. In May, 1849, after the fatal battle of Novara, his official life closed. Since that time he has resided in obscurity at Turin. The radical party allege that Casati, by his want of energy, and blind confidence in Charles Albert, contributed much to the unfortunate issue of the Lombard insurrection.

CASPARI, KARL PAUL, a celebrated German biblical critic, was born at Dessau, February 14, 1814. He studied at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin; in 1844, became a licentiate in theology, and, after residing some time in Berlin, was, in 1847, invited to the university of Christiania, as teacher member of the faculty. In connection with Delitzsh, he has commenced an "Exegetical Hand-Book to the Prophets of the Old Testament," and "Biblisch-theologische und Apologetisch-Kritische Studien." To the former work Caspari has already contributed the "Exposition of the Prophet Obadiah," and to the latter, Contributions toward an Introduction to the Book of Isaiah, and the History of the Times of Isaiah." He has contributed to Rudelbach and Guerike's "Zeitschrift für die Gesammte Luth-Theologie und Kirche," several valuable and thorough treatises, mainly upon Isaiah and the other prophets. Since his residence at Christiana, he has published valuable investigations "Concerning the Syrio-Ephraemitic War under Jotham and Ahaz," and "Concerning Micha and his Prophetic Book." In all his works Caspari unites positive Christian sentiments with the most conscientious thoroughness and the most penetrating research. He has recently proved himself one of the ablest advocates of the German theology in the north; and being a thorough master of the provincial dialects, has been appointed a member of the committee for revision of the Norwegian translation of the Bible. As a sample of his labors in this department, has appeared the "Psalmernes Bog" (1851). Besides these biblical labors, he has published an edition with a translation, commentary, and glossary, of the "Enchiridion Studiosi," of Borhaneddin; and a very valuable "Grammatica Arabica," which has been widely introduced as an academical text-book. He has, moreover, in preparation, a comprehensive exegetical commentary upon the book of Isaiah.

CASTELLI, IGNAZ FRIEDR., a celebrated humorous German poet, was born at Vienna, May 6, 1781. His father held a post in the book establishment of the Jesuits' college, but being pensioned off, could afford his son but few advantages. The boy, having imbibed a passion for the theatre, learned to play upon the violin, in order to gain admittance by taking the place of his teacher in the orchestra. He studied law at Vienna, and, in 1801, obtained a situation in the provincial buchhaltung at Vienna, but devoted his leisure to literary employments, particularly to adapting French pieces to the state. The little comedy "Dead and Alive," produced in 1803, was the foundation of his reputation. Several military songs, and, especially, the "War-Song for the Austrian Army," of which immense numbers were distributed among the troops, drew upon him, in 1809, proscription from the French. In 1815, he went to France, as secretary to the commission for the French territory which was occupied by the allied troops; and afterward in the same capacity to upper Italy. He then devoted himself with renewed zeal to literature, in connection with his official employments.

In 1840, after forty years' service, he petitioned for pension, which was granted, with the reservation of his salary as provincial agent and librarian. Since which time he has lived in retirement, in affluent circumstances. His works amount to an immense number. He has either written or translated more than one hundred pieces for the stage; and for a long time was considered as the chief representative of the jovial Vienna humorist. Among his productions are: "Dramatic Bouquets," an annual continued for eighteen years; "Poems in the Lower Austrian Dialect," which place him in the first rank of writers in the provincial dialect; "Poems," in six volumes; "Poetic Trifles," in five volumes; "Pictures of Vienna Life," two volumes; "Bears; a Collection of Vienna Anecdotes," in twelve parts; "A Hundred New Vienna Bears; Stories of all Complexions," six volumes. Besides these he has edited a large number of annuals, been concerned in a number of periodicals, contributed poems, tales, anecdotes, enigmas, charades, and the like, to almost all the journals and annuals of Germany. In 1848, he appeared as a political writer. Several of his brochures, such as "What has just happened at Vienna," and "The Peasant comes back from the Diet," reached, in a few days, a circulation of a hundred thousand copies. In 1844, he published a selection of the choicest of his belle-lettre writings in fifteen volumes.

CASTIGLIONE, CARLO OTTAVIO, Count, a distinguished Italian philologist, was born in 1795, at Milan. He early devoted himself to studies which have hitherto found few prosecutors in Italy. He gave proof of his acquaintance with oriental languages and history, as early as 1819, when he put forth his description of the Cufic coins in the cabinet of Brera, at Milan, under the title of "Monete Cufiche dell' Museo di Milano." His principal work in the department of oriental literature is the "Mémoire Géographique et Numismatique sur la Partie Orientale de la Barbarie Appellée Afrikiah par les Arabes," etc., published in 1826, in which he attempts, with the most thorough accuracy, to work out the origin and history of those cities of Barbary, of which the names occur upon Arabic coins. Out of Italy, Castiglione is best known by his publication of the fragments of the Gothic translation of the Bible, by Ulphilas, which Mai had discovered among the palimpsests in the Ambrosian library. He first, in conjunction with Mai, put forth, in 1819, in the "Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis repertarum Editio," specimens of parts of the Old Testament, of some of the Pauline epistles, a fragment of a Gothic calendar, and a homily. This was followed, in 1829, by the independent works, "Ulphilæ Gothica Versio Epistolæ Pauli ad Corinthos Secundæ; in 1834, by the "Gothicæ Vernonis Epistolarum divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios Primæ, ad Ephesios quæ Supersunt;" in 1835, by the "Gothicæ Versionis Epistolæ Pauli ad Galatas, ad Philippenses, ad Colossenses, ad Thessalonicenses Primæ quæ Supersunt;" and, in 1839, by the "Gothicæ Versionis Epistolarum Pauli ad Thessalonicenses Secundæ, ad Timotheum, ad Titum, ad Philemonem quæ Supersunt." These works are all of great value on account of the excursuses, remarks, and glossaries, which accompany them.

CASTREN, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, the most prominent scholar living in the department of Finnish languages and ethnology, was born in 1813, near the Lapland border of Finland, north of Tornea, and at

which place he received his earliest education, which he afterward carried on at Helsingfors, at a period when the Finnish national character seemed to show signs of unwonted energy, owing to a change in modes of life. Carthén resolved to devote himself to the task of portraying the characteristics of his people, so scattered by exterior circumstances. In 1838, in order to prepare for his future investigations he undertook a pedestrian journey through Finnish Lapland, and, in 1840, one through Karelia, in order to make himself acquainted with the dialect in which the "Kalevala," the Finnish national epic is composed, as he wished to translate that work into Swedish. From 1841 to 1844, supported by the Finnish government, he carried on his researches among the Finnish, Norwegian, and Russian Laplanders, and the European and Siberian Samoeiedes. Having received from the academy at St. Petersburg, the appointment of linguist and ethnographer, he undertook, from 1845 to 1849, supported by the university of Helsingfors, a tour of investigation throughout the entire governments of Siberia, from the frontier of China to the coasts of the Arctic ocean. This journey, pursued amidst privations and difficulties of every sort, was productive of the most valuable scientific results. Although of a delicate constitution, and feeble health, and deprived of the necessaries of life, Castrén not only sent back numerous ethnographic and linguistic reports, but also published a great number of letters and narratives marked with the keenest observation, and great powers of description. These were published in various periodicals, and in the "Bulletins" of the St. Petersburgh academy. Upon his return, he was appointed professor of the Finnish language and literature in the university of Helsingfors. Since this time he has been occupied in arranging and preparing for publication the materials thus collected, respecting the Altaic languages and population. He has already published, in 1849, the "Attempt at an East-Jakish Grammar, with a brief Comparative Vocabulary," which forms the first part of his "Northern Journeys and Researches." Of his other works we may mention the "Elementa Grammatica Syrjænæ" (1844): "Elementa Grammatica Tscheremissæ" (1845); "On the Influence of the Accents in the Laplandic Language" (1845); and "De Affixis personalibus Linguarum Altaicarum" (1850).

CESARE, GIUSEPPE, Cavalieri di, a celebrated Italian historian, was born in 1783, at Naples. Though his earlier works manifest thorough historical study and acute judgment, he first gained general recognition and an enduring reputation as an historical writer, by his "Storia di Manfredi, rè di Sicilia e di Puglia" (1837). In addition to the comprehensive investigations which this work manifests, it owes its favorable reception throughout Italy, to the faithfulness and impartiality with which the author has cleared the memory of the son of Frederick of Hohenstanfen, from the slanderous charges by which the historians devoted to the papal court, and the house of Anjou, had deformed it for centuries. Several admirable works by Cesare, relating to Naples, have appeared in "Il Progresso," the review edited by him for several years. His paper, "Sulla Filosofia della Storia," in Mancini's "Biblioteca Scienze Morale, Legislative ed Economiche," is worthy of attention. A number of years ago Cesare announced a "Storia della Lega Lombarda," but he has delayed its publication, probably for fear of political hostility. Among his other works are: "Arrigo di Abbate," an histori-

cal romance, portraying the "Sicilian Vespers;" the "Lettre Romane," in which he introduces various celebrated Romans, of the early imperial time, in epistolary correspondence, and depicts, in lively colors, the shame of servitude, and the culpability of despotism. It was his purpose, in both of these works, to arouse the spirit of nationality and of freedom among his contemporaries. Having been deprived of his post of director-general of the customs, on account of his participation in the Neapolitan constitutional movements of 1827, Cesare has since passed his life in privacy, devoted to his studies. In 1848, the constitutional government named him intendant-general of Bari, one of the most important provinces of the kingdom. But upon the restoration of absolutism, he has again voluntarily withdrawn into private life.

COLTON, CALVIN, a clergyman and author, was born in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale college, in 1812, studied theology at Andover, and, in 1815, he was ordained as a minister in the presbyterian church. He preached for several years at Batavia, in the state of New York, but his voice failing, in 1826, he left off preaching, and became a contributor to religious periodicals. In 1831, after a tour through the western states, he went to London as the correspondent of the New York Observer. During his four years' residence in England, he was remarkably industrious, and published, among other works, "A Manual for Emigrants to America," "History and Character of American Revivals of Religion," "The Americans, by an American in London," "The American Cottager," and "Church and State in America." Most of these works, as appears by their titles, were in defence of America and the Americans. On his return to New York, in 1835, he published "Four years in Great Britain." He shortly after became a convert to episcopacy, took orders in the episcopal church, and wrote a defence of his conduct in so doing, entitled "Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country, and Reasons for preferring Episcopacy." Since then Mr. Colton has written little on religious subjects, having devoted himself principally to politics and public affairs. In 1838, he published "Abolition, a Sedition," and "Abolition and Colonization Contrasted;" in 1840, "The Crisis of the Country," "American Jacobinism," and "One Presidential Term," a series of tracts under the name of "Junius," which were revised in 1844, and several new ones added. In 1842, he edited a paper at Washington called the "True Whig," and, in 1846, he brought out "The Life and Times of Henry Clay." Mr. Colton next turned his attention to political economy, and he has written two treatises on that subject, viz.: "The Rights of Labor," and "Public Economy of the United States." He has recently been appointed professor of political economy in Trinity college, Hartford.

CROSWELL, EDWIN, editor of the "Albany Argus," was born at the close of the last century, at Catskill, New York. His studies, English and classical, were pursued under the Rev. Dr. Reed, and the Rev. Dr. Peck. He succeeded his father, for a few years, in conducting the "Catskill Recorder;" and was, in 1823, at the death of Judge Cantine, invited to Albany, as the editor of the "Albany Argus." Early in that year he was appointed by the legislature, one of the state printers, jointly with Isaac Q. Leake, surviving partner of Judge Cantine, and the next year was chosen printer to the state. That station, and editor of the "Argus," he held until 1840, when the whig party having

obtained the ascendency in the state, he was removed. In 1844, on the restoration of the democratic party, he was again chosen by the legislature state printer for three years, at the expiration of which period the mode of selection was changed, and "The Argus" designated as the state paper, which designation it retains. Although still connected with "The Argus," he has for the past two years participated less actively in its management, being engaged in other pursuits. Aside from his long career of editorial duty, at the seat of the state government, during periods of high political excitement in the history of the country, he is the author of various addresses and productions, political and literary, and is said to be preparing a work, entitled, "Sketches and Anecdotes of Men and Events of his Times."

CRAWFORD, THOMAS, an American sculptor, was born in New York, March 22, 1814, and is said to have displayed from his early years a striking propensity for art. His fondness for sketching was encouraged by his father, who sent him very early to a teacher of drawing, with whom he made the most rapid progress. He afterward entered the workshop of a carver, and spent some time engaged in drawing and carving, until he felt that he needed something for the exercise of his talents. He then devoted himself earnestly to the study of his future profession. He made collections of plaster casts; entered the studio of Mr. Frazee and his friend, Mr. Launitz (with whom he remained until he sailed for Italy; and began to model in clay. In 1834, he sailed for the south of Europe, and reached Rome in seventy days. At Rome, he had the advantage of studying in the studio of Thorwalsden, who put every facility in the way of the young sculptor, and honored him with his friendship and instruction, whenever it was solicited, until he left Italy. Mr. Crawford finally established his own studio, and it was not long before he received employment. He made quite a number of busts, among others those of the late Commodore Hull, Mr. Kenyon, the English poet, and Sir Chas. Vaughan, formerly British minister at Washington. In 1839, he designed his "Orpheus," which, when completed, was purchased by the Boston Athenæum. This is probably the finest production of Mr. Crawford's chisel; and Thorwalsden is reported to have said of it, that it was "the most classic statue in the studios of Rome." Mr. Crawford's busts, apart from their artistic excellence, are said to have the merit of being striking likenesses of their originals. His other most celebrated works are, "Vesta," "Sappho" (both busts), "The Genius of Mirth," "Adam and Eve," "David, as the Conqueror of Goliath," "David before Saul" (a bas-relief), "The Shepherds and the Wise Men presenting their Offerings to the Savior" (a bas-relief, containing twenty-four figures), "Christ Disputing with the Doctors" (a bas-relief, containing twelve figures), "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (a bas-relief), "Christ Blessing Little Children," "Christ ascending from the Tomb," "Christ raising Jairus's Daughter" (all bas-reliefs), "Prayer," and three statues of Washington, all differing from each other in sentiment and costume. Besides these, Mr. Crawford has made designs for an equestrian statue of Washington, two designs for Washington monuments, and sketches for statues of Jefferson, Franklin, Channing, Washington Allston, and Henry Clay.

D.

DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, late vice-president of the United States, and a prominent member of the democratic party, is the son of Alexander J. Dallas, who held the offices of district-attorney of Pennsylvania under Jefferson, and secretary of the treasury under Madison. He was born July 10, 1792, in the city of Philadelphia, where he received his early education. He graduated with high honors at Princeton college in 1810, commenced the study of the law in his father's office in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In the same year he accompanied Mr. Gallatin to Russia as his private secretary, when that gentleman was appointed a member of the commission to negotiate a peace under the mediation of Alexander. During his absence he visited Russia, France, England, Holland, and the Netherlands. He returned to the United States in 1814, and after assisting his father for a time in his duties as secretary of the treasury he commenced the practice of his profession at Philadelphia. In 1817 he was appointed the deputy of the attorney-general of Philadelphia, and soon won a high reputation as a criminal lawyer. He took an active part in politics, and became one of the leading men among the democracy of his native state. In 1825 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia, and on the accession of General Jackson, in 1829, he was appointed to the office of district-attorney, the same office which had been held by his father. This post he held until 1831, when a vacancy having occurred in the representation from Pennsylvania in the United States senate, Mr. Dallas was chosen to fill it. He took an active part in the debates of the stormy session of 1832–'33. On the expiration of his term of office, in 1833, he declined a re-election, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1837 he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, embassador to Russia, and remained in that country in that capacity until October, 1839, when he returned home and once more devoted himself to the practice of the law. In 1844 he was elected vice-president of the United States, and entered upon the duties of his office in March of the following year. His term of office expired in March, 1849, when he was succeeded by Mr. Fillmore, the present president. Since that time he has been living very quietly in Philadelphia.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, poet and novelist, is the son of Francis Dana, minister to Russia, member of Congress, and chief-justice of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was born at Cambridge on the 15th of November, 1787. Between the ages of nine and ten he went to Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until he entered Harvard college, at which institution he passed three years; he then became a member of the bar, but was eventually obliged to abandon that profession on account of feeble health. His first literary production was a Fourth of July oration, delivered in 1814. In 1817 he became a contributor to the "North American Review," his first article being an essay entitled, "Old Times," and when Edward T. Channing became editor of the "Review," Mr. Dana took a part in the management of that periodical. His connection with the "North American" continued until Channing became professor in Harvard college in 1820, and most

of his contributions to the "Review" have been republished in an edition of his works published in 1850. In 1821 he began the "Idle Man," which however was soon suspended, the undertaking not having been pecuniarily successful. In this publication first appeared "Tom Thornton," one of the best of his tales, and his other stories. Bryant, too, contributed poems, and Allston's "Monaldi" was written for it, and would have appeared in the second volume had the work been continued. His first poem, the "Dying Raven," was published in the New York "Review" in 1825. In 1827, appeared the "Buccaneer," and other poems, which met with a very favorable reception from the public, and on which his reputation mainly rests. In 1833 he published a collection of his previous writings, together with some new poems, but since that period, if we except some articles contributed to literary journals, and his lectures on Shakspere, he has not appeared before the public as an author. Of his poems it has been remarked, that "they are not likely to be very popular; they have none of the mawkish sentiment which introduces so many volumes to the drawing-room; nor are they of that thin texture so easily to be understood. Whether in verse or prose, Mr. Dana addresses himself to men, and in a style that is a praise of his audience." His eldest son, Mr. Richard H. Dana, jr., who now occupies a high position at the Boston bar, is also favorably known to the public as an author, by his popular and entertaining work, "Two Years before the Mast."

DANIEL, PETER VYVIAN, associate-justice of the supreme court of the United States, is the third son of Travers Daniel, who was an extensive land-proprietor and planter in the county of Stafford, in Virginia, to which state (then a colony) his ancestors migrated in 1649. Judge Daniel, whose great grandfather was married to the aunt of General Washington, was educated under the care and instruction of private tutors, until he became a student of Princeton college, in the state of New Jersey. In this institution he was admitted, in the year 1802, at the age of sixteen, a member of the junior class, then advanced through the first half of its collegiate year. After leaving Princeton, he passed the year 1804 at his paternal mansion in reading history and belles-lettres, and in the year ensuing commenced the study of the law in the office and under the instruction of Edmund Randolph, esquire, in the city of Richmond. In the year 1808 Judge Daniel was admitted to the bar, and in the years 1809–'10, he was deputed a representative from his native county of Stafford, to the house of delegates of Virginia. In 1811, having married the youngest daughter of Edmund Randolph, esquire, he settled permanently in Richmond, the metropolis and seat of the superior courts of the state, as the position best suited to the prosecution of his professional pursuits. In 1812 he was, under the first constitution of Virginia, chosen by the legislature a member of the privy council or council of state, and filled the place of councillor until the adoption of the new or amended constitution in the year 1830, and from 1820 till 1830 the place of lieutenant-governor and president of the council *ex officio*. After the adoption of the new or amended constitution, Judge Daniel was again appointed a member of the council, then reduced in number from eight to three members, and continued in this body till 1835, at which time, the whig or federal party having obtained the ascendency in the legislature, he was with

some other democrats ejected from office, but by the first succeeding legislature was reinstated. In the year 1834, upon the appointment of Mr., now Chief-Justice Taney, to the treasury department, the office of attorney-general of the United States was tendered by President Jackson to Judge Daniel, and a commission prepared and transmitted to him, but he declined an acceptance of that appointment. In 1836, after the death of Chief-Justice Marshall, and the accession of Justice Barbour to the bench of the supreme court, Justice Daniel was appointed by President Jackson district-judge of the United States for the district of Virginia; and upon the demise of Justice Barbour, he was nominated in 1840, by President Van Buren, to the place he now holds.

DARLEY, FELIX O. C., artist, was born in Philadelphia, on the June 23, 1822, at which place he resided until the year 1848. At the age of fourteen, he was placed by his family in a mercantile house in that city, in the hope of breaking up his evident artistic inclinations, they knowing the little encouragement afforded to anything of the kind in our practical community. But the attempt was unsuccessful. In his leisure moments, and such time as he could steal from the routine of business, he made a series of sketches (some fifteen in number) of characters about town, comprising "killers," "engine-boys," fishwomen," and various other types of Philadelphia life. He was induced by a friend to offer these to the publisher of the "Saturday Museum," an illustrated paper. The embryo artist was at once offered a handsome sum for their transfer to the pages of the journal. The offer was accepted, and his future vocation in life settled. The publication of these sketches brought Mr. Darley to the notice of several large publishing houses in his native city, who furnished employment for his pencil. For one of these he illustrated a series known as the "Library of Humorous American Works," which had a large circulation, and made him very popular in the south and west; and also the elegant edition of Mrs. Sigourney's poems, published by the same house. In 1848, Mr. Darley removed to this city, and was immediately engaged in furnishing illustrations for Mr. Irving's "Sketch-Book," "Knickerbocker," "Tales of a Traveller," and various other publications. A series of designs in outline from Judd's novel of "Margaret," made without reference to their publication, having been seen by the committee of the American Art-Union, he received from them an order for the six designs in that style from Mr. Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," distributed to the members of that institution for 1848, republished in England, and the same number for the members of the following year from the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." These placed Mr. Darley in the front rank of American artists, and the English critics spoke of them as superior to anything of the kind produced in England. He has been for some time past engaged on a series of large designs on American historical subjects now in course of engraving in this country and Europe. The London publishers have acknowledged Mr. Darley's merit, by not only employing his pencil, but by offers to induce him to settle in that city. He is now engaged in preparing for publication his finest work in outline, and which first made him known in that line, "Margaret," a series of some thirty designs. Mr. Darley's compositions are bold, vigorous, and truthful, and bear the type of nationality. He has a brother, John Clarendon Darley, in Pittsburg, Pa., who is a painter of great ability.

DAVID, PIERRE-JEAN, a celebrated French sculptor, surnamed D'Angen from the place of his birth, was born in 1793. After studying drawing at the central school in his native place, he repaired to Paris at the age of eighteen, and in a short time gained several prizes from the royal academy. In 1821 he was sent to Italy at the expense of the academy, and during his residence there attracted the attention of Canova, who kindly assisted him in his studies. In 1826 he returned to Paris, but not being satisfied with the political condition of France, he crossed over to London in hopes of finding employment. In this he was sadly disappointed, and he soon returned to Paris. This was the commencement of the most glorious period of his life. In 1825 he received the cross of the legion of honor, and in 1826 he was elected member of the institute. He took an active part in the revolution of 1830. The works of David are very numerous. Among the most famous are the Guttemburg, at Strasburg, the statue of Zavier Bichat, at Bourg, and St. Cecilia. He has also executed a great number of portraits in bronze and marble, among others those of Washington, Goethe, Lafayette, and Lord Byron.

DAVIS, ANDREW JACKSON, the Poughkeepsie seer and celebrated clairvoyant, was born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, August 11, 1826. His origin was humble, and we first find him, when quite young, employed as a keeper of cattle in the town of Hyde Park, and afterward working with his father, at his trade of shoemaking, in Poughkeepsie, to which place he had removed in 1838, and where he was afterward apprenticed to the same trade. Of education he is said to have had scarcely any, his school tuition being confined to about five months, during which time he learned to read imperfectly, write a fair hand, and do simple sums in arithmetic. His wonderful powers as a clairvoyant were first discovered in 1843. The attention of the people of Poughkeepsie having been turned to the subject of animal magnetism by a course of lectures which had been delivered in that town, one Mr. Livingston, a highly respectable tailor, essayed his powers as a magnetizer upon young Davis, and the result was so successful that the latter gave up the shoemaking business, and entered, with his magnetizer, into the exclusive employment of treating the diseased, prescribing for his patients while in a clairvoyant state, "in which employment," says a biographer, "he was surprisingly successful." He remained with Mr. Livingston about eighteen months, during which time his miraculous powers seem to have been wonderfully developed. He would often fall into an "abnormal state" without the assistance of the magnetic process, sometimes remain so for days, and, while in this condition, perform long journeys without any apparent fatigue. He began his celebrated "lectures" in the latter part of the year 1847. These lectures were delivered by him, while in a magnetic state, (Doctor Lyon being his magnetizer) in the presence of three witnesses, and were taken down by Mr. Fishbough, a gentleman well known in the spiritual world, who acted as "scribe" to the seer, and who afterward published them by his direction, under the title of "Nature's Divine Revelations." For the subject matter of these lectures, we must refer the curious inquirer to the volume itself. Mr. Davis has published three volumes of a series he proposed to issue, under the title of "The Great Harmonia; being a Philosophical Revelation of the Natural, Spiritual, and Celestial Uni-

verse," besides several smaller works, during the last three years, which he claims to have been revealed to himself while in an abnormal state, without the aid of a magnetizer. He now resides in Hartford, Connecticut.

DAWSON, GEORGE, a popular English lecturer, was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, where his father conducted an extensive academy. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the university of Glasgow; and after the usual study, took the degree of M. A. He was intended for the ministry of the baptist nonconformists, and having remained at home some time, an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, and he became the minister of Mount Zion chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a studied disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congregation of Mount Zion chapel; while the independence of character in which these traits had their origin gained for him a large circle of adherents. A separation took place in the congregation, when the majority seceded with the minister. A subscription was immediately commenced for the erection of a new chapel, in August, 1847, and the edifice was opened as "The Church of the Savior." Mr. Dawson has not put forward any peculiarities of doctrine, but rather makes an earnest desire for truth the great test of a Christian spirit. Mr. Dawson is, however, more widely known as a literary lecturer than as a preacher, and in this capacity has attained the very highest popularity. He has written little, but for some time had the credit of writing a series of articles which appeared in the "Birmingham Mercury," an unsuccessful newspaper.

DELAINE, JOHN, journalist, editor of "The Times" newspaper; educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree. As the responsible head of the most widely-circulated daily paper in London, Mr. Delaine probably exercises as great a power for good—or mischief—as any man in England.

DENMAN, LORD THOMAS, a retired English judge and legislator, was born in London in 1779, the son of an eminent physician. He received his education at Eton and St. John's, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1806 by the society of Lincoln's Inn. He travelled the Midland circuit, and there, as at Westminster, soon attained to a large practice, and won his way by a manly and simple eloquence, combined with great industry and legal knowledge. In 1818 he was elected member of parliament in the liberal interest for the borough of Wareham; and in the following year commenced a career of parliamentary activity by exposing and denouncing the interference of the duke of Marlborough in the city of Oxford election. The death of George III. occasioning a dissolution of parliament, Mr. Denman became a candidate for Nottingham, and was returned for that town after one of the severest contests on record. In 1820 he became solicitor-general to Queen Caroline; and on the 6th of July appeared before the house of lords in that capacity, with Brougham, to support the petition of the queen. Their labors procured the withdrawal of the bill of pains and penalties, which was announced by Lord Liverpool, November 10, 1820. In the next session Denman animadverted in parliament upon the conduct of Judge Best, who had interrupted and fined a prisoner three times for expressions employed in making his defence, and suc-

ceeded in obtaining fairer treatment of political prisoners. In August, 1820, he defended Major Cartwright, in his celebrated trial at Warwick; and in 1823, Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester. From this time until the dissolution of 1826, he was actively supporting the reform motions of Lord John Russell and others, and offering a strenuous opposition to the alien, insurrection, and other repressive bills introduced by government. In 1826 he received the silk gown and patent of precedency, which only his persistent attachment to the cause of Queen Caroline had prevented his earlier obtaining. In the next parliament Denman had no seat, having contested the representation of Leicester without success; but at the general election which succeeded the death of George IV. he was again returned for Nottingham. He bore an active part in the discussions which preceded the passing of the reform-bill, as a rule reserving his powers to repel the spirited attacks of Sir Charles Wetherell. He became attorney-general under the Grey government; and in 1832 was raised to the chief-justiceship of the court of king's bench, which he held until the spring of 1850, having, in 1834, been created a peer. He has published various tracts on passing events, particularly in 1848, in a warm denunciation of the slave-trade. All his writings have been in favor of civil and religious liberty. In 1849 he was afflicted with paralysis, which compelled him, March 1, 1850, to resign his office.

DENMARK, CHARLES-CHRISTIAN-FREDERICK, King of, was born on the 6th of October, 1808, and succeeded his father, the late king. His first wife was the princess Wilhelmina Mary of Denmark, from whom he was divorced in 1837; and his second the princess Caroline of Mecklenburg Strelitz, from whom he was also divorced in 1846. He had no issue by either wife. This fact has been productive of the most disastrous results to the state of Denmark proper and also to the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, of which the king is duke. The kingdom of Denmark at present consists of three, or even of four parts, each claiming different origin, different rights, different allegiance, and looking to a very different future. First, there is Denmark proper, being the isles and Jutland. At the other extremity of the kingdom is Holstein, German in its history, language, leanings, and even in its *régime*, for it makes part of the German empire, and entitles the king of Denmark to a vote in the diet of Frankfort. Of course there exist strong repulsion and hostility between Holstein and Denmark proper, which alone would considerably embarrass the working of a common government. But this embarrassment is multiplied tenfold by the existence of a province between them—that of Schleswig, which is half Danish, half German, over which Denmark has claims, and to which Holstein has many rights of commerce and affinity. So that, given the separation of Holstein and Denmark, there remains the question unto which of them Schleswig shall belong—a question which involves in its solution not only the fate of the duchies, but that of the Danish monarchy altogether. If these ill-joined and ill-fated wheels of the political machinery of the kingdom worked ill enough during the old system of government, still their mutual jarring or stopping was comparatively little felt. But true liberalism made progress, and even constitutions were granted, and a certain liberty of the press enjoyed. The attempts of the radical party to extend and confirm the privileges of the people led to the

revolution of Copenhagen in 1848, and the resolution of Holstein and Schleswig to secure themselves in their comparative independence, to knit closer their connection with Germany, and uphold the rights of the duke of Augustenberg (see A., Duke of), led to the disastrous Schleswig-Holstein war. The question of succession still remains unsettled.

DE LANCEY, WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, D.D., LL.D., protestant episcopal bishop of western New York, was born in 1797, at Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York. He graduated at Yale college in 1817, and was appointed provost of the university of Pennsylvania in 1828. He was chosen assistant-rector in 1833, and rector in 1836, of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, and consecrated bishop of the diocese of western New York in 1839.

DE LA BECHE, SIR HENRY THOMAS, the celebrated geologist, was born at London in 1796. In 1810 he entered the royal military college at Great Marlow, and in 1817 became a member of the geological society. In 1819 he made a geological tour through Switzerland and Italy, and the results of his observations were published in the scientific journals, or the transactions of the geological society. He published his first work in 1830, under the title of "Geological Notes," and in the same year his "Sections and Views of Geological Phenomena," and the year following his "Geological Manual." He is also the author of several other works on the same science, and it was principally through his efforts that a geological museum was established in connection with the ordnance survey, and large sums annually appropriated for carrying out the geological survey of Great Britain and Ireland. His last work was the "Geographical Observer," published in 1851. He was knighted in 1848.

DE CHARMS, RICHARD, Swedenborgian divine, born, of English parents, at Philadelphia, on the 17th October, 1796. His progenitors by the male line were huguenots, who fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. They went from Caen, in Normandy, to London. His mother, whose maiden name was Meade, was of an English family, sprung from a cross of the Irish and the Welsh. His father graduated at St. Thomas and Guy's hospital, London, as a surgeon and apothecary; but, on coming to this country, and settling in Philadelphia, in 1793—where the distinction between surgeon and physician did not then exist in so great a degree as in England—he became an accoucheur of some note, and practised as a general physician. He was one of the very few physicians who remained in Philadelphia, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1793, and was skilful in the treatment of that then terrible disease; but fell a victim to it himself in 1796. He died leaving his wife pregnant with the subject of this notice, who was born about six weeks after his father's death. His mother, struggling with poverty and adversity, was not able to give him a thorough education in his childhood, and put him, when fourteen years old, into a printing-office, where he acquired the ability to support both himself and her, until disease, engendered by his close application for that purpose, compelled him to seek some other pursuit. Impelled by an uncontrollable passion for knowledge, he commenced the study of the classics in 1822, and graduated at Yale college, New Haven, in 1826. On leaving college he purposed studying medicine, and actually entered his name as a student with one of the professors in the

medical school of the Pennsylvania university. But a female friend, who had advanced the money for his collegiate education, now remitted to him his debt to her on that account, on condition that he would study for the ministry of the new Christian church, called the New Jerusalem, of which church they both were nominal members. He studied theology two years in London, under the direction of the Rev. Samuel Noble, supporting himself during that time by his labor as a journeyman printer. On returning to his native country, he was a minister of his church in Cincinnati, Ohio, for six years; then a minister in Philadelphia for five years; and lastly a minister in Baltimore for five years. Besides some fugitive publications not worth mentioning, he is the author of a volume of "Sermons on the Doctrine of the Lord and other Fundamental Doctrines of the New Jerusalem," "Five Lectures," &c., delivered at Charleston, S. C., on the occasion of instituting a society of his church there; and more recently, "Some Views of Freedom and Slavery in the Light of the New Jerusalem." But his literary labors were devoted mostly to periodical literature. He set on foot, and printed with his own hands, the first three numbers of "The New Jerusalem Magazine" in Boston. He was the editor of "The Precursor" in Cincinnati, and of "The New Churchman" in Philadelphia, a large portion of all the original matter, of both which periodicals, was written by himself. But his chief work was "The New Churchman Extra," which contains more than eight hundred octavo pages of polemics, with a tolerably extended documentary history of the new church in England and America.

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS, a philosophical writer. In the celebrated "Confessions of an Opium-Eater" Mr. De Quincey has treated the events of his early life in a manner which makes that subject for ever his own. His literary character and career are far less startling and amusing. He has a most extensive knowledge of German literature, which he preceded Carlyle in introducing to English readers. He has written some excellent translations from Jean-Paul Richter and Lessing, which appeared respectively in the old "London Magazine," and in "Blackwood." A paper on "The Knocking in Macbeth" is greatly admired, as well as a "Lecture on Murder, Considered as one of the Fine Arts." He wrote many masterly articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and papers innumerable in the magazines already mentioned, and in "Tait," in which his "Confessions" originally appeared. Metaphysical discussion, philosophical criticism, and biography, are the classes of subjects in which Mr. De Quincey excels, and to which his masculine, clear, and logical style is eminently adapted.

DERBY, EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY, fourteenth earl of Derby, son of the thirteenth earl, by his cousin, Charlotte Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby and the honorable Lucy Stanley, was born in 1799, and is now consequently in his fifty-third year. The honorable Mr. Stanley, as Lord Derby was then called, after a course of private tuition, was entered at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1820, having then attained his majority, he was returned for Stockbridge, and soon took an active part in the business of parliament. His talents as a debater were first-rate, and probably no very young man since the time of William Pitt had ever displayed such a union of the qualities which best command the attention of that peculiarly con-

stituted assembly, the house of commons. In 1825 Mr. Stanley married Emma Caroline Wilbraham, second daughter of the first and present Lord Skelmersdale. In 1826 he was returned for Preston, for which borough he continued to sit till the general election of 1830, when he was thrown out by Mr. Henry Hunt—being the only one of the new Grey ministry who failed to obtain a seat. Sir Hussey Vivian retiring in his favor, Mr. Stanley, who was secretary for Ireland in the new ministry, took his seat for Windsor. As secretary for Ireland in the Grey administration, Mr. Stanley's name is familiar to all who are in any degree acquainted with the political history of the times, and few can have forgotten the envenomed bitterness of hatred with which the great agitator pursued "the scorpion Stanley." His last official act, as Irish secretary, was his best—the abolition of two archbishops out of four, and ten bishops out of the eighteen, who then formed the hierarchy of the Irish protestant church. When, in July, 1834, Lord John Russell moved the famous appropriation clause, Mr. Stanley, together with Sir J. Graham, definitively gave up his connection with the whig party, and did not resume office till the formation of the conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel, under whom he became secretary of state for the colonies, an office which he had previously filled for the year before he quitted the whig ministry. Lord Stanley, as he was now styled, owing to his father's having succeeded to the earldom, remained in office with Sir Robert till the autumn of 1846. The conservative chief having then finally resolved on untaxing the people's bread, resigned power into the hands of his sovereign. An interregnum of eighteen days ensued, at the end of which Sir Robert returned to power unaccompanied by Lord Stanley, who was thereupon summoned to the upper house by the title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe. In 1851, by the death of his father, Lord Stanley became the earl of Derby; and in February of that year, his lordship, on Lord John Russell's resignation, found himself unequal to the task of forming a tory government; but in February, 1852, he has accepted office as the head of such a government, and is, for the present, prime minister of England. His lordship's heir is his eldest son, Lord Stanley, a young man of great talent and promise, recently appointed under secretary of state for the colonies.

DICKENS, CHARLES, a popular English author, was born in 1812, at Landport, Portsmouth. At an early age, his father took the preliminary steps for making his son an attorney; but the dreariness of the proposed occupation fell so heavily upon the mind of the future author that he induced his father to permit him to resign the law, and join the parliamentary corps of a daily newspaper. His first engagement was on "The True Sun," an ultra-liberal paper, then carrying on a fierce struggle for existence, from the staff of which he afterward passed into the reporting ranks of "The Morning Chronicle." On that paper he obtained a high reputation, his reports being exceedingly rapid and no less correct. In the columns of the "Chronicle" he soon gave proofs of other talents than those of a reporter; for, in the evening edition of that journal appeared the "Sketches of English Life and Character," afterward collected to form the two well-known volumes of "Sketches by Boz," published respectively in 1836 and 1837. These at once attracted considerable notice, and obtained great success; and the publisher of the collected edition gladly came to an arrangement with

Mr. Dickens and Seymour, the comic draughtsman, the one to write and the other to illustrate a book which should exhibit the adventures of a party of cockney sportsmen. Hence the appearance of "Pickwick," a book which made the author's reputation and the publishers' fortune. After the work had commenced, poor Seymour committed suicide, and Mr. Hablot K. Browne was selected to continue the illustrations, which he did under the signature of "Phiz." The great success of "Pickwick" induced the author to write "Nicholas Nickleby," to be published in monthly parts. "Nicholas Nickleby" was followed by "Oliver Twist," which originally appeared in "Bentley's Miscellany," which Dickens undertook to edit, and which under his hands rose to a very large circulation, but which he subsequently abandoned. After "Nickleby" came "Master Humphrey's Clock." On the completion of "Humphrey's Clock," Dickens set sail for America, where he accumulated materials for his "American Notes for General Circulation," published on his return, in 1842. In the course of the year 1843, he commenced his "Martin Chuzzlewit," which appeared, like his earlier works, in monthly parts. In the middle of 1844, he went to Italy, where he spent about a year. In 1845, he proposed to found a new morning newspaper, "The Daily News," of which he was to be the editor. The first number of this paper appeared January 21, 1846; and in it he commenced his sketches, entitled "Pictures from Italy." During the first few weeks, the paper remained under his management, but proving inadequate to the task, it passed into other hands. Since then he has published his "Dombey and Son," and "David Copperfield." He has also written several Christmas books, and established a weekly paper, called "Household Words," to which he and other writers have attracted a host of supporters, numbering, it is understood, somewhere about sixty thousand per week. His latest work is "Bleak House," now in course of publication in monthly parts.

DIDOT, AMBROISE FIRMAN, together with his brother, Hyacinthe, succeeded his father, Firmin Didot, in the book business, in 1827. He was born at Paris, in 1790; and, after pursuing his studies under the direction of Caray, he spent some time in the gymnasium of Cydonia, in Asia Minor; and in 1816, he was attached to the French embassy in Constantinople. He made an extensive tour through Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, and published an account of his travels in 1821, under the title of, "Notes d'un Voyage fait dans le Levant." He is also the author of a good translation of Thucydides. "Didot Frères" are, however, better known as publishers; and in this character they have rendered important service to literature by their enterprise and intelligence. Among their most important publications may be mentioned, "Monuments de l'Egypte et de Nubie," by Champollion the younger; new editions of the "Dictionary" of the academy; of Stephens's "Thesaurus;" and the series of Greek authors with Latin translations.

DILKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH, proprietor, and for many years editor, of the London "Athenæum," was born December 8, 1789. He began his career in the public service, in the British navy pay office. Some thirty or thirty-five years since, Mr. Dilke was a contributor to the reviews and magazines, then in their palmy days—to the "Westminster Review," and to the "Retrospective," when under the editorship of Mr. Southern, afterward British minister at the Brazils. He at that

time published some works connected with the early English drama and literary history. On a consolidation of offices which took place in England some years since, Mr. Dilke took the opportunity of withdrawing from official duties; he did not, however, retire into the easy enjoyment of well-earned leisure, but undertook the heavy and too-often thankless task of conducting a critical journal, in which the truth, as far as he could find it, should be honestly told. He bought "The Athenæum," which, under its originator, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, and afterward under John Sterling, son of "the thunderer" of "The Times," had been unsuccessful; and laid himself out deliberately to build it up into a powerful and profitable literary paper. Years of unremitting effort, directed by high purpose and honest motives, secured their reward; and, in the hands of Mr. Dilke, "The Athenæum" has been for years past the first paper of its kind in the kingdom. In 1846, he intrusted the literary editorship to Mr. T. K. Hervey, in order that he himself might assume the management of "The Daily News." Under his control, the price of that daily paper was reduced to twopence-halfpenny, when it obtained an enormous circulation, but not sufficient to justify (under the other circumstances of the journal) persistence in so low a price. Since his retirement from "The Daily News," Mr. Dilke appears to have indulged himself with more quiet than his indomitable tendency to hard work ever before permitted him to enjoy. In some numbers of "The Athenæum" may be detected, perhaps, a paper evidently written by a man who had gone *con amore* to his task—had looked at it, turned it about, examined every passage of its history, connections, and relations, had tested it by the standards of logic and strong common sense, and then wound up, pen in hand, by pouring out the whole results in some fluent columns of type, deserving a more distinctive existence than that generally attaching to the articles in a weekly journal. "Junius" is one of the texts which Mr. Dilke has investigated, and his papers on the subject present a very remarkable marshalling of evidence upon a vexed and probably never-to-be-settled literary question. Mr. Dilke's son—also Charles Wentworth Dilke—was one of the earliest promoters of the great exhibition of 1851, and acted as a chief member of the executive committee.

DISRAELI, BENJAMIN, author, and chancellor of the exchequer, and leader of the house of commons, was born at London, in December, 1805. He is the son of the celebrated author of "The Curiosities of Literature." At the age of eighteen he visited Germany; and, on returning to England, published, while yet a minor, his first work, called "Vivian Grey." In 1826, he visited Italy and Greece, and was in Albania during the civil war. He passed the winter of 1829–'30 in Constantinople, and in the spring travelled in Syria, Egypt, and Nubia. Returning to England in 1831, he found the nation in all the excitement of the reform agitation. Anxious to obtain a seat in parliament, entertaining a tory-party hatred of the whigs, then in the ascendant, and not naturally illiberal, Disraeli determined to consult the temper of the times; and accordingly, in becoming a candidate for the borough of Chipping Wycombe, he put forward a strong case against the whigs, in the form best calculated to secure the suffrages of the radical party, to whom he had obtained a recommendation from Mr. Joseph Hume, and, in addition, spoke in favor of short parliaments and vote by ballot.

He lost the election in two contests, the radicals apparently distrusting their candidate. In 1833, he published the novel, "Contarini Fleming," which he called a psychological romance; and, in the following year, a "Vindication of the British Constitution." In 1835, when the conservative party had been restored to office, Disraeli became a candidate for the borough of Taunton. The danger of the country coming under the sway of a whig oligarchy, had, he said, now passed away; accordingly he renounced vote by ballot and short parliaments as unnecessary, and declared himself a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. This change brought down upon him the attacks of the opposite party, and he was denounced throughout the kingdom as a political renegade. In the course of one of his speeches at Taunton, he made an uncomplimentary reference to Daniel O'Connell, then in the zenith of his fame. The agitator, a few days after, returned his invective with interest; and declared, alluding to Mr. Disraeli's Hebrew origin, that, "he made no doubt, if his genealogy could be traced, that he would be found to be the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief upon the cross." The reply to this outrage was a challenge, not to the speaker, who was known uniformly to decline duelling, but to his son. No duel, however, took place; but the correspondence was published in the newspapers. A published letter, written to O'Connell by Disraeli, concluded by the magniloquent boast, "We shall meet at Philippi!" This prophecy was fulfilled, in 1837, by the return of Disraeli for the borough of Maidstone. He sought an early opportunity of addressing the house; but having neglected to study the tastes of his new audience, as to the temper and style of oratory, his first attempt was one of the most egregious failures on record; and he sat down amid the derisive cheers of the members, consoling himself by exclaiming, "The time will come when you will hear me!" a prediction which has proved truer than the greater number uttered under such discouragements. At the general election of 1841, he was returned for Shrewsbury, and in the course of the session spoke several times with a self-possession and business-like aim which showed that he had profited by his first unpleasant lesson, and won him the ear of the house. During the year 1843, he supported Peel; but, in 1844, perceiving the growing development of that policy of the great minister which ended in free-trade, Disraeli receded from his side, to become a leader of the protectionist party, and commenced upon his former chief a series of personal attacks, which, for elaboration, point, and length of duration, have no parallel in the annals of the house of commons. Various reasons were assigned for the personal aim of Disraeli's opposition; but it was on all hands agreed that the orator had successfully studied the character which he assailed. For three sessions, the house listened with surprise and alarmed attention to speeches delivered at intervals, in which the solemn mysteriousness, the pompous commonplace, the high disdain, and, lastly, the imputed treachery, of the minister were alternately mocked or denounced with indignation. The retreat of Peel removed the occasion of these well-prepared displays, and the triumph of free-trade, left Disraeli the champion of a hopeless cause. As the advocate of protection, Disraeli did all that could be demanded of a party-leader; and having, to borrow an expression from one of his addresses, "hacked on the fight until his sword was notched from point to hilt," he intimated his

intention not to be the advocate of exclusive privilege. It has been Mr. Disraeli's lot to excite expectations by his talents which have ended in disappointment. On the assembling of parliament, in 1852, the whigs again resigned; Lord Derby formed a ministry; and Mr. Disraeli received the well-earned reward of his great services to his party. He was honored by his sovereign with a seat in the privy council, and was nominated to the post of chancellor of the exchequer, with the leadership of the house of commons. As a speaker, he rarely enunciates a new principle, but is constantly startling his audience by setting old ones in unexpected lights and combinations. His oratory is unimpassioned, and his manner even ungainly; but the felicity of his language, the aptitude and wide range of his illustrations, and a certain ingenuity and adaptation which run through all his speeches, always secure for him the pleased attention of his audience. Besides the novels already mentioned, Mr. Disraeli has written three works, "Coningsby," "The Sibyl," and "Tancred," full of graphic sketches of character, but chiefly remarkable as the vehicle of the writer's political and social views.

DONOSO CORTES, JUAN, Marquez de Valdegamas, was born in Estremadura in 1809. He was bred to the law, and rose to sudden consequence in 1832, during the illness of Ferdinand VII., when he rendered important services, in his native province, to the queen-regnant, Christina, and to her daughter, the present queen. Renaud followed, after the death of Ferdinand, in 1833; and, in 1836, he received the cross of Charles III., and a pension. But the Exaltados soon came into power. He was not, however, discouraged any more than the other leading Moderados. He edited a periodical, "El Porvenir," and he lectured at the Ateneo of Madrid on international law and diplomacy. He was elected to the cortes, where he has been constantly distinguished by a brilliant eloquence, marked sometimes with happy epigrammatic phrases, and sometimes with phrases misty and metaphysical. Meantime he has frequently appeared as an author; ex gratia, in 1834, with the "Consideraciones sobre la Diplomacia;" in 1835, "La Ley Electoral;" in 1837, "Lecciones de Derecho Publico;" a work on Vico's "Scienza Nova;" another on the "Guardianship of the Royal Person." Four or five years ago, he intended to write a history of Christina's regency, with whose politics he had been constantly connected, but from being so much involved in the movements of the time, he seems to have given it up. In 1851 he was sent embassador to Louis Napoleon, and is said to be now (1852) occupied on a system of Christian politics, a work which, as it is to be written in French, will provoke a comparison with Bossuet's "Politique Sacrée," and Fenélon's "Directiones pour la Consciènce d'un Roi," but one which will hardly exercise much influence in the affairs of the world, as they are at present managed. His title was conferred on him a few years since, for his political services—perhaps, it might be said, for his services to his party.

DOANE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, D. D., LL. D., protestant episcopal bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, 1799. He was graduated at Union college, Schenectady, when nineteen years old, and immediately after commenced the study of theology. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart in 1821, and priest, by the same prelate, in 1823. He officiated in Trinity church, New York, three years, and, in 1824, was appointed professor of belles-

lettres and oratory in Washington college, Connecticut. He resigned that office in 1828, and soon after was elected rector of Trinity church, in Boston. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, on the thirty-first of October, 1832. He founded St. Mary's hall, in 1827, and Burlington college, in 1846, both of which institutions are in a most flourishing condition. Bishop Doane is the author of a volume of poems entitled, "Songs by the Way," and of various discourses and sermons, of which a collection was published in London in 1842, besides numerous and important tracts, and contributions, historical, practical, and dogmatic, to the periodicals.

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN ARNOLD, United States senator from Illinois, and a prominent man in the democratic party, was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813. He lost his father while yet an infant, and his mother being left in destitute circumstances, he entered a cabinet shop at Middlebury, in his native state, for the purpose of learning the trade. After remaining there for several months, he returned to Brandon, where he continued for a year at the same calling, but his health obliged him to abandon it, and he became a student in the academy. His mother having married a second time, he followed her to Canandaigua, in the state of New York. Here he pursued the study of the law until his removal to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1831. From Cleveland he went still further west, and finally settled in Jacksonville, in Illinois. He was at first employed as clerk to an auctioneer, and afterward kept school, devoting all the time he could spare to the study of the law. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, soon obtained a lucrative practice, and rose rapidly in his profession, being elected attorney-general of the state before he was twenty-two years of age. In 1835 he was elected to the national house of representatives, and at the expiration of his term of office he was appointed by President Van Buren, in 1837, register of the land-office at Springfield, Illinois. He afterward practised his profession, and in 1840 was elected secretary of state, and the following year judge of the supreme court, some months before he had completed his twenty-eighth year. This office he resigned, after sitting upon the bench for two years, in consequence of ill-health. From this period his political life as a prominent public man may be said to date. In 1843 he was again elected to Congress, and continued a member of the lower house for four years. He was one of the most active members, an able speaker, an ardent democrat, and generally holding those views on the prominent questions of the day, that we might expect from a representative of the great west. He boldly stood forward as an advocate of what were called "extreme measures" on the Oregon question, and was a firm supporter of the Mexican war. He particularly distinguished himself by his speech on the question of refunding to General Jackson the fine which he was obliged to pay at New Orleans, which was pronounced by some to have been one of the best speeches ever made in Congress, and for which he received the thanks of the venerable ex-president, when on a visit to Nashville. Mr. Douglas, we believe, is an advocate of what are called the compromise measures. In December, 1847, he was transferred to the senate, of which he continues a member. His name was prominently used in connection with the next presidential contest, a large portion of the democratic party, more

especially the young democracy, being in favor of his nomination as a candidate.

DRAPER, JOHN WILLIAM, physican and professor, was born in 1811, near Liverpool, England; graduated in the university of Pennsylvania in 1836, and received an appointment as professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, in Hampden Sidney college, Virginia. In 1839 he was elected professor of chemistry in the university of New York, and was subsequently one of the founders of its medical department, of the faculty of which he became president in 1851. Dr. Draper's writings are for the most part on subjects relating to chemistry, physiology, and mixed mathematics. He has published many memoirs on the chemical action of light, which have been translated in France, Germany, and Italy. His doctrine of the causes of the circulation of the blood, and physiological writings generally, have met with extensive acceptance among physicians.

DUCHATEL, M., minister of France under Louis Philippe, was born in 1805, the son of an humble *employé* of the enregistrement of domains, at Bourdeaux. During the revolution and the empire, the father advanced step by step in the administrative career, till he arrived at the director-generalship of domains, and received the titles of count and councillor of state. The late minister being an advocate without causes, he sought to make himself a position as a man of letters, and became one of the editors and proprietors of the "Globe," about the year 1827. After the revolution of 1830, he was named councillor of state, and in 1832 elected deputy. In 1833 he was appointed secretary-general of the minister of finance. In 1834 he became minister of commerce. In 1836 he brought forward the question of the Spanish funds, and introduced some reforms into the French administrative system. For the last seven years of the monarchy of 1830, he was minister of the interior. In the chamber, he was very popular with the members of the centre; and having a good house, a good cook, and being a safe and discreet man, and *tant soit peu gourmand*, he was influential, and in a sense popular. Duchâtel possesses some of the qualities and some of the defects of Guizot. He is not so erudite or learned, and possesses not his powers of speech and exposition; but, on the other hand, he has more practical and administrative knowledge.

DUFAURE, M., an ex-minister of France, was born in 1789. He was educated for the bar, and long practised at Bourdeaux. Under the Guizot ministry he became a councillor of state, and afterward minister of public works. On the rejection of the law of dotation he left the cabinet, and was one of the liberal opposition. After the revolution of February he was elected for the Charente inférieure, and became, under Louis Napoleon, a constitutional minister. When the president resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, could do nothing but oppose the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and all the statesmen of France.

DUMAS, JEAN-BAPTISTE, the first practical chemist of France, late minister of agriculture and commerce, professor of chemistry at the sorbonne, in the school of medicine, member of the institute, was born at Alais, July, 1800. When fourteen, Dumas went to Geneva, to

study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connection with De Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was soon attracted to him by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prevost. In 1821 he was appointed teacher of chemistry in the ecole polytechnique, Paris. In 1821, Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge, on the subjects of gaseous substances, organic salts, the atomic constitution of the different kinds of ether, the nature of heavy oil of wine, the sulphate of oxyde, of ethyle, oxalic acid, the compounds of the chemical properties of chloroform, sodoform, and bromoform, stearoptène; the oil of rosemary and valerian, upon organic compounds. Dumas's theory of substitution is one of the most important works of this chemist, and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique" are popular. As a lecturer, Dumas is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, Dumas was elected to the national assembly; and the president of the republic called him, on the 31st October, to join the administration, and intrusted him with the post of minister of agriculture and commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. Dumas was chairman of the jury, class 2, in the great exhibition of 1851, in London.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, a French dramatist and novelist, was born June 24, 1803, at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne. Alexander Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the wars of the revolution, was the son of the marquis de la Pailleterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo, by a negress. On his father's death, Alexandre Dumas repaired to Paris with the hope of obtaining some situation through the influence of his father's friends, but he met with a very cold reception, and had it not been for General Foi, to whom he brought a letter of introduction, he might have been reduced to a state of destitution. This gentleman procured him a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the duke of Orleans (late king of the French). He devoted all his leisure to supplying the defects of his education, and soon acquired a taste for literature and a desire to excel as an author. A representation of "Hamlet" by an English company, which he witnessed, aided in stimulating his ambition, and he resolved to produce a tragedy after the model of the great English dramatist. The consequence of this resolution was the appearance of "Henri III., et sa cour," which received unbounded applause, and spread the fame of the author. Many other dramas "too numerous to mention" followed in rapid succession. Out of his own country, M. Dumas is probably better known as a novelist than a dramatist, more especially by his "Monte Christo," which has been served up in this country in several forms. As a dramatic author he has been a bold innovator upon the old established manner of the French stage, and his writings have perhaps been of some service to French literature, in assisting to free his countrymen from subjection to arbitrary rules of composition. He had some difficulty with M. Gaillaudet, formerly of this city, in relation to the au-

thorship of the "Tour de Nesle," but as M. G. was never known as the author of anything else his claim was discredited. The mere list of Dumas's novels would fill some pages of this work. They have mostly been contributed piecemeal to the *feuilletons* of the various Parisian newspapers, more for profit than reputation. It would be curious as showing how much one man can accomplish, were it not notorious that M. Dumas employs a corps of writers, who work out his ideas, and whose labor he simply retouches.

DUNGLISON, R., M.D., LL.D., was born in 1798, in Keswick, Cumberland county, England. He commenced the practice of his profession in London in 1819, and, in 1824, he accepted the professorship of medicine in the university of Virginia, and entered upon the duties of his office the following year. He was connected with this institution until the fall of 1833, when he accepted the professorship of materia medica, therapeutics, &c., in the university of Maryland, which he filled for three years. In 1836 he removed to Philadelphia, where the chair of institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence had been created for him in Jefferson medical college, and he has since remained there fulfilling its duties and engaged in the exercise of his profession. Dr. Dunglison is the author and editor of numerous medical works. Among his original publications may be mentioned, "Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children" (1824), "Human Physiology" (1832), "Dictionary of Medical Science" (1833), now in its eighth edition, "Elements of Hygiene or Human Health," "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica," "The Medical Student," "New Remedies," now in its sixth edition, and "Practice of Medicine." He has also translated the memoir of Baron Larrey, "On the Moxa," and edited Magendie's "Formulary," an edition of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine" of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Connolly, and the "American Medical Library and Intelligencer" (1837–'42). Before his departure from England, he had been editor of the "London Medical Repository," and the "Medical Intelligencer." He is one of the vice-presidents and local secretaries of the Sydenham Society of London, a secretary of the American Philosophical Society, and a member of numerous scientific and literary societies at home and abroad.

DURBIN, J. P., a distinguished methodist divine, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1800, and after receiving a common school education, entered the ministry of the methodist church in 1819. In 1820 he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and became a member of Miami university, in 1822. In 1824 he was stationed at Cincinnati, became a member of the college in that place, took his first degree in 1825, and was shortly after appointed professor of languages in Augusta college, Ky. He was elected chaplain to the United States senate, without any solicitation on his part, in 1831, and in the following year he took the editorial charge of the "Christian Advocate and Journal," the principal organ of the methodist church. In 1834 he was elected president of Dickinson college; in 1837 he received the degree of D.D. In 1842–'43 he visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, and after his return, in 1845, took charge of a parish in Philadelphia. He was appointed secretary of the foreign and domestic missions in 1850, which office he still holds. Dr. Durbin has been elected to the general conference of the church on three several occasions, in 1844, 1848, and 1852.

DURAND, ASHER BROWN, artist, and president of the National Academy of Design, was born at Jefferson Village, N. J., in 1796. He is of French descent, his great grandfather, a surgeon and huguenot, having sought an asylum in this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father was a watchmaker, and had remarkable aptitude for mechanics. It was in his shop that the future artist imbibed a taste for engraving. Ciphers, &c., were often required for spoons and other household implements, and on these he began to exercise his skill. Having seen the cards inserted in the cases of watches, he imitated the designs, hammered cents into plates on which to engrave them, and invented such tools as were requisite for their execution. His success was such as to attract the attention of an amateur on a chance visit to his father's shop, who interested himself to procure him a situation where he could enjoy greater advantages. Through his aid he was apprenticed to one of the most prominent engravers of the time, and he finally attained the first place in that profession in this country. To be a painter had always been Mr. Durand's chief aim in life, and he looked upon engraving but as a means to that end, and as success crowned his efforts in this, he devoted his leisure hours to that branch of art in which he is now so distinguished. On the establishment of the institution, in 1825, of which he is now president, he first exposed a picture for exhibition, a portrait of his child, and from that period until 1834, though still pursuing his profession as an engraver, he found time to contribute one or two small pictures, either landscape or figure pieces, for the yearly exhibitions of the National Academy. In 1835 he abandoned engraving as a profession, his last work of any importance being the "Ariadne," after Vanderlyn. Two years previous to this period his pictures had attracted considerable notice, and among others that of Mr. Luman Reed, and it was chiefly from his advice that Mr. Durand abandoned the graver for the brush. Mr. Durand's early contributions to art are mostly portraits, with an occasional figure-piece and landscape. But the latter being more in accordance with his taste, and facilities for its study being greater, he finally adopted that department of art, and in which he holds the first place in this country. Mr. Durand's productions are characterized by the fine feeling for nature, great truthfulness of both color and composition, and the poetic sentiment that pervades them. Mr. Durand affects warm, sunny, and genial scenes, and as in the case of Buffon, the style is the man. On the resignation of Professor Morse, Mr. Durand was elected to the position in the National Academy of Design which he now holds. The following are some of his principal contributions to art. Engravings: "Declaration of Independence," "Musidora," "National Portrait Gallery," "Ariadne." Pictures: "Morning and Evening of Life," a pair of landscapes, "Lake Scene, sunset," "The Rainbow," "Thanatopsis," "An Old Man's Reminiscences,," "The Stranded Ship," "The Kindred Spirits," a Landscape with Portraits of Bryant and Cole, "God's Judgment on Gog," "The Wrath of Peter Stuyvesant," "Harvey Birch and Washington," "Capture of Major André," "Sabbath Bells," "A Passage in the Life of Woman," "Il Pappagado," "Indian Vespers," "Catskill Clove," "Indian Captive," "Scene from the Deserted Village," "Valley of Oberhasle, Switzerland," "View of Church at Stratford on Avon," "A Wood Scene," &c., &c., &c.

DUPIN, ANDRE MARIE JEAN-JACQUES, the champion of the middle classes in France, and also late president of the national assembly, was born at Varzy, in 1783. He was educated by his father in the institute as well as the rudiments of law. He was, with M. Berryer, the defender of Marshal Ney, in 1815; and, as the steadfast enemy of the Jesuits, enjoyed a large popularity under the restoration. He was elected, in May, 1815, as a member of the representative chamber by the electoral college of Nièvre, and opposed the arbitrary government of the various cabinets until 1830. In the crisis which then occurred his conduct was courageous. In the new parliament he became president and speaker, and exhibited great tact in directing the debates to a practical conclusion. He is the impersonation of the French *bourgeoisie*, and the first juris-consult at the bar. In the chair of the parliament elected by universal suffrage he governs with a strong hand, and is, as might be expected, a favorite with the mountain.

DUPONT DE L'EURE, ex-president of the council in France, is now in his 83d year, and though there have been many abler and more successful men, still we doubt if there be a sincerer, a more straightforward, and an honester deputy in all France. In the year 1808 he was a member of the council of five hundred; in 1811 he was president of the court of Rouen; in 1813 he was president of the *corps législatif;* in 1815 he proposed the famous declaration, in which the rights of citizens were reserved; and in 1830 he was appointed minister of justice. His appointment derived its significancy from being a personal protest against Marshal Bugeaud. He is, moreover, highly esteemed by the French people. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont, indignant at seeing the deputies of the Eure servilely voting in favor of the execrated Guizot ministry, contested four colleges of that department simultaneously; he was elected in all four, and chose Evreux. M. Dupont invariably voted against the corrupt and dishonest administration which fell with the late king.

DELAROCHE, PAUL, a celebrated French painter, was born in 1797. His father was appraiser of works of art at the Mont-de-Piété, and encouraged his son's inclinations in the direction of art. The young Delaroche at first applied himself to the study of landscape, and afterward entered Gros's studio for the purpose of learning drawing. Gros was at that time the most celebrated of the dissentients from the school of David, but his pupil always preserved a strict neutrality between the classic and romantic styles, and endeavored to create for himself a manner in harmony with the ideas and manners of his time. His first picture, "Naphthali in the Desert," he painted at the age of twenty-two, and it was exhibited in 1819, but excited little attention. From this period he went on constantly improving. In 1824 he produced his paintings of "St. Vincent de Paul," "Joan of Arc," and "St. Sebastian," and, in 1827, the "Seige of Trocadero." This last picture was an order on account of the civil list, and gained the artist the cross of the legion. About the same time appeared the "Death of Queen Elizabeth," a work which was much admired, and is now in the Luxembourg. Since 1831 the principal works which M. Delaroche has produced, are the "Murder of the Children in the Tower," "Richelieu going up the Rhone," "The Death of Mazarin," "Cromwell contemplating the Body of Charles I.," "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey," "Stafford going to Execution,"

"A Portrait of Napoleon, in the Uniform of the Grenadiers, walking in his Private Apartment at the Tuileries," and a "St. Cecilia." Most of these works are well known to every one through engravings, and they are all distinguished by that variety of effect, exactness in detail, and careful execution, which are this painter's peculiar characteristics. But one of the most celebrated of his works is the decoration of the semi-circular hall in the Palais des Beaux-Arts, which he began in 1837, and was not completed until 1841. In this work, which is now in process of engraving, the painter has covered the wall with the illustrious artists of all ages, from Apelles and Phidias to Raphael, Poussin, and Rembrandt, interspersed with a few allegorical figures representing ancient and modern art. "Every one," says a French critic, "must be impressed with the grandeur of the work." Among M. Delaroche's later works are the decoration of the Pantheon; and the painting by which he is best known in this country, "Napoleon crossing the Alps," and his "Portrait of Napoleon" mentioned above, which the artist was induced to exhibit in this country, in consequence of a copy having been exhibited as the original. He has painted many subjects in English history, which has made him very popular in that country.

DICKINSON, DANIEL S., was born at Goshen, Connecticut, September 11, 1800. He removed with his father to the state of New York, in the year 1806. While a boy he learned a mechanic's trade, but subsequently studied the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar of the New York supreme court in 1823. He became eminent in his profession, and pursued it successfully until his election to the state senate in 1836. During his senatorial term of four years, and subsequently as lieutenant-governor and president of the senate, he took an active and leading part in the discussion of the important questions of the period. He was appointed to the senate of the United States in December, 1844, and continued a member of that body until March 4, 1851. His senatorial career brought him prominently before the country. He distinguished himself particularly in the debates upon the Oregon question, and by his zealous, able, and eloquent support of the compromise measures, as they are called, of 1850–'51, and his exertions contributed largely to their success.

DUFF, ALEXANDER, D. D., the ablest and most successful of modern missionaries, was born at Moulin, in Perthshire, Scotland, 1806. After concluding a full academical course at the university of St. Andrew's, under the instructions of Dr. Chalmers, with whom he was always a favorite student, and others of less note, he was licensed, according to the custom of the Scotch church, to preach the gospel, and immediately thereafter he was ordained and sent forth as the first missionary of the church of Scotland, to the heathen. He reached Calcutta in the fall of 1830, and immediately set about the work which had been committed to his charge. The instruction of the youth occupied his first care; and so successful have been his operations, that each succeeding year has witnessed an increase in the number of the students in attendance on the institution over which he presides. There are at this moment above one thousand pupils attending the various classes. Dr. Duff is admired in all the churches, not only as being posssessed of commanding talents and as an able orator, but as a man of a large and catholic spirit, loving all who bear Christ's name.

DAHL, JOHANN CHRISTIAN CLAUSEN, a landscape-painter, was born at Bergen, in Norway, February 24, 1788. He was brought up by an aged priest, who intended him for his own profession, but perceiving his talent for drawing, procured him instruction in the art. In 1804 he was bound to a master-painter for six years. When this period had expired, during which he had found little opportunity for improvement, he began to paint portraits and other pictures in oil, and miniatures. In 1811 he entered the Academy of Art at Copenhagen, where he displayed high talent as a landscape-painter, in representations of Norwegian scenery, and original compositions. In the following year he became a member of the academy at Dresden, and afterward spent a year at Naples, in the suite of the king of Denmark, and in Rome, where he received commissions from Thorwaldsen, Brönsted, and Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. In 1821 he became professor in the Dresden academy, and subsequently made several brief visits to his native country. Dahl's pictures are not merely true to nature, but give also a poetic elevation to the individual features of the scenery, which forms the materials for his compositions. He has been equally successful in original compositions. Among his larger pictures are a "View of the Coast of Naples, near Castelamare," "A Zealand Winter Evening Landscape," and a "Coast View near Bergen." He gained great reputation by the publication of "Memorials of Fine Species of Architecture in Wood, in the Interior of Norway, dating from the First Centuries (parts i.–iii., 1837)," containing views of the churches of Borgund, Urnes, and Hidderal.

DAHL, WLADIMIR IWANOWITSCH, a Russian author, known under the *nom de plume* of Kosak Luganski. He was educated in the marine cadet corps at St. Petersburg, and in 1819 entered the navy in the Black sea. He accompanied several expeditions, took part in the Polish campaign, and an expedition to Khiva; and travelled through almost all the provinces of the Russian empire, to make himself acquainted with the modes and customs of the different peoples, and to lay up original materials for his works. In the course of his travels he collected from the lips of the peasantry some 4,000 popular stories, 10,000 proverbs, and many provincial idioms. He likewise made a collection of provincial vocabularies, and gathered valuable materials for a history of manners and customs. In his "Poltorá Slówa O Rússkim Tásikom (A Few Words about the Russian Language)," he shows how the written differs from the oral language, and how this discrepancy is to be remedied. As a writer of fiction, Dahl chooses his heroes from the very heart of the Russian population, the peasants and serfs, whose peculiarities he has thoroughly mastered. Besides popular stories and tales, he has written novels and romances, distinguished for their liveliness and naïveté, rare purity of language, and profusion of ethnographic material. Among his best novels are: "Chruäl (Intoxication)," "Son u Jaw (The Dream and the Waking)," "Njebüwálo s bülom (The Non-Existent and the Existent)," "Skáska o Nüshdä, o Stschástii i o Práwdä (Tales of Distress, Fortune, and Truth)," Dwornik (The Servant)," "Denschtschik (The Young Officer)," &c., are admirable psychological portraitures. No complete edition of Dahl's works has been published. They have appeared partly in separate volumes, and partly in various periodicals.

DAHLBOM, ANDERS GUSTAF, a distinguished Swedish entomologist, was born at Forssa, in Ostgothland, March 3, 1806. In 1821 he entered the gymnasium at Linköping, and in 1826, the university of Lund. Having accidentally become acquainted with Zetterstedt, the entomologist, Dahlborn resided in his house while pursuing his studies, and was induced by him and Fallére to enter upon the study of insects. In 1830 he became lecturer on natural history and amanuensis in the Zoological museum at Lund, where, in 1843, he was appointed adjunct for entomology and keeper of the entomological museum of the university. Dahlborn has written a great number of contributions to scientific periodicals, and many monograms upon entomological subjects, in both Latin and Swedish, besides having commenced a more comprehensive work, "Hymenoptera Europæa Precipue Borealia," of which the first volume (1843–'45) embraces the genus *Sphex*, and the second volume (1852) the genus *Chrysis*.

DAHLMANN, FREDERICK CHRISTOPH, professor of history and political science at the university of Bonn, was born at Wismar, May 17, 1785, and studied at Copenhagen and Halle. He devoted himself at first to the study of antiquities; but having, in 1813, been appointed professor at Kiel, and secretary of the delegation of prelates and knights, he became involved in a political controversy, which turned his attention to political science. In the meanwhile he directed his inquiries toward the middle ages, with a success evidenced by his "Vita Ansgarii," in the "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica," and "Researches in the Domain of German History" (1822), and other works. Conceiving himself aggrieved by the Danish government, he accepted an invitation to go to Göttingen, as professor of political science, the study of which he pursued with great earnestness, without neglecting that of history, to which he did especial service by his masterly "Original Sources of German History" (1830). He took also a decided part in Hanoverian politics, opposing both reaction and revolution. When King Ernst August, upon his accession in 1837, annulled the constitution, Dahlmann protested against the arbitrary act, and with six of his colleagues, was forced to leave Hanover. He met with a hospitable reception at Leipzig, and afterward at Jena, where he wrote the "History of Denmark," a work of great value. In 1842 he became professor of history at Bonn, where he wrote his "History of the English Revolution" (3d ed. 1845), and the popular "History of the French Revolution" (1845). He took a prominent part in the German congresses at Frankfort, in 1846, and at Lubeck, in 1847. The revolution of 1848 brought him again into public life. He was named delegate of Prussia in the diet, and drew up the project of a constitution. Elected to the German national congress, he became the leader of the constitutional and parliamentary party, who were in favor of a confederate German state, with the emperorship hereditary in Prussia. He exercised a decided influence upon all important questions, and served upon the committee for framing a constitution. The Malmoër truce, against which he labored, overthrew him and his party. Though strongly opposed to the proposal of leaving the parliament, he nevertheless yielded to the voice of the majority of his political friends, in May, 1849. At a meeting of the party at Gotha, in June, he in vain endeavored to dissuade them from yielding themselves unconditionally and without remedy up

to Prussian policy. His subsequent political activity was confined to the second Prussian chamber, where he fruitlessly opposed the project of an unconditional restoration, and to the Erfurt parliament. After the entire abandonment of the plan for a confederative state, Dahlmann withdrew from political life, and again devoted himself to academic pursuits.

DANTAN, JEAN-PIERRE, a French sculptor, was born at Paris, December 25, 1800. He studied first at Paris, then went to Italy, where he turned his attention to portraiture. His first considerable work at Rome, was the bust of Pope Pius VIII., which was followed, in 1829, by that of Boyeldieu. While in Italy he began to produce statuettes, in which anything laughable in physiognomy or form was exaggerated, but not to such a degree as to destroy the likeness, but rather to make it more striking. These statuettes, which go by the name of *charges*, gave him great notoriety in France, upon his return in 1830. But he by no means neglected ideal and serious sculpture. He produced small busts in plaster of almost all the notabilities of France, besides the large bust of Jean Barth for the museum of the marine, that of Louis Philippe for the museum at Versailles, and a second one of Boyeldieu for the city of Rouen. Among his numerous *charges*, those of Talleyrand, Wellington, O'Connell, Brougham, D'Orsay, Rossini, Victor Hugo, Soulié, and Liszt, are best known. Dantan has never prostituted his unique and dangerous talent to any malicious purpose, but has always exercised it with the utmost good humor sedulously avoiding all political caricature.

DAUMER, GEORGE FREDERICH, a philosophical writer, was born at Nürnberg, March 5, 1800. He studied at the gymnasium of his native city, which was then under the charge of Hegel, and afterward went to the university of Erlangen. His original purpose was to study theology, but this he abandoned, and gave himself up to philosophy. In 1822 he became tutor and subsequently professor at Erlangen, where, among other works, he published the "Primitive History of the Human Spirit" (1827). A protracted affection of the eyes, joined to other infirmities, compelled him to give up his post, but he employed the leisure thus acquired in literary labors. To this period belong the "Intimations of a System of Speculative Philosophy" (1831), "Communications respecting Kaspar Hauser" (1832), "Philosophy, Religion, and Antiquity" (1833), "Traces of a New Philosophy of Religion and Religious History." In these works appear the commencement of that conception of Christianity and its history which were subsequently fully brought out in "The Worship of Fire and Moloch by the Hebrews" (1842), and the "Mysteries of Christian Antiquity" (1847). The peculiar views advanced in these works excited no small hostility, as was likewise the case in a measure with his other productions, among which are the poems, "Bettina" (1837), and "The Glory of the Holy Virgin Mary" (1847, published under the name of "Eusebius Emmeran"); "The Anthropology and Criticism of the Present" (1844); "The Voice of Truth in the Religious and Confessional Contests of the Present" (1845). In his most extensive work, the "Religion of the New Age" (1850), an attempt is made to define what is to constitute religion hereafter, as the result of the course of formation carried on for centuries. The fruits of his oriental studies are, "Mahomet," and

"Hafiz." He is likewise the author of a great number of essays and poems published in periodicals.

DAUMIER, HENRI, a French caricaturist, was born at Marseilles in 1810. The series of designs published in the "Charivari," entitled "Robert Macaire," would have been sufficient to establish his reputation, without that inexhaustible fund of humor and satire which he has lavished on every side. Though there is something bizarre and exaggerated in the style he has adopted, yet his figures are in the highest degree comical and characteristic. He presents the merry, ridiculous, and grotesque side of things, the minor accidents of the day, the follies of distinguished men, and the rough side of great things. Any one who has seen the "Actualities," "Les Femmes Socialistes," "Les Philanthropes du Jour," and many others of his series, will feel that he has a wonderful power to apprehend and set forth the peculiarities of Paris life. Like Gavarni, he appends brief and pithy explanations to his sketches, in which a word sometimes expresses volumes. Among his later works, the "Représentants Représentés," a collection of caricatured portraits of a hundred or more of the French representatives, and the "Idylles Parliamentaires," are masterpieces of wild and satirical wit, that remind one of the Greek comedy of the times of Aristophanes.

DAVID, FELICIEN, a French musical composer, was born at Cadenet, in the department of Vaucluse, March 8, 1810. He was at first a chorister in the cathedral of Aix, and in his 20th year entered the conservatory at Paris. Attracted by the doctrines of St. Simonism, he became a zealous adherent of Eufantin, whom he followed to Ménilmontant, where he was composer to the brotherhood. After the dissolution of the society, he and eleven associates, turned their steps toward the east, in order to devote themselves without disturbance to the fanaticism of their sect. Destitute of all means, they went through Constantinople to Smyrna, thence to Egypt and Cairo, everywhere enduring want, sickness, and abuse. From Egypt they hurried through the desert to the coast of Syria, in order to avoid the plague. They dragged a piano along with them, upon which David played in the houses of rest, frequently among the rudest tribes of the desert, and thus forgot his sufferings. In 1835 he returned to France, and printed seven parts of original melodies of the east, for the piano, but they remained unnoticed. He retired to the country in discouragement, and, until 1843, lived solely for his art, composing much, and occasionally gaining an audience for his creations in a provincial town. Excited by a poem, by his friend and companion in suffering, Colin, entitled "The Desert," David combined his reminiscences of the east into one picture, to which he gave the same title as that of his friend's poem, and succeeded in procuring its representation at the conservatory, December 8, 1844. This striking composition excited universal enthusiasm at the first representation. He then brought forward his other compositions which met with instant recognition. He now travelled through Belgium and Germany, where his compositions were likewise received with great favor, as they also were in Italy and England. The unknown musician and disregarded composer became a celebrated master, and his Ode-Symphonie, as he called his work, was heard in all theatres and concerts, and the author was recognised as one of the most celebrated of modern composers. Returning to Paris,

he produced "Moses in Sinai," March 21, 1846, a kind of secular oratorio, which failed to answer to the expectations which had been excited. But the ode-symphonies, "Christopher Columbus" (1847), and "Paradise," and the opera "La Perle du Brésil" (1851), met with decided success.

DAVID, FERDINAND, a distinguished violinist, was born at Hamburgh, January 19, 1810. At the age of thirteen years, he had attained so great proficiency upon the violin that he was sent to Spohr, at Cassel, who was of essential service in his higher technical training. In 1825, David, in company with his sister, a year younger than himself (now the celebrated Madame Dulcken), made an artistical tour, and met with great success at Leipzig, Berlin, Dresden, Copenhagen, and other places. In 1826, he entered the orchestra of the theatre-royal, at Berlin, as first violinist, where he found opportunity to manifest his great capacity as director of an orchestra. In 1829, he was invited to Dorpat, but returned in 1835 to Germany, and accepted the post of concert-master at Berlin, where, in conjunction with the director, his friend Mendelssohn, he brought the orchestra to a high state of perfectness. He made, likewise, frequent artistic tours—among others to London, and was everywhere received as a worthy rival of the first violinists. Among his numerous compositions for the violin, are concerts, variations, studies, and symphonies. He has also put forth a series of charming songs, with pianoforte accompaniments. His "Bunte Reihe," a series of beautiful salon pieces for the violin and piano, have been arranged by Liszt for the piano alone.

DECAMPS, ALEXANDRE GABRIEL, a French *genre* and landscape-painter, was born at Paris in 1803. He was a pupil of the academician Abel de Lujol, whose lessons, however, he soon forgot, in order to follow a course of his own. He is, although a mannerist, one of the most original geniuses of the modern French school. Every picture that he paints is at once recognisable as his. The commonest objects become ennobled and beautified by his manner of treating them—a manner derived not from nature, which he tortures of set purpose, nor from tradition, which he despises, but from his own ideas. Decamp has a wonderful mastery of light and shade, and this constitutes the most prominent characteristic of his pictures; and he is moreover the best colorist of his whole school. His painting, now bold, rough, and cross-washed, like a rough-cast wall, now delicate and transparent as the atmosphere, is a true alchemy, the mystery of which is impenetrable. The colors are laid thickly on, sometimes wrought up into irregular crystals, the pigments showing through each other, washed over with lapis-lazuli and varnish, but all adding to the general effect. Before a picture is finished, the tone has been repeatedly heightened and lowered, the ground-coloring repeatedly covered and uncovered. This kind of *impastatation* has found many imitators, who have pushed it to an excess from which the master himself is not wholly free. Decamps resides principally in the country, not far from Paris, where he passes much of his time in company with foresters and peasants. He is fond of hunting, and is usually accompanied by his dogs, which he frequently introduces into his pictures. He usually chooses unpretending subjects—a child playing with a turtle, a pacha smoking his narghile, a man with a wooden leg pacing along the street. For a long

while he only painted monkeys, but with a most indescribably comic resemblance to the human physiognomy. Of these pictures the best is the "Singes Experts," a witty and biting satire upon the academic jury who sometimes refused to admit his pictures into the exhibition. His favorite subjects are French country life, and oriental scenes. He travelled in the East, just before the revolution of 1830, and was the first to avail himself of eastern scenes for artistic purposes. His "Watchguard at Smyrna," which reminds one of Rembrandt's "Night-watch," is one of his masterpieces. The "Turkish Guardroom," and the "Turkish School," are favorite subjects, which he has several times treated. He has also produced historical compositions in a higher style, among which are, "The Siege of Clermont," "The Overthrow of the Cimbri," and nine scenes from the life of Samson. These last are large drawings in coal, heightened with white, and painted over with oil colors. He has also produced a great number of aquarelles, drawings, and even lithographs, which are held in great estimation.

DEGER, ERNST, a distinguished German painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born at Bockenem, in Hanover, in 1809. His first artistic studies were prosecuted at the academy in Berlin; afterward he went to Düsseldorf, and studied under the special guidance of Wilhelm von Schadow, and devoted himself to the representation of religious subjects. Previously to 1837, he painted only easel-pictures, among which a Madonna and Child, in the church of St. Andreas at Düsseldorf, is worthy of special notice. He then went to Italy, where he passed four years, whence he was recalled by the comprehensive commission given to him and several other artists, by Count von Furstenberg, to paint in fresco the church of St. Apollinaris, near Remagen, on the Rhine. This work was completed in 1851, and is acknowledged to be the most important monumental work produced by the Düsseldorf school. Deger was then commissioned by the king of Prussia to paint the walls of the chapel of Castle Stolzenfels, on the Rhine, a work now in course of execution. He has been appointed by the king as professor, and is an honorary member of the academies of art at Berlin and Munich.

DEHN, SIEGFRIED WILHELM, a writer on the theory of music, was born at Altona, February 25, 1799. He attended the gymnasium at Plön, and from 1819 to 1822, studied legal science at Leipzig, but meanwhile paid assiduous attention to the study of music. In 1824 he went to Berlin, in order to put himself under the instruction of Composer Bunhard Klein. Though a proficient upon several instruments, he devoted himself especially to the theory and history of music. Endowed with great activity, and placed in favorable circumstances, he acquired an unusual amount of knowledge upon these subjects, and was enabled to bring to light many valuable productions, among which an excellent edition of the seven penitential psalms, by Orlando de Lasius, an admirable collection of the music of the 16th and 17th centuries. He has published a "Theoretical and Practical System of Harmony" (1840), distinguished from other works of its class by numerous historical notices. He also edited, from 1842 to 1848, the musical periodical commenced by Gottfried Weber, entitled "Cæcilia," and gave a translation, with many additions, of Delmotte's "Notice Biographique sur Roland de Lattre. After a protracted tour at home and abroad, he was, in 1842, appointed custodian of the royal library for musical produc-

tions, which he has increased to a considerable extent. In 1850 he received the title of professor of music at Berlin. He is justly considered one of the most learned musical scholars of the time.

DIEZ, FRIEDR. CHRISTIAN, the founder of romance philology, was born at Giessen, March 15, 1794. He attended the gymnasium of his native town, and in 1811 entered the university there, where he devoted himself principally to classic philology, under the tuition of J. G. Welcker. In 1813 he entered the Hessian free corps as a volunteer in the French campaign. After his return, he gave up the study of philology for that of jurisprudence, and that in turn for modern languages and literature, of which he commenced the study in 1816, at Göttingen. His special direction toward the old Provençal language and poetry received a fresh impulse from Goethe, whom he visiited at Jena in the spring of 1818. He spent the greater portion of 1819–'20 in Utrecht as a domestic tutor, and in 1821 returned to Giessen, and in the following year went as private teacher to Bonn, where in 1823 he became professor-extraordinary, and in 1830 professor. Having firmly established his literary reputation by his various works, such as the "Old Spanish Romances," the "Contributions to a Knowledge of the Romance Poetry," the "Poesy of the Troubadours," and the "Lives and Works of the Troubadours;" he produced his "Grammar of the Romance Languages" (3 vols., 1836–'42), which is to be followed by an "Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages." This work has been recognised, not only by the Germans, but by the romanesque nations themselves as a masterpiece, and as laying the foundation for the scientific study of all the offshoots of the Latin. In addition to many valuable contributions and recensions in the Berlin "Jahrbüchern für Wissenschaftliche Kritik," Haupt's "Zeitschrift für das Deutsche Alterthum," "Hofer's Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft," and other periodicals, Diez has also put forth the "Memorials of the Old Romance Language."

DINGELSTEDT, FRANZ, a German poet, was born in 1814 at Halsdorf, in Upper Hesse. He passed his youth at Rintern; from 1831 to 1834 he studied theology and philology at Marburg, but found time to busy himself with modern languages and literature. He passed some time at Nickelingen in Hanover, as an instructor, from which he was translated to the gymnasium at Rassel; which, however, he was obliged to leave, on account of some offensive poems, for Fulda. This place he also left in 1841, impelled by restlessness rather than by any dissatisfaction with his circumstances. For some years after he resided partly at Augsburg, where he furnished literary and æsthetic articles for the "Allgemeine Zeitung," and partly taken up with tours to Paris, London, Holland, and Belgium. From Vienna he was meditating a journey to the East, when in 1843 the king of Würtemberg offered him the post of councillor and librarian at Stuttgardt. In 1844 he married, at Vienna, the singer Jenny Lutzen, and in the autumn of 1850, in consequence of the brilliant success which his first tragedy met at Münich, he was invited there as intendant of the court theatre, with the title of councillor of legation. He had published many poems and several romances without attracting any considerable attention, when his "Songs of a Cosmopolitan Night-Watchman," published in 1840, gained for him a prominent place among the political poets of

the day. These songs unite epigrammatic wit with poetic fullness and liberal sentiments. He subsequently published two collections of tales, but they possess no striking characteristics. The new collection of his poems (1845) contains, along with luxuriant description, tender expressions, pointed epigrammatic reflections with rich poetical pictures. "Night and Morning, a New Picture for the Times" (1851), resemble the "Songs of a Watchman," but possesses greater quiet and stability. He has also published, as the fruits of his travels, the "Wanderbuch," and "Jusque à la Mere," Remembrances of Holland. In prose as well as in poetry, he possesses a great mastery of form, as is evinced in his magnificent terzas, "At the Grave of Chamisso," and "Six Centuries from the Life of Guttemburg." His first tragedy, "The House of Barneveldt," was performed at Dresden, September, 1850, and afterward in other theatres, with decided success.

DEWEY, ORVILLE, D. D., a distinguished unitarian divine, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in the year 1794. His father was a farmer who occupied a highly respectable position as a citizen, and he gave his son all the advantages of education which the village afforded, and sent him at the age of seventeen to Williams college, situated in the same county. He took a high stand at college, and graduated in 1814 with the highest honors of his class. After leaving college he spent some time in Sheffield teaching school, and afterward in New York as clerk in a dry-goods store. Two years after he graduated, he entered the theological seminary at Andover, and completed his course at that institution in 1819, shortly after which he united himself with the unitarian sect. He had previously been a member of the presbyterian or congregational church, and had preached in a number of churches belonging to those denominations, and acted as an agent of the American Education Society in Massachusetts. His conversion to unitarianism consequently produced considerable sensation. After his graduation, Mr. Dewey preached for a while at Gloucester, in Massachusetts, and also at Boston, where he was invited to supply the pulpit of Dr. Channing during his absence in Europe. In 1833 he went abroad for his health, and spent about a year in England, and at the principal places of resort on the continent. The result of this journey was a volume entitled "The Old World and the New." On his return home he was settled over "The Second Congregational Unitarian Society" of New York, which now worships in the church of the Messiah. He resigned this situation about a year or two ago, and now has charge of a congregation in Washington. Dr. Dewey has long been eminent as an able and eloquent preacher, and he is generally considered to have few superiors as a pulpit orator in the United States. He is also the author of a large number of works, the greater part of which were collected and published in London in 1844, forming a closely-printed octavo of nearly 900 pages.

DOUGHTY, THOMAS, an American landscape-painter, was born in Philadelphia, July, 1793. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, he was put out to learn the "leather business," at which he served a regular apprenticeship, and afterward pursued the business for some years himself. He attempted some paintings in oil during the latter part of his apprenticeship, which he has himself characterized as "daubs." He relied wholly on his own efforts, and he is entirely a self-taught ar-

tist, having never received any instruction, except one quarter's tuition in "Indian Ink" drawing at a night-school, from a very incompetent teacher. Whatever opportunities were thrown in his way he improved to the best advantage, and as his passion for art increased with his dislike for his trade, he determined, contrary to the advice of all his friends, to become a professional artist. In spite of all the obstacles in his way he carried this resolution into effect, and soon won a high rank in his profession, and has long enjoyed a high reputation as a landscape-painter in the United States, some of the finest scenery of which has been made known through his pencil. He has practised his profession in the principal cities of the Union, and for some years in London and Paris. He is now a resident of New York.

DORN, HEINRICH LUDWIG EGMONT, a German composer, and musical director, was born November 14, 1804, at Konigsberg. He commenced the study of the law in his native city and in Berlin, but soon abandoned it for music. His first opera, "Roland's Squires," to which he composed also the words, was represented in 1826 at Berlin, with great applause. In the following year he furnished the music to the melodrama of "The Wizard and the Monster." He was then appointed teacher in the Musical Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main; but soon accepted an invitation as musical director at Königsberg. Here, in 1828, he produced his second opera, "The Beggar-Girl," to which Holtei wrote the words. In 1829 he was appointed musical director to the new theatre at Lepizig, where, in 1831, he produced his third opera, "Abu-Kara," the words by Bechstein. Upon the failure of this theatrical enterprise, he took the temporary lead of the orchestra at Hamburg, then accepted an engagement in the theatre at Riga, which he soon exchanged for the post of musical director in that city, of which the principal duty was giving instruction. Here he acquired great reputation by his zeal and activity. He introduced classic works into churches and concerts, founded a "Liedertafel" like that at Berlin, and united the musicians of the Baltic provinces in a great musical festival, in 1836. He also assumed the direction of the orchestra of the theatre, and in 1838 produced his fourth opera, "The Justice of Paris," which has been often repeated. Three years after, he produced the opera of "The Banner of England." In 1843 he succeeded Kreutzer as conductor at Cologne, and acted as leader of the orchestra of the theatre. This he soon resigned, in order to occupy his whole time as concert-director and teacher of composition, singing, and the piano. In 1845 he founded the "Rhenish Music-School," for the benefit of indigent youth of talent. He directed the Lower-Rhenish Musical Festivals of 1844 and 1847, at Cologne, at the former of which Beethoven's great mass was for the first time in Germany fully performed. In 1849, upon the death of Nicolai, he was invited to Berlin as conductor in the court theatre. Dorn unites great talent as a director, with unwearied professional industry, evidences of which are found in a hundred works, many of them of considerable extent, of which some sixty have been published; a great number of musical and critical essays, and many able pupils.

DOZY, REINHART, one of the most eminent orientalists of the present day, was born at Leyden, February 21, 1820. He is descended from a French family, who settled in Holland upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1837 he entered the university of Leyden,

where he devoted himself to historical, philological, and especially to oriental studies. In 1844 he received an appointment in connection with the collection of oriental manuscripts, and in 1850 he became professor-extraordinary of history in the university. He published in the "Journal Asiatique," and other periodicals, a number of brief essays, which, however, demonstrate his thorough acquaintance with the Arabic language and literature. His first important work was the "Dictionnaire Detaillé des Norus des Vêtements chez les Arabes," which appeared in 1845, and received the prize of the institute of the Netherlands. This work was elaborated while he was a student. This was followed by the "Historia Abbadidarum;" editions of Abdo'l-Wahid-la-Marrékoshi's "History of the Almohades; Ibn-Badrun's "Commentaire Historique sur le Poëme d'Ibn-Abdun," with introduction, notes, glossary, and index; and Ibn-Adhari's "History of Africa and Spain." He has likewise published the learned and valuable "Rechérches sur l'Histoire Politique et Littéraire de l'Espagne Pendant le Moyen Age," and a carefully-prepared "Catalogus Codicum Orientalium Bibliotheca Academica Lugduno-Batavæ."

DRAKE, FRIEDRICH, an eminent German sculptor, was born in Pyrmont, June 23, 1805. His father was a very skilful mechanic, but in humble circumstances; and the son was designed for the same occupation; but he employed his leisure in carving in wood and ivory. At the age of seventeen he entered the employment of a mechanic at Cassel. Having remained here four years, he determined to go to St. Petersburg, and was obliged to return to Pyrmont in order to obtain his papers. While here a dealer in curiosities saw a small ivory head of Christ, which young Drake had carved, and asked permission to take it away with him; he soon returned with a considerable price for which he had sold it. This circumstance awoke in Drake the desire to become a sculptor. Some relatives of the sculptor Rauch of Berlin, who were residing in Pyrmont, wrote to him, requesting him to receive Drake as his pupil. He at first declined, but upon seeing a bust which he had modelled from life, Rauch consented, on condition that his pupil should support himself for three years. Drake went to Berlin, and lived for a while in great straits, maintaining himself by working as a mechanic at night, being determined not to make his poverty known to his teacher. He soon became a great favorite with Rauch, who took him to his house, and employed him on his most important works. The first original work of Drake was a "Madonna and Child," in marble, which was taken to Russia by the empress. Then followed the group of the "Dying Soldier," to whom an angel is showing a garland of honor; and a "Vinedresser" in marble, which was repeated on a colossal scale. Among his portrait-statuettes are those of Rauch, Schinkel, and the two Humboldts, which are admirable as likenesses and works of art. In 1836 he modelled the colossal statue of Justus Möser, which was cast in bronze for the cathedral square at Osnabsuck. In 1844 he completed the eight colossal sitting figures in the white hall of the palace at Berlin, representing the eight provinces of Prussia. Among the remaining works of Drake, all of colossal size, are two statues of King Frederick William III.; one of these, finished in 1845, is at Stettin; the other, commissioned by the citizens of Berlin, was erected in 1850 in the Thiergarten. Upon the round pedestal of this

statue is a bas-relief representing ideal figures of both sexes and of all ages in the full enjoyment of life and nature; this composition is acknowledged to be the most beautiful work of its kind recently produced. Then followed a group of a "Soldier to whom Victory is offering a Wreath," one of the eight designed for the Schloss-Bridge at Berlin. In 1852 Drake wrought the colossal marble statue of Rauch for the antechamber of the Berlin museum, and the colossal bust of the naturalist Oken, for Jena.

DROYSEN, JOH. GUSTAV., a distinguished German historian, was born July 6, 1808, at Treptow, in Pomerania. He was educated at the Gymnasium in Stettin, and the High School in Berlin; became in 1829 teacher in the Gymnasium of the Grey Cloisters; in 1833, private tutor, and in 1835 professor-extraordinary at Berlin. His studies were at this period directed toward the literature of antiquity, in which department he acquired a reputation by translations of Eschylus and Aristophanes, and by the more important works: "The History of Alexander the Great," and the "History of Hellenism." Subsequently he turned his attention to modern history. His "Lectures on the War of Liberation" (1846), and the "Life of Field-Marshal Count York of Wartenburg" (1851), were received with deserved favor. In 1840 he was called to Kiel as professor of history, where he took a prominent part in the Germanic movements in the duchy. He wrote the "Kiel Address" of 1840, assisted in the pamphlet put forth by the professor at Kiel, upon the law of descent of the duchy of Schleswig, and in a "History of Danish Politics," and put forth a plan for the common legislature of Denmark and the duchies, which was announced in the patent of January 28, 1848, as about to be convoked. This however was rendered nugatory by the outbreak of the insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein. The provisional government then set up in the duchies, sent Droysen to Frankfort to claim the protection of the diet, to which he was appointed plenipotentiary. Subsequently, until May, 1849, he took part as a delegate from the duchies, in the deliberations of the national congress, and was accounted one of the most ardent members of the hereditary-imperial and constitutional party. His position as reporter of the constitutional committee, put him in possession of materials for his "Transactions of the Constitutional Committee." In 1851 he accepted an invitation to Berlin, as professor of history. The literary and political efforts of Droysen show him to be a man of sense and discernment. He is one of the ablest of the more recent historical writers of Germany.

DUBNER, FRIEDRICH, an eminent German philologian and critic, was born December 21, 1802, at Hörselgau, in Götha. He studied at Götha, and afterward at Göttingen. From 1826 to 1831 he acted as professor in the Gymnasium at Götha, where he made himself known by various philological productions, in particular by an edition of Justin. Having for some time been occupied with the Latin comic writers, he resigned his post, with the intention of proceeding to Italy to collate the manuscripts of these authors. But while making preparations for this journey he was invited by Didot to Paris, to assist, together with Fix and Sinner, in the new edition of Stephen's "Thesaurus." The richness of the Parisian libraries in manuscripts, induced him to accept the invitation. When the editing of the "Thesaurus" was confided

to Dindorf, Dübner turned his chief attention to the "Bibliotheca Græca," undertaken by Didot; and the value of this collection is mainly owing to him. His principal contributions to this are the critical editions of Plutarch's "Moralia," of Arrian, Maximus Tyrios, Himerius, the fragments of an epic, "Christus Patiens," and the scholia to Aristophanes and Theocritus. He also took part in the new Paris editions of Chrysostom and Augustine. Since 1842, he has prepared a number of valuable school editions. He also furnished a valuable series of contributions to the "Revue de Philologie."

DUCPETIAUX, EDOUARD, a Belgian philanthropist, and writer upon the condition of prisons and of the poor, was born at Brussels, June 29, 1804. At the completion of his university education he entered the legal profession in his native city, and soon after became co-editor of the "Courrier des Pays Bas," the Brussels opposition newspaper. In 1828 he was subjected to a political press-prosecution, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. After the revolution, in consequence of his pamphlet against capital punishment, which had appeared in 1827, he was appointed general-inspector of the Belgian prison and benevolent institutions, an office which he still holds. His writings have been very widely circulated; among them are: "De la Condition Physique et Morale des jeunes Ouvriers;" "Enquette sur la Condition des Classes Ouvrières et sur le Travail des Enfants dans les Manufactures;" "Mémoire sur les Ecoles de Réforme;" "Mémoire sur le Paupérisme des Flandres;" "Rapports sur les Colonies Agricoles, Ecoles de Réforme," &c. In connection with his earnest coöperation in the reformation of the penitentiary system of Belgium, should be mentioned his latest creation, the "Ecole de Réforme," an institution for juvenile delinquents, at Ruysselde.

DULLER, EDOUARD, a German poet, novelist, and historian, was born at Vienna, November 8, 1809. He pursued the study of law and philosophy at the university of Vienna, exercising at the same time his poetical talents. At the age of seventeen he wrote the drama, "Meister Pilgram," which was acted with considerable applause, and soon after the tragedy of "Der Rache Schwannenlied." His liberal opinions standing in his way at home, he went to Münich, where he published, in 1831, his volume of ballads, "Die Wittelsbacher," and became an active contributor to Spindler's "Damenzeitung," and "Zeitspiegel." In 1832 he went to Trèves, where he formed a close intimacy with Sallet, and established, in 1834, the "Phœnix," which excited considerable attention, but was abandoned in 1838. In the meantime, he published the poem, "To the Kings and People;" the tales, "Berthold Schwarz," and "Friend Hain;" the historical drama, "Franz von Sickengen;" "The Antichrist;" "Tales and Fancy Pieces;" "The Baptism of Fire;" "Histories and Stories for Young and Old," republished under the title of "Stories for Youth;" "Crowns and Chains;" "Fancy-Pictures;" "Loyola;" "Emperor and Pope." Afterward, he turned his efforts to historical novels; but yet "The Prince of Love," a poem, and a volume of "Collected Poems." He has of late engaged in historical composition. His first work in this department was the "History of the German People," in which he endeavored to awaken a taste for the study of German history among the young. Subsequently appeared the "History of the Jesuits;" of which, under the title of "The Jesuits as

they were, and as they are," three editions were sold in a year; a continuation of Schiller's "History of the Downfall of the United Netherlands;" "New Contributions to the History of Philip the Magnanimous;" "The Danube Countries," forming the fifth section of "Germany Picturesque and Romantic;" "Maria Theresa;" "Germany, and the German People;" "Archduke Charles of Austria;" and a portion of "The Men of the People." From 1836 to 1849 Duller resided at Darmstadt, where he founded "Das Vaterland," which he edited for some years, and where he won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In 1849 he removed to Mayence, where he lives in independent circumstances, and exerts a wide influence by means of public lectures and popular writings, for the education of the people. During the present year, he has commenced the publication of an extensive "History of our Country" (Vaterländische Geschichte), drawn from original sources.

DUNCKER, MAXIMILIAN WOLFGANG, an eminent German historian, was born in 1812, at Berlin, and studied at Bonn and Berlin. On account of his connection with the "Burschenschaft" at Bonn, he was involved in prosecution, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment; but was set at liberty at the expiration of six months. In 1839 he was permitted to take up his residence at Halle, to qualify himself for the department of history. In 1842 he was appointed professor-extraordinary, and in the following year he became co-editor of the Halle "Allgemeinen Literaturzeitung." In May, 1848, he was elected to the German national assembly, and afterward represented the town of Halle in the Erfurt parliament, and in the three sessions of the Prussian chambers at Berlin, since 1849. In the Frankfort parliament he belonged to the right centre; at Berlin and Erfurt to the left. In 1850 he was at Kiel and Rendsburg endeavoring to aid the duchies. His lectures at the university of Halle extend over the whole field of his history and politics. His principal publications are: "Origines Germanæ;" "The Crisis of the Reformation;" "For the History of the German National Assembly;" "Heinrich von Gagern;" "Four Months Foreign Politics," a pamphlet, which excited great attention. In 1852 he put forth the first volume of a "History of Antiquity."

DUNTZER, JOH. HEINR. JOSEPH, a German philologist, and historian of literature, was born July 11, 1813, at Cologne. He pursued classical studies at Bonn, Berlin, and subsequently at Cologne. He studied Sanskrit under Lassen, Schlegel, and Bopp, and as fruits of these studies appeared his "System of Latin Derivation of Words;" the prize essay on the "Life and Writings of De Thorr;" and the essay by him and Lersch, "De Versu quem vocant Saturnio," which opened a new path in the investigation of the subject to which it relates. In 1837 he qualified at Bonn, for the department of classical literature, but owing to the opposition of the philosophical faculty, was unable to obtain a professorship, and was obliged to accept the post of librarian in the catholic gymnasium. In 1849 the ministry conferred upon him the title of Doctor, in acknowledgment of his literary efforts; but he has not yet been able to overcome the unwillingness of the faculty to grant him a professorship. Among his writings are: "Homer and the Epic Cyclus;" "De Zenodoti Studiis Homericis;" "Critique and Explication of the Horatian Metres;" and the "Roman Satirists." His

"Restoration of Aristotle's Poetica" was favorably received, while his "Fragments of the Epic Poetry of the Greeks," was undergoing sharp criticism. Düntzer has made the life and writings of Goethe a subject of close study, and has produced a valuable series of work upon them. These are: "Goethe's Faust in its Unity and its Entirety," "Goethe as a Dramatist," "The Legend of Doctor Johannes Faust," "For Goethe's Jubilee Festival," "Goethe's Prometheus and Pandora," "Goethe's Faust," "Female Pictures from Goethe's Youth." For the new octavo edition of Goethe's works, he furnished amended readings from original editions and conjecture. He has also contributed largely to periodicals.

DUPONT, PIERRE, the only poet of any note that the French revolution of February, 1848, has hitherto produced. He is the minstrel of socialism and the musician of the proletaires; a vigorous poet and dextrous composer, without ever having had any instruction in versification or notation. He was born in the provinces, about 1826. His first poem, "Les Deux Anges," was crowned by the Academy in 1844. He immediately came to Paris, where for a long time he vainly endeavored to sell his songs and arias to the music-dealers. At last one of them, at his earnest entreaty, agreed to listen to them one morning at breakfast. He happened to be a man of taste, recognised their merit, and purchased from the unknown poet his first work, six chansons or romances, entitled, "Les Paysans et les Paysannes," set to music by the poet himself. These songs met with great success; they painted the country life in its pure simplicity. "La Musette," "Le Chien du Berger," "Les Boeufs," were soon sung throughout all Paris; in wine-cellars and saloons, before the barriers and in the theatres, at country-meals and city-feasts, and speedily made the name of the poet widely known. When the revolution of February broke out, the young poet flung himself into the arms of socialism, and hurled his sounding songs into the midst of the confusion. In rapid succession poured forth a series of versified pamphlets: "Le Chant des Nations," "Le Chant des Ouvriers;" "Le Chant des Soldats," "Le Chant des Paysans," "Le Chant des Transports," "Le Chant des Etudiants," "Le Chant du Pain," "Le Chant du Vote," and the great number of readers, who at that time perused the democratic papers, applauded. But since abandoning country quiet for city life, Dupont has lost as a poet what he has gained as a politician. His songs have several times appeared in a collected form, under the title, "Chants et Chansons, Poésie et Musique, de Pierre Dupont."

DURAN, AUGUSTIN, a distinguished Spanish critic, was born at Madrid, near the close of the last century. His father, who was court physician, lost his wife while his son was an infant, and the boy was brought up at the house of an uncle by a foster-mother, who impressed upon him her own pious and enthusiastic character. His father, upon his return to his home, devoted all his attention to strengthening the feeble constitution of his son. The greater portion of his childhood was passed in a sick-room, where his amusements were reading books of instruction and the national poetry of his country. In 1817 he was sent to the university of Seville, to study philosophy and law. Upon his return to Madrid, he became acquainted with Lista, as he before had been with Quintana. The former of these indoctrinated him in the French and Scotch philosophy, and even in that of Kant. He also

studied mathematics, natural sciences, history, and French literature. He did not altogether escape the unfavorable influence upon his taste of the latter. Being in possession of considerable property, he expended a large share of it in forming a collection of rare Spanish literature, especially of the dramatists. In 1821 he received an appointment in the general direction of studies, but was displaced upon the restoration of absolutism in 1823; after which he lived in private till 1834, when he was appointed secretary to the inspection of printing and bookselling, and afterward head librarian at Madrid. After the revolution of 1840 he was suspended, but was restored in 1843. His writings are not numerous, but they have had a considerable influence upon the history of the development of Spanish literature. His first publication, the anonymous "Discurso sobre el influjo que ha tenido la critica moderna en la decadencia teatro antiguo," &c., has contributed no little to the nationalization of the Spanish stage. Of no less influence upon the awakening of a national interest in the ancient popular poetry, was his "Romancero General," first published 1828–'32, the second edition of which (1849–'51, and volumes 10 and 16 of the "Biblioteca de Autores Españoles") is really a new work. He also began, in conjunction with Tirso de Molina, a collection of ancient Spanish comedies, under the title of "Talia Española." He has also acquired a favorable reputation as a poet. A great work on the history and bibliography of the Spanish stage, up to the 18th century, and an edition of the Cancioneros, has been prepared for the press by Duran.

DYCE, ALEXANDER, an English author, and editor, was born at Edinburgh, June 30, 1797. His father was a general in the East India service, and the parents returned to India shortly after the birth of the son, who was left behind under the care of his relatives at Aberdeen. His education commenced at the High School in Edinburgh, and was completed at Oxford. He then entered holy orders, and served as curate at Lantegloss in Cornwall, and Nayland in Suffolk, and in 1827 he took up his permanent residence in London. His literary career was opened with "Select Translations from Quintus Smyrnæus," after which he devoted himself to old English literature. Editions under his charge successively appeared of the works of Collins, George Peel, Robert Greene, John Webster, Shirley, Bentley, Thomas Middleton, Skelton, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Marlowe, with biographies and notes. He also edited the poems of Shakspere, Pope, Akenside, and Beattie, for Pickering's "Aldine Poets." For the Camden Society, he printed Kemp's "Nine Days' Wonder," with introduction and notes; for the Shakspere Society, an old tragedy, "Timon," which perhaps gave Shakspere the first idea of his tragedy of the same title; he also printed for the same society another old tragedy, "Sir Thomas More." In connection with others, he founded the Percy Society, for editing old English poems and dramas, for which he superintended the printing of Wotton's "Poems," Porter's "Angry Women of Abingdon," and some poems by Drayton. In his "Remarks on Collier's and Knight's Editions of Shakspere," he has exposed many errors of previous commentators. In 1852, Dyce was engaged upon an edition of Shakspere, besides working at a translation of "Athenæus."

DICK, THOMAS, LL. D., an eminent Scotch writer on popular science, was born in the year 1772. He was educated for the ministry in

the secession church, but being more devoted to science than men at that time deemed compatible with ministerial fitness, in a body so proverbially strict as the secession, Thomas Dick relinquished all ideas of the ministry, and determined to devote himself entirely to scientific pursuits. Although the scientific world is not indebted to him for any brilliant discovery, yet he has done more than any living man to render science popular and attractive to the masses. His numerous and valuable works breathe a kindly and healthful spirit, and may occupy a place in the library of the Christian family, or on the shelves of the man of science. It does not say much for the taste or the patriotism of the Scottish people, that such a man should have passed into the vale of years without reward for his valuable labors, and with dark poverty staring him in the face; so it has been—and so it would have been—had not Philadelphia taken the lead in a contribution for the good old man's support. In the enjoyment of an enviable reputation—easy in his circumstances now through the kindness of his American admirers—Dr. Dick lives in tranquil retirement in the beautiful village of Broughty, on the banks of the river Tay. His works are as follow: "Celestial Scenery," 8vo; "Christian Beneficence Contrasted with Covetousness," 12mo; "Christian Philosophers," 12mo; "Improvement of Society by Diffusion of Knowledge," 12mo; "Mental Illumination of Mankind," 12mo; "Philosophy of Religion," 12mo; "Philosophy of a Future State," 12mo; "Practical Astronomer," 12mo; "Sidereal Heavens," 8vo; "Treatise on the Solar System," 18mo.

E.

EASTBURN, MANTON, D. D., bishop of the protestant episcopal church in Massachusetts, was born in England, February 9, 1801. He took the degree of B. A. in Columbia college, New York, in 1817, and M. A. in 1820. Pursuing his divinity studies in the episcopal general theological seminary, he was admitted to deacon's orders on May 17, 1822, by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., bishop of New York. In April, 1823, he became assistant minister of Christ church, New York; and on November 13, 1825, was admitted to priest's orders by Bishop Hobart. In 1827, he was elected rector of the church of the Ascension, New York, and in 1835, received from Columbia college, the degree of D. D. December 29, 1842, he was consecrated assistant bishop of Massachusetts, in Trinity church, Boston; and on February 15, 1843, by the decease of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Griswold, became bishop of that diocese. Bishop Eastburn has published, besides various sermons and charges, a volume of "Lectures on the Epistle to the Philippians;" an oration at the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of Columbia college; also edited "Thornton's Family Prayers." He delivered a course of lectures on poetry in 1825, before the New York Athenæum; and the opening lecture before the New York Historical Society in 1839.

EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES LOCK, an eminent English painter, and president of the Royal Academy, was born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, England, toward the close of the last century. He commenced his studies under Fuseli, and afterward proceeded to Paris, in order to copy in the Louvre, but the return of Napoleon from Elba compelled him to quit the French capital. One of the most interesting works of his youthful career, is a portrait of the emperor, as he appeared on board the Bellerophon. It was taken from sketches made alongside of the vessel, and is the last portrait of Napoleon taken in Europe from life. From 1817 until 1830, Mr. Eastlake passed his life in Italy and Greece, and on his return to England he was made an academician. His "Hagar and Ishmael," "Christ blessing little Children," and "Christ foretelling the destruction of Jerusalem," are works of a high class. He has several times appeared before the public as an author. In 1850 he was made president of the Royal Academy, and the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by the queen.

EDMONDS, FRANCIS W., banker and artist, was born in the city of Hudson, New York, on the 22d November, 1806. His passion for the pencil developed itself at a very early age. He attended a respectable grammar-school until he was fifteen years of age. On leaving school an effort was made to obtain for the young artist a situation as a pupil with Gideon Fairman, the celebrated engraver in Philadelphia; but his charges were so exorbitant that the idea was abandoned. In the fall of 1823, he was obliged to abandon the idea of studying as an artist, and entered as an under-clerk in a bank in the city of New York. For a year or two he had no time to think of the arts; but after awhile he was promoted to a higher clerkship, and then found time to take up his pencil. The National Academy of Design was established about

this period, and Mr. Edmonds was admitted as a student, and was induced to commence painting in oil, and made designs for wood-engravings. In 1830, he was appointed cashier of a bank at Hudson, and left the city for two years; and was so engaged in the new situation as to be obliged once more to lay aside the pencil. In 1832, he was elected cashier of a bank in the city of New York, which again brought him in contact with the artists, and he once more resumed his studies in the academy, and gave every moment, before and after bank hours, to perfecting himself in painting. It was then his custom to rise at dawn, sometimes set his palette by candle-light, and then work until bank hours, and after bank hours return to his labors and continue until bed-time. In 1835, he finished a picture called "Sammy the Tailor," from one of Moore's melodies, and sent it for exhibition to the academy; but, as men engaged in business were prejudiced against any young man who might be enamored with art, he sent this picture under the fictitious name of "F. Williams." The picture attracted attention, and considerable inquiry followed, as to who Mr. Williams was. With the fictitious name he was obliged to give a fictitious residence, and when the exhibition closed, the person who returned the pictures, not being able to find Mr. W., left it at a corner grocery, and it was near being lost. The year following he sent two more pictures to the exhibition, under the same name, but the author was soon discovered, and elected an associate of the academy. From this period down to the time of his departure for Europe, he continued to send to each exhibition two or more pictures; among them were the "Penny Paper," "Sparking," "The City and Country Beaux," "Dominie Sampson," "Commodore Trunion," &c. About this time he was proposed as an academician in the academy, and the question came up whether the candidate was a professional artist. It was finally decided if he sold his pictures he was to be regarded as a professional artist. The two pictures then on exhibition (1840), were accordingly sold, and Mr. Edmonds elected an academician. In the fall he sailed for Europe; and after a brief stay in London and Paris, he proceeded to Rome, where he spent the winter and painted while his health allowed him, occupying the same studio with Mr. Durand, with whom he returned to Paris and London the following summer. On his return to New York, he recommenced painting, and has since continued to furnish two or three pictures a year. He has exhibited over thirty pictures in the National Academy of Design, each of which have cost him, on an average, from two to four months hard labor. Subsequently Mr. Edmonds took a very active part, and enlisted the aid of his friends, Messrs Bryant, Sturges, and Leupp, in resuscitating the "Apollo Association," since called "The American Art Union," then at a very low ebb. He also assisted in the establishment of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, and has always been foremost in advancing the interests of art, artists, and any institution having for its end the progress of his favorite pursuit.

EGERTON, FRANCIS, earl of Ellesmere, an author and liberal patrons of the arts, born 1800, is the second son of the first and late duke of Sutherland, and thus a brother of the present head of that house. He entered parliament in 1830, as Lord Francis Leveson Gower, and was throughout his career a liberal conservative of the Canning school, a cautious reformer of abuses, but opposed to organic change

He spoke well on behalf of free-trade twenty years before Peel embraced that policy, carried in the house a motion for the endowment of the catholic clergy in Ireland, and warmly supported the project of the London university. He was secretary for Ireland under Lord Anglesey and the duke of Northumberland, and secretary at war under the duke of Wellington. His lordship has published a spirited and truthful English version of Goethe's "Faust," and also translations of Schiller's and Körner's "Poems." In 1840, he left England in his own yacht, on a voyage to the Levant. He touched at various points on the shores of the Mediterranean, and pitched his tent wherever attracted by the picturesque; and on the completion of the voyage, he published an exceedingly pleasant and tasteful volume called "Mediterranean Sketches." Lord Ellesmere is a liberal patron of the fine arts, and as heir to the magnificent picture gallery of the great duke of Bridgewater, valued at £150,000, has set a brilliant example to the possessors of similar collections in the erection of a noble gallery at his mansion, to which the public are freely welcomed. It is said that to his discernment and liberality, always exercised with delicacy, more than one name now distinguished in letters, has owed assistance during the early struggles of authorship. When associating with men of letters, as he loves to do, he chooses to do so as an author rather than an earl.

EGLINTON, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, fifteenth Earl of Eglinton and Winton, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, is the only son of Archibald Lord Montgomerie, by his cousin Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter and heir of Archibald, the eleventh earl. He was born at Palermo, Sicily, in 1812, and succeeded to the peerage in 1819. He has at various times been appointed lord-lieutenant, and sheriff principal of Ayrshire, colonel of the Ayrshire militia, lord rector of Marischal college, Aberdeen, and dean of the faculty of the university of Glasgow. He is well known on the turf as an eminent supporter of field sports, and in 1840, became famous by the Eglinton tournament, a pageant of the middle ages, shown in these trading and machinery days with all the old splendor, but without the possibility of the old spirit. In 1841, his lordship married Theresa, daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., widow of Richard How Cockerell, Esq., commander, R. N. On the fall of the Russell ministry, he was appointed to succeed Lord Clarendon, in the post which he now holds, and landed at Dublin on the 9th of March, 1852, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. As a landlord the earl has endeavored to promote agricultural improvements among his tenantry, and general education among the people in the neighborhood of his estate.

ELLIOTT, STEPHEN, Jr., D. D., protestant episcopal bishop of the diocese of Georgia, was born in 1806, at Beaufort, South Carolina. He was ordained deacon in 1835, and priest in 1836. Immediately upon his ordination he was elected professor of sacred literature in the South Carolina college. He was elected bishop of Georgia in May, 1840, and consecrated February, 1841.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES L., an American portrait-painter, was born at Scipio, in the western part of the state of New York, about the year 1822. His father was an architect by profession, and after residing some time at Auburn, finally settled at Syracuse, where he put his son behind the counter of a country store. But the young Elliott seems to

have had no taste for commercial or mercantile pursuits, having long since made up his mind that he was destined for an artist, and he accordingly devoted all his leisure time to his favorite pursuits of drawing and painting. His father at last yielded to his inclinations, at the same time endeavoring to turn his attention more especially to drawing and architecture, in their application to practical use in the common style of edifices. But he soon grew weary of the study of this branch of the fine arts, and set out for New York, in order to place himself under the instruction of some eminent artist. He accordingly went to study with Quidor, and devoted much of his time to copying prints in oil. He shortly after began to paint portraits, but with no great success. Some of the productions, however, of this early period of his career are highly creditable to the artist, and many persons must remember his illustrations in oil of Irving and Paulding. After residing somewhat more than a year in the city, he returned to the western part of the state, where he remained for ten years, continually devoting himself to his art, especially to portrait-painting. On his return to New York he had to begin his career anew; but he soon gained a high position as an artist, and since then he has continued to devote himself almost wholly to portrait-painting, and in this branch of art he has no superior in the country.

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, an American metaphysician, is the son of a unitarian clergyman at Boston, and graduated at Harvard college in 1821, being then but about eighteen. Having turned his attention to theology, he was ordained minister of one of the congregations of his native city; but embracing, soon after some peculiar views in regard to forms of worship, he abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the quiet village of Concord, devoted himself to his favorite study—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered an oration called "Man Thinking" before the Phi-Beta-Kappa, in 1837; and an address to the senior class of the Divinity college, Cambridge, in the following year. He did not pretend to reason, but to discover; he announced, not argued. In 1838, Mr. Emerson published "Literary Ethics, an Oration;" and, in the following year, "Nature, an Essay." In 1840, he commenced "The Dial," a magazine of literature, philosophy, and history, which was continued four years. In 1841, he published "The Method of Nature," and "Man the Reformer;" three lectures on the times; and the first series of his essays. In 1844, he gave to the public the second series of his "Essays." In 1846, he published a volume of poems. In 1849, he visited England, and delivered the lectures which now form the volume called "Representative Men." In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing, he published the memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchese d'Ossoli.

ESPARTERO, General, an ex-regent of Spain, is the son of a carpenter, in humble circumstances, who, in consideration for the sickly habit of his son, sought to procure for him the ease of a Spanish priest. When the French invaded Spain, Espartero exchanged his gown for a uniform. He manifested great military capacity, and obtaining the patronage of an influential family, was placed at a military school, where he remained until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Morillo in the South American

colonies. He returned to Spain, after much fighting and gambling, possessor of about $40,000, married a wealthy lady, and, in 1833, when Ferdinand died, took a decided part in favor of Donna Maria, against Don Carlos, her uncle. He took the field against Zumallacaregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in the end Espartero became regent of Spain. For the next six years, he governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. In July, 1843, he found it necessary to take strong measures against a party which sought to restore the influence of Queen Christina, and even bombarded Seville. Narvaez entered Madrid; and Espartero was attacked by General Concha, at Seville; he was compelled to retire to the coast, and embarking at Puerto San Real, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to Lisbon, and thence to England. For some time he resided in London, but has since been invited to return to Spain, where he resides as a private citizen.

EVERETT, EDWARD, an American orator, scholar, and diplomatist, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in April, 1794. His father was a respectable clergyman in Boston; and his elder brother was minister at the court of Spain. He received his early education at Boston, and entered Harvard college when little more than thirteen years old, leaving it with first honors four years later, undecided as to a pursuit for life. He turned his attention for two years to the profession of divinity; but, in 1814, he was invited to accept the new professorship of Greek literature at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with permission to visit Europe. He accepted the office; and, before entering on its duties, embarked at Boston for Liverpool. He passed more than two years at the famous university of Göttingen, engaged in the study of the German language and the branches of learning connected with his department. He passed the winter of 1817–'18 at Paris. The next spring he again visited London, and passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford. While in England, he acquired the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the day; among others, of Scott, Byron, Jeffrey, Campbell, Mackintosh, Romilly, and Davy. In the autumn of 1818, he returned to the continent, and divided the winter between Florence, Rome, and Naples. In the spring of 1819, he made a short tour in Greece. Mr. Everett came home in 1819, and entered at once upon the duties of his professorship. Soon after his return, he became the editor of the "North American Review," a journal, which, though supported by writers of great ability, had acquired only a limited circulation. Under its new editor, the demand increased so rapidly that a second and sometimes a third edition of its numbers was required. One of his first cares as editor was, to vindicate American principles and institutions against a crowd of British travellers and critics, who were endeavoring to bring them into contempt. The spirit with which he performed his task checked this system of assault; and Campbell, who had inadvertently admitted into "The New Monthly Magazine" a paper of the same description, made a handsome *amende*. In 1824, Mr. Everett delivered the annual oration before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The entire discourse was favorably received; but the peroration, being an apostrophe to Lafayette, who was present, touched a chord of sympathy in an immense audience, already excited by the

unusual circumstances of the occasion. This was the first of a series of orations and addresses delivered by Everett on public occasions of almost every kind during a quarter of a century, and lately collected in two volumes. Up to 1824, he had taken no active interest in politics; but his articles in the review had evinced his acquaintance with the wants and spirit of the nation, and his recent oration had brought him prominently before the public. The constituency of Middlesex, Massachusetts, without any solicitation on his part, returned him to Congress by a great majority over the regular candidate. For ten years he sat in Congress, and proved himself a working member, never taking advantage of his superior powers to detain the house with oratorical display, but taking part in every debate of importance. In 1835, he retired from Congress, and was for four successive years chosen governor of Massachusetts. In 1839, he was again a candidate for the same honor, but was defeated on local questions by a majority of one out of more than 100,000 votes. In 1841, he was appointed to represent the United States at the court of St. James's, a position for which he was peculiarly qualified by his knowledge of the European tongues, and his acquaintance with the then mooted boundary question. Although the secretaryship of state at Washington was held by four different statesmen, of various politics, during Everett's mission, he enjoyed the confidence and approbation of all. His firmness, high intelligence, and assiduous habits, won him great respect in England; and his scholarship was recognised in the bestowal of the degree of D. C. L. by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He returned to America in 1845, and was chosen president of Harvard college, which office he resigned in 1849. He now lives at Boston, employed on his promised "Treatise on the Law of Nations."

EXCELMANS, Marshal, a French soldier of the empire and of the *coup d'état* of December 2d. Excelmans entered the army under Napoleon. A brilliant career as a cavalry officer advanced him to be grand écuyer to Murat, king of Naples, and he was made by Napoleon, general of division, a count of the empire, and grand officier de la légion d'honneur. While Murat, his master and benefactor, was on the way to his principality, Excelmans managed to make his submission agreeable to the Bourbons, and even to be received by the king as chevalier of the order of St. Louis. Unfortunately for him, a secret correspondence with Murat being intercepted, he was seized and accused, in January, 1815, by the military law-officers of the king, of whom he had been an adulator, as a traitor and a spy, disobedient to military orders, writing things offensive to the king and the government, and as a violator of the oath he had taken as a member of the order of St. Louis. He got through the ordeal, and threw himself at the feet of the king, to whom he again swore an attachment and a devotion inviolable and eternal. Two months had not passed when he joined the half-pay officers at St. Denis, and accompanied them to the emperor, on his return from Elba. To him he swore the same inviolable fidelity. He took, soon after, the command of a corps of cavalry, and witnessed the catastrophe of Waterloo. Louis XVIII. received very soon the general's renewed assurance of submission and devotedness; but this time he was exiled. He remained, after his return to France, unemployed till 1826, when he was again called to active ser-

vice, under the special protection of the duchess d'Angoulême, who, with her husband, showed him and his family much favor and kindness. With them he was closely connected, when the revolution of 1830 put an end to that dynasty. No sooner had victory declared for the men of the barricades than he offered his sword to the new king, and was not only well received, but honorably rewarded. Having entered the service under the republic in 1798, he could not very well oppose the new republic in 1848, and so he did nothing to prevent the overthrow of his friends the Orleanists; but he soon favored the reaction, and supported the majority in the chamber. On its destruction by Louis Napoleon, he rallied at once to his standard, and now gives him all the support which he can derive from military experience. He is a member of the council.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES, D. D., a distinguished methodist divine, was born at Killybeggs, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, May 16, 1792. In his youth he joined the methodists, and, soon after, believing that he was called to preach the gospel, he began a thorough course of preparatory study, and thus laid the foundation of his subsequent erudite acquisitions. He pursued the collegiate routine of studies till about his 24th year. He was refused admission to Dublin university, because he could not conscientiously submit to the established "test." He pursued his studies in academies, and with private tutors. In 1814, he emigrated to the United States, as a local preacher, and proceeded to Ohio. In 1818, he was received on trial in the Ohio conference. He travelled large circuits the first four years. His fifth year (1822) was spent as a missionary to the Indians at Upper Sandusky. The next four years he was presiding elder on the Ohio district, which was first in the Ohio conference, and in the Pittsburgh when the latter was formed. In 1827, he was appointed professor of languages in Madison college, where he remained four years, associated with Dr. Bascomb. In 1831, he was stationed in Pittsburgh city. The next two years he was again presiding elder. In the winter of 1833–'34 he commenced his editorial career in connection with the "Pittsburgh Conference Journal." In 1836, he was appointed editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," and continued at that post until 1848. He was then stationed in Springfield and Xenia, Ohio, successively; and last year was placed on the Dayton district. He has travelled circuits four years; was one year Indian missionary, eight years stationed, and nearly fifteen years editor. Dr. Elliott's works consist of an "Essay on Baptism" (1834), a work on "Romanism" (1839–'40), a "Life of Bishop Roberts," and a work on "Slavery." He also is said to have in contemplation a work on the separation of the methodist church, a treatise on servitude and slavery, and a work on popery, entitled "Political Romanism."

EWBANK, THOMAS, writer on practical mechanics, United States commissioner of patents, was born in the town of Barnard Castle, in the north of England, in 1792. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a man, who, as occasion offered, assumed the professions of a tin and copper smith, glazier, sheet iron and wire worker, plumber, pewterer, and brass founder, to which others were occasionally added. Among them was shot-casting, then quite a novel undertaking in that part of the country. At twenty Mr. Ewbank make his way to London, and, after many fruitless and dispiriting efforts to get work, was, for

awhile, employed in making cases for preserved meats. Having been accustomed for seven years to a severity of labor and spare diet (and that diet all that was received for his services), it was not till he had spent some time in the great city, that an early and cherished craving for books could even in a moderate degree be indulged. A fixed proportion of his weekly earnings was regularly expended in the purchase of low-priced volumes, and information from others was picked up at book-stalls and shop-windows. In a few years he acquired a respectable library, and became a member of several literary associations. After doing business in London for himself, for a year or two, he left England against the remonstrances of friends, to become a citizen of the United States, and in 1819, occupied a part of Fulton's factory at Powles Hook, the tools and machinery of which remained as their proprietor had left them at his death, including the engine that propelled his first boat, with relics of torpedoes and other miscellaneous matters. In the following year he began the manufacture of lead, tin, and copper tubing in New York, and continued it till 1835–'36, when he gave up business with the view of devoting himself to the philosophy and history of inventions. Papers written by him on these and kindred topics, appeared in various journals, chiefly in that of the "Franklin Institute," on the titlepage of which his name appears as a collaborator. In 1842, his "Hydraulics and Mechanics" was published, and favorably received at home and abroad. As a source of practical information it has saved many ingenious inventors from wasting their means and energies on obsolete things. In 1845–'46, Mr. Ewbank visited Brazil, and while preparing for the press a journal of the trip, was summoned to Washington by President Taylor, to assume the duties of commissioner of patents. His first report to Congress (for the year 1849), besides the usual statistics of the patent-office, contained some remarks of general interest which were separately published, with an introduction by Horace Greeley, and are conceded to have been usefully suggestive. Mr. Ewbank is still in office, and has recently sent in his third annual report to Congress.

ENCKE, JOHANN FRANZ, director of the royal observatory, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was born at Hamburg, September 28, 1791. He studied at Göttingen, under Gauss, and afterward entered the Prussian artillery service. At Kolberg, where he was stationed as lieutenant, he became known to Von Lindenau, the Saxon minister of state, who procured for him an appointment in the observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha. In 1825, he was appointed director of the observatory at Berlin, and also became secretary to the mathematical class in the royal academy. He was the first to recognise the comet discovered by Pons, on the 26th of November, 1818, as having a very short period of revolution; on which account that comet has been called by the name of Encke. He published, in 1831–'32, the investigation he had made in two treatises, bearing the title "Concerning the Comet of Pons;" in these he called attention to the retardation which cometary bodies apparently experience from the æther, in passing through space. In his work, "The Distance of the Sun" (two volumes, 1822–'24), he calculated the entire series of observation upon the transit of Venus. The first volume of his "Astronomical Observations at the Royal Observatory at Berlin," appeared in 1840. He has also published

treatises "De Formulis Dioptricis" (1845), and "On the Relation of Astronomy to the other Sciences" (1846). Since 1830, Encke has edited the "Astronomischen Jahrbucher," formerly conducted by Bode. In 1840, he was created knight of the class of peace of the order pour le mérite.

ERICSSON, JOHN, a distinguished mechanician, was born in the province of Vermeland, Sweden, in 1803. He showed a strong taste for mechanics when quite young, and at the age of eleven attracted the attention of Count Platen, who procured him the appointment of cadet in a corps of engineer, and, in 1816, he was made *nivelleur* on the grand ship canal between the Baltic and the North sea. From his associations with military men, he acquired a taste for military life and entered the Swedish army as an ensign, a step which lost him the favor of his patron Count Platen. In the army he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and shortly after his promotion he was employed for some time in the survey of northern Sweden. In the meanwhile he devoted much of his time to his favorite speculations in mechanics, and projected his *flame engine*, one of the earliest of his inventions, an engine intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame. In 1826, he obtained permission to visit England, where he hoped to bring his invention into public notice, but he soon discovered that, when the engine was worked by mineral fuel the experiment was a total failure. He was not discouraged, however, and, in 1829, he completed, for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that attained the then incredible speed of fifty miles an hour. Since his residence in the United States, Mr. Ericsson, has been the author of many inventions which have made his name familiar to the public. Ericsson's propeller, semi-cylindrical engine, centrifugal blowers, besides some improvements in managing guns, were applied to the steamer Princeton with successful results. In the American department of the great exhibition he exhibited a distance instrument, for measuring distances at sea, the hydrostatic gauge, for measuring the volume of fluids under pressure, the reciprocating fluid meter, the alarm barometer, the pyrometer, the rotary fluid meter, and the sea lead, of all which instruments he has given a "brief explanation," in a pamphlet published in 1851. The invention, however, which has lately attracted most attention is, the caloric engine, intended to supersede the use of steam. Mr. Ericsson first brought this remarkable invention before the scientific world in London, in 1833, when he constructed an engine of five-horse power, and exhibited it to a number of scientific gentlemen of the metropolis. But although it met with the approbation of many distinguished men, Brunel and Faraday pronounced against the feasibility of the scheme, and the English government, which at first seemed inclined to give the matter their attention, immediately let the matter drop. The subject has again been revived in the United States, apparently with every prospect of success, and a ship, measuring 2,200 tons, intended to receive a caloric engine, is now building in the city of New York. Mr. Ericsson is a knight of the order of Vasa, and a member of many scientific societies.

ECKERSBERG, CHRISTOPH WILHELM, an eminent Danish historical painter, was born at Sundewitt, in Holstein, in 1783. He studied art at the academy at Copenhagen, from 1805 to 1809, when he gained

the academical prize, which enabled him to study the ancient masters in Italy and France. The first considerable fruit of his studies was a picture painted in 1817, the subject of which was, Moses commanding the Red sea to close up after the passage of the Hebrews; of this, the style, composition, and coloring, are admirable. Upon his reception at the academy of Copenhagen, where he is professor, he set to work upon a picture representing the death of Baldür, from the Edda; this is a striking and effective composition; as is also another picture, the subject of which is taken from Oehlenschläger's "Axel and Walburg." He has also been very successful as a portrait-painter; and the view of the roadstead of Helsingfors, exhibited in 1826, gives evidence of his brilliant talents as a marine painter. Historical painting is, however, his forte; and among his works in this department, a series of four pictures from scenes in Danish history, in the throne-room at Copenhagen, and another in the Rittersaal at Christiansberg, are worthy of note.

EICHHORN, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German statesman, distinguished for his researches in the departments of legal and political history, was born at Jena, November 20, 1781. He is the son of the eminent scholar, Johann Gottf. Eichhorn, and studied at Jena, and afterward at Gotha, where he gave private instruction for a number of years. In 1805, having spent some years in different parts of Germany, he was appointed professor of law in the university at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; and, in 1811, he was chosen to a similar professorship in the university of Berlin. In 1813, he obeyed the summons to arms, became captain and chief of squadron in a regiment of the Landwehr, and was rewarded for his services by the orders of the iron cross and of Wladimir. Upon his return from the field, in 1814, he resumed his post at Berlin, which he filled till 1817, when he was invited to Göttingen, where he taught German history, and law, and German civil, and ecclesiastical law, with great success. In 1819, he was named Hanoverian court councillor; but was compelled, in 1828, by ill health, to resign his post, and retire to an estate he had purchased near Tübingen. In 1832, he again accepted a professorship at Berlin, and, at the same time, was engaged in the ministry for foreign affairs, and in the academy of sciences. At the expiration of two years he resigned his professorship. He remained, however, in the public service, and filled a number of important offices. In 1843–'44, he was a member of the censorship, but voluntarily resigned that function. The history of Germany, more especially in connection with the growth and formation of the political constitution and popular rights and legislation, became early an object of research to Eichhorn: as the fruits of his studies in this department, appeared "German Political and Legal History," of which the first edition was published 1808–'23, and the fifth 1843–'45. He edited, in conjunction with Savigny and Göschen, from 1815 to 1838, and with Rudorf, from 1838 to 1846, the "Zeitschrift für Geschichtliche Rechtswissenschaft." Among his other works, the "Introduction to German Private Law, including Feudal Law," and the "Principles of the Ecclesiastical Law of the Catholic and and Evangelical Religious Parties in Germany," are worthy of special mention. His minor writings are principally of a scientific character. In 1851, being fifty years from the time when he received his doctorial degree, his merits were recognised by the Hanoverian and Prussian governments by bestowing upon him appropriate orders of merit.

F.

FARADAY, MICHAEL, an English chemist, was born 1794, the son of a poor blacksmith. He was early apprenticed to one Ribeau, a bookbinder, in Blandford street, and worked at the craft until he was twenty-two years of age. While an apprentice, his master called the attention of one of his customers (Mr. Dance, of Manchester street) to an electrical machine and other things which the young man had made; and Mr. Dance, who was one of the old members of the royal institution, took him to hear the last four lectures which Sir Humphry Davy gave them as professor. Faraday attended, and seating himself in the gallery, took notes of the lectures, and at a future time sent his manuscript to Davy, with a short and modest account of himself, and a request, if it were possible, for scientific employment in the labors of the laboratory. Davy, struck with the clearness and accuracy of the memoranda, and confiding in the talents and perseverance of the writer, offered him, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the laboratory in the beginning of 1813, the post of assistant, which he accepted. At the end of the year he accompanied Davy and his lady over the continent as secretary and assistant, and in 1815 returned to his duties in the laboratory, and ultimately became Fullerian professor. Mr. Faraday's researches and discoveries have raised him to the highest rank among European philosophers, while his high faculty of expounding to a general audience the result of recondite investigations make him one of the most attractive lecturers of the age. He has selected the most difficult and perplexing departments of physical science, the investigation of the reciprocal relations of heat, light, magnetism, and electricity; and by many years of patient and profound study has contributed greatly to simplify our ideas on these subjects. It is the hope of this philosopher that should life and health be spared, he will be able to show that the imponderable agencies just mentioned are so many manifestations of one and the same force. Mr. Faraday's achievements are recognised by the learned societies of every country in Europe, and the university of Oxford, in 1832, enrolled him among her doctors of laws. In private life he is beloved for the simplicity and truthfulness of his character, and the kindliness of his disposition.

FAUCHER, LEON, and ex-minister of France, one of the new members whom the republic has brought into prominence, has passed the greater portion of his life as a journalist. From 1830, he was connected with several Paris papers, devoting his talents to the elucidation of the statistics and economy of his country. From 1836 to 1843, he was a contributor to the "Courrier Frangais," and is a leading writer in the "Revue de Deux Mondes." He sat for ten years in the old chamber, for the department of the Marne, for which he was again elected under the new state of things in 1848. As an active member of Louis Napoleon's cabinet, he has distinguished himself for a preference of strong repressive measures in dealing with the ultra party, and has the honor of originating almost every proclamation of martial law which has been made in the provinces of France since the advent of the president.

FILLMORE, MILLARD, president of the United States, was born January 7th, 1800, at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, in the state of New York. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, who was descended from an English family, followed the occupation of a farmer, and in 1819, removed to Erie county, where he still lives cultivating a small farm with his own hands. Owing to the humble circumstances of his father, Millard Fillmore's education was necessarily of the most imperfect kind, and at an early age he was sent to Livingston county, at that time a wild region, to learn the clothier's trade, and about four months later he was apprenticed to a wool-carder, in the town in which his father lived. During the four years that he worked at his trade, he availed himself of every opportunity of improving his mind, and supplying the defects of his early education. At the age of nineteen he made the acquaintance of the late Judge Wood, of Cayuga county, a man of wealth and eminence in his profession, who detected in the humble apprentice talents which would qualify him for a higher station. He accordingly offered to receive him into his office, and to defray his expenses during the time of his studies. Mr. Fillmore accepted the proposal, but that he might not incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he devoted a portion of his time to teaching school. In 1821, he removed to Erie county, and pursued his legal studies in the city of Buffalo. Two years later he was admitted to the common pleas, and commenced the practice of the law at Aurora, in the same county. In 1827, he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1829, as a counsellor in the supreme court, and in the following year he removed to Buffalo, where he entered into partnership with an elder member of the bar. Mr. Fillmore's political life commenced with his election to the state assembly, in which body he took his seat in 1829, as a member from the county of Erie. Being a member of the whig party, he was, at that time, in opposition, and had little opportunity to distinguish himself, but he took a prominent part in assisting to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state. In 1832, he was elected to Congress, and took his seat the following year. In 1835, at the close of his term of office, he resumed the practice of the law, until he once more consented to be a candidate for Congress, and took his seat again in 1837. During this session he took a more prominent part in the business of the house than during his former term, and he was assigned a place on one of the most important committees—that on elections. He was successively re-elected to the 26th and 27th Congresses, and in both of them distinguished himself as a man of talents and great business capacity. At the close of the first session of the 27th Congress, he signified to his constituents his intention not to be a candidate for re-election, returned to Buffalo and again devoted himself to his profession, of which he had become one of the most distinguished members in the state. In 1844, he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination by the whig party, for governor of the state of New York, but he shared in the general defeat of his party. In 1847, however, he was consoled for his defeat by his election to the office of comptroller of the state, by an exceedingly large majority. In 1848, he was nominated by the whigs as their candidate for vice-president, and elected to that office in the fall of the same year. In March, 1849, he resigned his office of comptroller, to assume the duties of his new position, and in the discharge of those high and deli-

cate duties, he acquitted himself with courtesy, dignity, and ability, until the death of General Taylor, in July, 1850, elevated him to the presidential chair. His term of office expires on the fourth of March, 1853. Mr. Fillmore was married in 1826, to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of the late Rev. Lemuel Powers, by whom he has a son and a daughter. Mr. Fillmore has filled the distinguished station which he now occupies with dignity and ability. He is emphatically a self-made man. From an inheritance of comparative poverty, he has, by his own exertions, raised himself to one of the most eminent in the world, affording a fine illustration of the boast of our country, that its highest honors and dignities are the legitimate objects of ambition to the humblest in the land, as well as to those most favored by the gifts of birth and fortune.

FLOCON, FERDINAND, one of the members of the provisional government of France, is the son of the director of the state telegraphs. He was born in 1803, and in 1820 became a reporter on the "Courrier Français," of which he was afterward one of the writers. He fought at the barricades in the revolution of 1830, and in dissensions which terminated in the settlement of the crown on Louis Philippe, maintained republican principles. Leaving the "Courrier" he attached himself to the "Tribune," and afterward to the "National," which he quitted to become, with Ledru Rollin, one of the founders of the "Réforme." On the outbreak of the revolution he associated himself with Louis Blanc, Marrast, and Albert, installed himself at the Hôtel de Ville, and of his own authority proclaimed himself member of the new government. Since the advent of M. Bonaparte he has returned to the position of a representative of the people.

FOLEY, JOHN HENRY, sculptor, was born in Dublin. At the age of thirteen he commenced drawing and modelling in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, and gained prizes for his studies of the human form, ornamental designs, and architecture. In 1834, he came to London to study sculpture as a profession, and in the next year became a student of the Royal Academy. In 1839, he produced his "Death of Abel," and the model of "Innocence," which has since been executed in marble. In 1840, he exhibited his "Ino and the Infant Bacchus." "The Houseless Wanderer" was produced in 1842; and, two years later, he became one of the competitors at Westminister hall for the selection of sculptures to decorate the new houses of parliament, when he exhibited "The Youth at a Stream." This one gained for him the commission to execute a statue of John Hampden, which is destined to adorn the approach to the house of lords.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY, a journalist, for many years proprietor and editor of the "Examiner" newspaper, was born about 1800. He was originally designated to the profession of the law, and was for some time a pupil of Chitty, the eminent special pleader. Having, however, displayed great taste and ability as a political writer, it soon became evident that nature meant him for a journalist; and in that character he quickly obtained a wide reputation. A number of his "leaders," collected and strung together, form the interesting "History of England under Seven Administrations," which he has published with his name. A few years since, the liberal ministers enlisted him in the public service, by appointing him to a post in the statistical department of the

board of trade which he still holds. Upon assuming these new duties, he gave the active editorship of the "Examiner" into the hands of Mr. John Forster.

FORSTER, JOHN, author and journalist, editor of the "Examiner" newspaper, was born at Newcastle, in 1812. Mr. Forster's first important work, was "Statesmen of the Commonwealth," published in Lardner's "Cyclopædia;" his last, a picturesque "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," recently issued. Between the dates of these two publications Mr. Forster has led a life of constant literary occupation. He has for eighteen years written in the "Examiner," of which paper he has for the last five years been sole editor; and during his long service to journalism he has contributed not inconsiderably to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Quarterly Review" (of which some time ago he was editor for four years), and other publications. When Charles Dickens left the "Daily News," Mr. Forster was for awhile the editor of that paper, and for years past has been the upholder of the "Examiner," in which, it is understood, Mr. Fonblanque—still one of the proprietors—now only occasionally writes.

FORTOUL, HIPPOLITE, appointed French minister of marine in November, 1850. He is a partisan of Louis Napoleon, and a member of the assembly, where he represents the department of the Basses-Alpes. M. Fortoul began life as a literary man, with radical political principles, and distinguished himself by contributions to the "Revue de Paris," "L'Artiste," and "The National." During the latter years of the reign of Louis Philippe, M. Fortoul obtained the professorship of literature at Aix, since which period his politics have veered round. His name has been frequently mentioned in the latter ministerial crisis. M. Fortoul was formerly a Saint Simonian. He is a fluent speaker.

FOX, W. J., an English politician and lecturer, was born at Ugglesshall Farm, near Wrentham, Suffolk, in 1786, the son of a small farmer. His father becoming afterward a weaver at Norwich, young Fox was removed thither, and in youth giving promise of the talents which now distinguish him, he was dedicated to the Christian ministry among the congregational non-conformists. With this view he was sent to Homerton college, then under the direction of Dr. Pye Smith; but ultimately embracing tenets allied to Socinianism, he became a preacher of the unitarian body, and has, for many years, preached at the chapel of that denomination in South Finsbury. Mr. Fox has taken an active part in the politics of the day, employing both his pen and voice in supporting the extreme liberal party. During the anti-corn-law agitation he was a frequent and able speaker at the meetings of the League, and wrote the "Letters of a Norwich Weaver Boy," which appeared in its newspapers. He has also published "Letters to the Working Classes," and a philosophical work on the "Religious Ideas." Mr. Fox sits in parliament as representative for the borough of Oldham. He is also one of the chief writers for the "Weekly Dispatch" newspaper, published in London.

FRANCIS, JOHN W., M. D., LL. D., a distinguished physician of the city of New York, where he was born on the 17th of November, 1789, is the son of Melchior Francis, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America shortly after the peace of 1783. John W. Francis graduated at Columbia college in 1809, when he became a pupil of the celebrated

Dr. Hosack, subsequently his partner in business, a lecturer on materia medica, professor of the institutes of medicine in Rutgers' medical college, and afterward of obstetrics and forensic medicine, resident physician of the city, first president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a member of numerous scientific associations, both at home and abroad. His medical works, especially those devoted to the obstetric art, the use of vitriolic emetics in croup, the medicinal properties of *sanguinaria canadensis*, febrile contagion, the goitre of western New York, and Canada, the mineral waters of Avon, deaths by lightning, the yellow fever, and the Asiatic cholera, gave him an extensive reputation as a learned and skilful physician. For forty years he has been engaged in the most active exercise of professional duties in his native city. But amid the incessant avocations of a large practice, Dr. Francis has found time to manifest his interest in, and genius for the liberal studies. In a series of able discourses delivered before various literary and scientific bodies, he has illustrated the value and charms of horticulture, the fine arts, American biography, history, and science. He is identified with the city of New York more prominently than any individual in the same professional sphere. He is always consulted in questions of local and personal interest, and his coöperation is deemed essential on occasions of municipal festivity, literary and scientific anniversaries, and charitable enterprises. He is at present, president of the medical board of the New York Bellevue hospital.

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, a German poet, was born on the 17th of June, 1810, in Detmold. He was destined to be a merchant, and was engaged in a small counting-house at Soest, afterward employed in a mercantile house at Amsterdam, and still later in a banking house in Barmiens. Even during his youth he published poems and translations in the Minden paper, and the Wesphalian "Taschenbuch," and the short poems which he published in the German poetic almanac for 1835, turned the general attention toward him as a literary phenomenon. Urged by the advice of friends he abandoned mercantile life. and devoted his whole time to literature. He settled on the banks of the Rhine, and received a pension from the king of Prussia, sufficient to assure him against the most pressing wants of life. This pension he continued to enjoy for some years, until, according to his own statement, his eyes were opened to political affairs, when he resigned his pension, and made a confession of his belief, in which he professes that he had gone over to radicalism of his own impulse. After the publication of this confession of faith, characterized even by the earlier friends of the poet as unworthy of him, he left Germany, and went to Brussels, then to Switzerland, and finally to England, where he holds a situation in the counting-house of a large London merchant. What has distinguished Freiligrath from the first, is the power of distinctly presenting outward forms to the most minute details, and this power he has retained even in the confession of faith; the ideas have continually been subordinated to this artistic elaboration and these delicate colors. Thus it happens that frequently through his inclination for the representation of outward forms, he becomes unsteady and wandering, whenever he departs from a purely imaginative work. His works are, "Poems" (1838), "Roland's Album" (1840), "Leaves of Memory" (1840), "Hugo's Odes and Miscellaneous Poems" (1836), "Twilight Songs" (1836), "Ca Ira!" six poems (1846).

FREMONT, JOHN CHARLES, the "Pathfinder of the Rocky mountains," a man who has opened to America the gates of her Pacific empire, was born in South Carolina, January, 1813. His father was an emigrant gentleman from France, and his mother a lady of Virginia. He received a good education, though left an orphan at four years of age; and when at the age of seventeen he graduated at Charleston college, he still contributed to the support of his mother and her children. From teaching mathematics he turned his attention to civil engineering, in which he made so great proficiency that he was recommended to the government for employment in the Mississippi survey. He was afterward employed at Washington in constructing maps of that region. Having received the commission of a lieutenant of engineers, he proposed to the secretary of war, to penetrate the Rocky mountains. His plan was approved, and in 1842, with a handful of men, he reached and explored the South Pass. He not only fixed the locality of that great pass through which myriads now press their way to California, but he defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology, and meteorology of the country, and described the route since followed, and the points from which the flag of the Union is now flying from a chain of wilderness fortresses. His report was printed by the senate, translated into foreign languages, and Fremont was looked on as one of the benefactors of his country. Impatient of other and broader fields, he planned a new expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. He approached the Rocky mountains by a new line, scaled the summits south of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt lake, and pushed examinations right and left along his entire course. He connected his survey with that of Wilkes' exploring expedition, and his orders were fulfilled. But he had opened one route to Columbia, and he wished to find another. There was a vast region south of this line invested with a fabulous interest to which he longed to apply the test of exact science. It was the beginning of winter. Without resources, adequate supplies, and so much as a guide, and with only twenty-five companions, he turned his face and made toward the Rocky mountains. Then began that wonderful expedition filled with romance, daring, and suffering, in which he was lost to the world nine months, traversing 3500 miles in sight of eternal snows, in which he revealed the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento, revealed the real El Dorado, and established the geography of the western portion of the continent. In August, 1844, he was again in Washington, and his fame was sealed. He was planning a third expedition while writing the history of the second, and before its publication in 1845, was again on his way to the Pacific, collecting his mountain comrades, to examine in detail the Asiatic slope of the continent, which resulted in giving a new volume of science to the world, and California to the United States. After the conquest of California, in which he bore a part, he was made the victim of a quarrel between two American commanders, and stripped of his commission by court-martial. The president reinstated him, but Fremont would not accept mercy, but demanded justice. His connection with the government now ended. He was a private citizen and a poor man. He had been brought a prisoner from California, where he had been explorer, conqueror peace-maker, and governor. He determined to retrieve his honor on

the field where he had been robbed of it. One line more would complete his survey, the route for a great road from the Mississippi to San Francisco. Again he appeared in the far west. His old mountaineers flocked about him, and with thirty-three men and one hundred and thirty-three mules he started for the Pacific. On the Sierra San Juan all his mules and one third of his men perished in a more than Russian cold; and Fremont arrived on foot at Sante Fé, stripped of all but life. The men of the wilderness knew Fremont; they refitted his expedition: he started again; pierced the country of the fierce and remorseless Apaches; met, awed, or defeated savage tribes; and in a hundred days from Santa Fé, stood on the banks of the Sacramento. The men of California reversed the judgment of the court-martial, and Fremont was made the first senator of the golden state.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, painter, was born at Wandsworth, in Surrey, England, September, 1810. Having received an education suited to an artistic career, he was introduced, at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Etty, and, by his advice, was placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, where he attended for three years, and also studied at the British museum. In 1829, he was admitted a student of the royal academy, and at that time commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and in the course of the next fourteen years painted upward of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the academy—the subject being "Prometheus Bound"—and won the prize. He afterward gained the prize of £100, for his "Una alarmed by Fauns," exhibited at Westminster hall. His principal pictures since exhibited are—"Christ crowned with Thorns," a "Bacchanalian Dance," "Nymphs Dancing," "Sabrina" (since engraved for the London Art-Union), "Diana and Actæon," "Euphrosyne and Una," and the "Wood-nymphs"—the last of which was purchased by Queen Victoria. Mr. Frost was elected a member of the royal academy in December, 1846.

FULLER, RICHARD, D. D., a distinguished baptist clergyman, was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1808. He was sent to Harvard college, where he applied himself diligently to his studies, and took his degree with his class, although he had left college at the end of his junior year. On his return to his native state he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar before the required age (twenty-one). His practice is said to have increased so rapidly, that at the third term of the court, after he was admitted, he had one hundred and fifty cases to plead. During a fit of sickness his mind was turned toward religion, and, on his recovery, he became a member of the episcopal church. He afterward became a convert to the baptist persuasion, was baptized, abandoned his profession, and devoted himself to a preparation for the ministry. He pursued his studies diligently for a year, when he was ordained, and made charge of the Beaufort baptist church. Besides his regular duties he made excursions as an evangelist, preaching the gospel among the slaves. In 1836, his health having become impaired, he spent a year in Europe, and, on his return, resumed his labors with great success. In 1847, he took charge of the seventh baptist church in Baltimore, where he is still engaged in his pastoral duties. As a pulpit orator, Dr. Fuller is said to have but few equals.

FURNESS, REV. DR. WILLIAM HENRY, was graduated at Harvard college, in 1820, completed his theological education in 1823, and soon entered upon the charge which he now holds, as minister of the independent church in Philadelphia. He is author of a work on the "Four Gospels," of "Jesus and His Biographers," "The Life of Christ," a book of "Domestic Worship," besides many published discourses, lectures, addresses, and reviews. He is a poet of fine taste, and deep feeling, and has published fugitive poems, chiefly hymns and devotional pieces. He has made exquisite translations from the German, chief of which stands his version of Schiller's "Song of the Bell." He is a lover of the beautiful arts, and has rendered them great service in Philadelphia. Of late he has been conspicuous in reform movements, especially in the anti-slavery cause.

FORSTER, ERNST JOACHIM, a German artist, and writer upon art, was born at Münchengosserstädt, on the Saale, April 8, 1800. He studied philosophy and theology at Jena and Berlin; but has, since 1822, devoted himself entirely to painting. He entered the school of Cornelius, at Munich, and was soon after employed at Bonn, on the frescoes in the Aula, and at Münich, on those of the Glyptothek, and the so-called "Arcades," and subsequently upon the encaustic wall-pictures of the Königsbarr. Several tours to Italy placed him in a condition to make valuable contributions to the history of art. Of late years he has withdrawn more and more from the practice of art, and devoted himself to historical and esthetical labors. His first work was, "Contributions to a New History of Art," published in 1835, and followed, in 1838, by "Letters on Painting." His "Münich: a Handbook for Foreigners and Citizens," and his "Handbook for Travellers in Italy," are models of their kind; more especially the latter, which gives a clear view of the progress of Italian art. He also edited the "Pictures of Avanzo, which, painted, probably, about 1376, form a very important medium between the old Florentine and the Venetian schools. Since 1842, Förster has been co-editor of Schorn's "Kunstblatt," in which he has shown himself a diligent and faithful critic, especially of the school of Münich. Being connected, by marriage, with Jean Paul Richter, Förster has borne the principal part in the editing of his remains and letters.

FLEISCHER, HEINR. LEBER., professor of oriental languages in the university of Leipzig, was born at Schandarr on the Elbe, February 21, 1801. In 1819, he commenced the study of theology at Leipzig, but continued the study of oriental languages, for which he had previously shown a decided inclination. In 1824, he went to Paris to enjoy the benefit of De Sacy's oral instructions, and to make use of the manuscripts in the royal library. Here, under the guidance of Caussin de Perceval the younger, he studied modern Arabic, and, in order to perfect himself in it, frequented the society of the young Egyptians sent by Mehemet Ali to Paris to be educated. He returned from Paris in the autumn of 1828, and was appointed to a place in the Kreuzschule, at Dresden. Here he made the catalogue of the oriental manuscripts in the royal library, and at the same time prepared an edition of Abulfeda's "Historia Ante-Islamica," with a Latin translation. His translation of "Samachschari's Golden Necklace," which contained a sharp criticism upon Hammer's edition of that work, involved him in a controversy

with that distinguished scholar, which lasted for several years. In 1835, Fleischer was about to set out for St. Petersburg, where he had been offered the post of professor of Persian in the university, and assistant in the Academy for Oriental Antiquities and Literature, when the death of Rosenmüller vacated the professorship of oriental literature at Leipzig, the offer of which he gladly accepted. Here he has won great credit by his instructions in Arabic. Among his writings are, "Dissertatio Critica de Glossis Habichtianis in quatuor priores MI. Noctium;" "Ali's Hundred Proverbs, paraphrased in Persian and Arabic by Matawat;" and the description of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. in the city library at Leipzig, in Naumann's "Catalogues." He also finished the edition of the original text of the "Thousand and One Nights," interrupted by the death of Habicht. More recently he has commenced the publication of the important "Commentary on the Koran," by Baidhawi.

FUHRICH, JOSEPH, a German historical painter, was born in 1800, at Kragau, in Bohemia. He received his artistic education, at Prague, Vienna, and Rome, and now resides at Vienna. His line of art was influenced at Rome by his connection with the German painters who there founded the so-called "romantic" school. With Schnorr, Veit, Koch, and Overbeck, he took part in the decoration of the Villa Massini, for which he produced the scenes from Tasso. Subsequently, without abandoning himself to a one-sided predilection for the pretistic mediæval manner, he has formed for himself a style of great purity, and has executed numerous works of great value, partly in oil, and partly engraved on copper. Of these, the most important are the "History of St. Genoveva," and the noble "Triumph of Christ," in a series of plates. Of his earlier works we notice his "Pater-Noster," and "Scenes from Bohemian History." Führich ranks among the foremost of living historical painters. His compositions often display a noble energy and great power of expression, although his sober and even coloring is not pleasing to the great mass.

FLORES, GENERAL DON JUAN JOSÉ, the founder, defender, and preserver of the republic of Ecuador, according to the decree of the convention of Ambato, of July 30, 1835, was born in the city of Puerto Cabello, July, 24, 1800. From the will of his mother, the señora Rita Flores, made in the city of Valencia de Venezuela, December 9, 1822, and by his own letters, now before us, we learn that the father of General Flores was a Biscayan merchant of Puerto Cabello, named Don Juan José Aramburu, who emigrated from that place in the commencement of the war of independence, and left to his son three slaves and two houses which he owned in that city. At the age of fifteen, his mother obtained a place for him in the military hospital of the Spanish army, then under the command of General Calzada. On the defeat of this army at Chire, by the republican forces, under General Ricaurte, Flores, who was taken prisoner, joined the latter as a cadet. During five years' service, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which grade he held at the battle of Carabobo. Three years after (1823), Flores having already reached the rank of colonel, was made governor of Pasto. In 1826, he was raised to the rank of general of brigade, for his services to Colombia, as well as to the province of Pasto, in Ecuador. In 1829, he received the rank of general

of division from Marshal Sucre, on the battle-field of Tarqui, where the Peruvian army that had invaded Colombia was completely routed. On the dissolution of this republic, in 1830, Flores was the principal actor in separating Ecuador from New Granada; and the convention held on May 13 of the same year, as well as the convention held a few days afterward at Guayaquil and Cuerica placed him at the head of the government. Flores immediately convoked a constituent congress, which met in the city of Riobamba on August 1, 1830; but the same year there was an insurrection in Guayaquil, headed by General Urdaneta, having for its object a reunion with Colombia. Flores succeeded in crushing this, more by skilful management than by the very inferior forces at his command. He showed great generosity toward the conquered party, a course which did not prevent new attempts at revolution during the years 1831–'2–'3, the last being protracted until 1835, when the opponents of order were defeated in the celebrated battle of Miñarica. The chief of the last insurrection was Señor Rocafuerte, to whom Flores, after having taken him prisoner, gave the command he sought, and used all his influence to have him elected to the presidency of the republic for the following constitutional term. At the close of that term, Flores being again elected, retained the presidency until the close of 1842, at which time a new constituent assembly was called to revise the constitution, and remedy such defects as had impeded the working of the one then existing. The assembly met on January 15, 1843, and the new constitution was put in operation on April 1, Flores being again elected president. On March 7, 1845, after two years internal peace, a new insurrection, supported by the treason of several chiefs who were most indebted to the president, broke out in Guayaquil, the arms in which place were seized by the insurgents. The party opposed to Flores was composed of men who had always been his greatest sycophants, and who were continually asserting that he was necessary to the country, as the only man capable of preserving peace and order. The most conspicuous among them was Olmeda, the poet of the battle of Miñarica, and Roca, who had been little better than a slave to Flores. The president had nothing left to distribute among his old *friends*, having given them nearly everything, so that an increase of property could only be hoped for from his overthrow. As a large number of the chiefs of the army seemed disaffected, Flores was induced to treat with the insurgents of Guayaquil, making on June 8, 1845, what is known as the "Convention of Virginia," in which he believed he was acting nobly in yielding the command, and accepting the propositions made to him by his enemies; but he committed the same fault that General Santa Cruz was guilty of eight years previous, at Pancarpata. that of confiding in the good faith of his enemies, without taking the precautions required by his position. He left a strong army in the interior with which he could easily have subjugated that of Guayaquil, and surrendered the force he had at Elvira only to experience, on making this surrender, that the convention he had made amounted to nothing, and that in reality he had surrendered at discretion, and placed himself at the mercy of his enemies. Not only did these fail to perform their stipulations, but they even declared the convention null in every particular, and Flores quitted Ecuador as a man who, through the clemency of his enemies, had been banished, instead

of being shot. This impolitic conduct gave an occasion to the general who had been so disloyally treated, and so vilely deceived, to attempt the formation of an expedition in Europe, with which he could return and recover his property, which had been sequestrated, contrary to stipulations. Flores committed an error in attempting to recover his rights in this manner, though certainly no greater than those who had forced him to have recourse to such means. Through the remonstrances of the representatives of New Granada, Peru, and Chili, at London, the expedition was suppressed, and Flores returned to South America, at the close of 1847. He remained in Costa Rica, until General Urbina, with the same treachery he had exhibited toward Flores, in 1845, drove out the president Novoa from Ecuador. Flores, thinking the opportunity favorable for returning to that state, removed to Lima, in which city he organized an expedition, with which he took possession of the island of Puna, situated at the mouth of the river Guayaquil, which position, we believe, he still occupies, without being able to predict the result of this last enterprise.

FORREST, EDWIN, an American actor, was born at Philadelphia, March 9, 1806. Mr. Forrest very early manifested a strong disposition for the stage, and performed female parts in the old South-street theatre as early as 1818, and young Norval at the Tivoli Gardens a year after, being then thirteen years of age. In this character he made his *début* at the Walnut-street theatre, November 27, 1820. Shortly after, he proceeded to the west, in company with Messrs. Jones and Collins, managers of the western theatres. After an absence of several years, Mr. Forrest returned to the north, and effected a successful engagement at the Albany theatre, New York, then under the management of Mr. Gilfert. In the summer of 1826, he visited his native city, where he played a short engagement. He shortly after visited New York, where he performed Othello for the benefit of Mr. Woodhull. From this time may be dated the rise of Mr. Forrest's popularity. On the occasion of Mr. Forrest's visiting Europe, in 1834, some of his friends and admirers gave him a public dinner previous to his sailing for Havre. Mr. Forrest met with considerable success in England, for which he expressed himself obliged to the kindness and attention of Mr. Macready. On a second visit to Europe, he married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Sinclair, the singer, well known in this country, with whom he returned in 1838. Mr. Forrest continued playing successful engagements in different parts of this country until 1844, when he again visited Europe, in company with his wife, and remained abroad two years, his success not being so great there as on his first visit. In 1849, Mr. Forrest separated from his wife, with whom he had lived happily until his Macready difficulties, in that year. His charges against her, which were proved to be unfounded, led to her applying for a divorce, on the ground of infidelity. This she obtained in January, 1852, the jury awarding her, in consideration of his wealth, $3,000 a year alimony. Mr. Forrest has since resided at Philadelphia, except when engaged in the pursuit of his calling.

G.

GAGERN, BARON HEINRICH VON, some time premier minister of the regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or constitutional party in Germany, was born in 1799. His father, a small proprietor, intended his son for the army; and the latter accordingly received his early education at a military school. The first peace of Paris, however, seeming to insure a long period of European tranquillity, it was resolved that Heinrich should be prepared for the civil service of the state. The battle of Waterloo disturbed these calculations, and the student took arms as a volunteer in the service of the duke of Nassau, receiving a lieutenant's commission. At the close of this campaign he entered the university of Göttingen, and afterward studied at Jena and Heidelberg. On leaving Heidelberg, he entered the service of the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt as comptroller of the ministry of the interior, and shortly became private secretary to Grolman, then minister of the interior. His principles proving too liberal for this responsible post, he was compelled to resign the appointment, having filled it only a few months. In 1824 he was made a government assessor; and in 1829, after Grolman's death, a Hessian councillor of state, under the administration of Baron Thil. A pension was offered him by the government, which he, however, declined, probably thinking that it would limit his freedom of action. His fellow-citizens set about supplying the loss of his income by means of a subscription, which also he declined to accept. He was elected for Lorsch to the diet of 1834–'35, but not liking the action of the government he soon after resigned. In 1846 he was elected deputy for the city of Worms. He instantly took his place in the front of the opposition; and not contenting himself with a negative resistance to the new code, attacked the whole legislation of the ministry, especially denouncing the restriction on the press. At the next election he was returned for three districts. In the diet of 1847 he was made president of the finance committee. In 1848 he was appointed prime minister of Hesse-Darmstadt. On the first sitting of the German parliament at Frankfort, on the 18th May, Gagern was elected president. The parliament of the union was, from the spring to the autumn of 1850, the scene of Gagern's activity. The moderation and enlightenment of its members rendered it the hope of Germany. With its close the political career of Gagern has for the present terminated.

GALIANO, DON ANTONIO ALCALA, a Spanish reviewer, pamphleteer, poet, and orator, is the son of Dionisio Alcalá Galiano, a distinguished naval officer, who fell at the battle of Trafalgar. He was born at Cadiz on the 22d of July, 1789. At an early age he received an appointment in the royal-guards; but at a later period he abandoned this for a diplomatic career. On the abdication of Ferdinand in favor of Bonaparte and the general national rising against France, Galiano, then at the age of nineteen, engaged heart and soul in the cause of independence. He published some articles and an ode on the victories of Baylen, Valencia, and Saragossa. He thought of resuming his military career, but an imprudent and in the end disgraceful marriage that he

contracted at this period, prevented him. In 1812, through the influence of his uncle, then one of the regents of the kingdom, he was attached to the embassy to London, but which he did not join on account of some private difficulty with the embassador. He was then employed in the office of the secretary of state, but lost his place in consequence of a violent article on the regency for their servility to the English government and Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1813 he was appointed secretary of legation to Sweden, whence he returned in 1814. On the restoration of Ferdinand, and with him the old despotic rule, Galiano contributed largely to the general rising and the proclamation of the constitution in 1820. He wrote the proclamations of General Isla, and was charged in connection with Evaristo San Miguel with the editing of a journal, the whole labor of which fell upon him. On the success of the movement, he again found a place in the office of the secretary of state. In 1821 he was elected member of the cortes for Cadiz, for 1822–'23, and introduced the motion which suspended the king from the exercise of his authority. When by the aid of France, Ferdinand succeeded in crushing the liberal party, and re-establishing despotism in Spain, Galiano was condemned to death, and his property confiscated. He escaped to England, where he resided seven years teaching Spanish, and writing for various papers and periodicals, among others the Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Reviews. After having been excluded from two amnesties, he was allowed to return to Spain in July, 1834, and became a writer for the "Observador," the "Mensagero," and the "Revista Mensagero." At the end of the same year he was again elected to the cortes, in which he continued until the dissolution in 1836. On the accession of Isturiz to power, he was made secretary of the naval bureau. After the revolution of La Granja, he was persecuted by the *exaltados* then in power, and obliged to take refuge in France, and the government by an arbitrary decree deprived him of his office and sequestrated his property. In 1837 he was permitted to return to Spain, and was again returned to the cortes by his native city. He has since written for the "Correo Nacional," and when this journal attacked the *moderados*, for the "España," and has established, in conjunction with Juan Donoso Cortes, the "Piloto." He has a high and well-merited reputation as an orator, and has contributed to periodicals of all classes, and is the author of many pamphlets and some small poems, which have considerable reputation.

GARCIA GUTIERREZ, DON ANTONIO, a Spanish dramatist, was born in the city of Chichana, July, 1813. In 1821 he went to Cadiz and commenced his studies with the intention of becoming a physician. After commencing his course at the college of San Fernando, his inclinations for literature proving stronger than for science, he abandoned the latter, and went to Madrid in 1834, and shortly after produced his fine drama of the "Trovador," which created a great sensation. He has since produced "El Paje," and several others which, though less esteemed, possess much merit. His versification is fine, and recalls the dramatists of the seventeenth century.

GAVAZZI, PADRE ALESSANDRO, an Italian church-reformer, was born at Bologna, in 1809. When sixteen years of age, as a Barnabite friar, he became one of the regular clergy of the church of Rome. He was made professor of rhetoric at Naples, and illustrated the theory of

the art by his own eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. He long pursued this course, and, proclaiming views of life and religion broader than those usually heard in catholic assemblies, became at once a popular man. When, upon the death of Gregory, Pius IX. was raised to the papal chair, the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and his church were expressed with increasing freedom, and the liberal policy announced by Pope Pius, on his accession, found in Gavazzi an earnest and enthusiastic supporter. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi was there, and was called on by the people at once to speak to them on that great occasion. He proceeded to the Pantheon, and there pronounced, amid the acclamations of thousands, a sublime oration on the death of the patriots fallen at Milan. He now took the tricolor cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Colosseum on the prospects and duty of Italians. The pope was understood to favor these attempts to arouse the nation, and conferred on him the office of chaplain-general of the forces, then organizing by the levy of volunteers and national guards. The Roman army marched 16,000 strong to the walls of Vicenza, accompanied by Gavazzi. His eloquence excited the populace to unheard-of acts of self-sacrifices. Clothing, provisions, horses, and all the *matériel* of war, were brought by the people and contributed freely to the cause. At Venice, in the great square of St. Mark, he daily addressed thousands, and filled the treasury of the restored republic by his appeals. Women tore off their ear-rings and bracelets, and the wives of fishermen flung their large silver hair-pins into the military chest. Several thousand pounds worth of bullion was the result of these exertions. While Gavazzi was thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over the pope, who recalled the Roman legion. He now passed into Tuscany, but being expelled from the duchy by the fickle duke, Gavazzi took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, where the people had broken out into open mutiny against the papal government. Rossi, the chief adviser of the pope, shortly afterward ordered Zucchi, the Roman general at Bologna, to seize Gavazzi—an order which was punctually obeyed; and the priest was sent off, under a strong escort, to be thrown into an infamous prison at Corneto: but on his way thither the whole city of Viterbo rose to his deliverance, and Pius IX. was glad to order his release. On the flight of the pope and the formation of a republican government, Gavazzi was reappointed chaplain-general of the forces, and began his preparations for the expected warfare. He organized a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals during the whole struggle. When, during the armistice concluded with Oudinot, a sortie of 14,000 Romans was made under Garibaldi to repel the king of Naples, who, with 20,000 men, had invaded the territory of the republic, Gavazzi accompanied them, and, having witnessed the utter rout of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were completely overwhelmed by the forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he received an honorable testimonial and safe-conduct from Oudinot, and left his country, which he could no longer serve, to teach Italian for a living. While thus engaged, he was in-

duced by the entreaties of his fellow-exiles to give a series of lectures at the Princess's concert-rooms, London, which were attended by crowds who were delighted and astonished at his high and rare oratory. He has lately visited the chief towns of Scotland, and has been received with a hearty welcome.

GERMANY, JOHN-BAPTIST JOSEPH SEBASTIAN, Archduke of Austria, Ex-Regent of, was born at Florence, January 20, 1782, the fourth son of the grand duke of Tuscany, after Leopold II. He served with distinction during the wars with Napoleon, and on the final establishment of peace, he travelled through France and England in company with the archduke Louis. On his return to Austria, in 1816, he devoted himself to politics, literature, and science, endeavoring to gain the affections of the people, by his advocacy of the principle of German unity. He continued to live in retirement until the events of 1848 drew him forth, and caused him to appear once more on the great stage of history. When the emperor Ferdinand I. left Vienna, after the events of May 15, John was summoned to the capital to act as his deputy, and to endeavor to restore tranquillity. By a decree of the Frankfort assembly, of June 29, he was appointed imperial administrator. In 1851, long after the popular assembly to which he owed his selection to the regency had been dispersed, and despotism was re-established in Germany, he resigned his power into the hands of a commission appointed by Austria and Prussia, and retired into private life.

GIBSON, JOHN, an English sculptor, was born in 1790, at Gyffyn, near Conway, North Wales. At an early age he was sent by his father to Liverpool, to be apprenticed to Messrs. Southwell and Wilson, wood-carvers and cabinet-makers, and here first exhibited his formative talent in carving and modelling small figures. The first work which attracted public notice was a small figure of "Time," modelled in wax, when the artist was in his eighteenth year. Messrs. Franceys, sculptors, of Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, were led, by an inspection of this performance, to buy young Gibson's indentures, for which they paid £70, and to employ him in the higher department of their own business. In 1810, while yet with Messrs. Franceys, he executed a model of the "Seasons," and the fine figure of "Cupid," now in the possession of Mr. John Gladstone. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he was recommended by Roscoe, of Liverpool, to the patronage of Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., and immediately commenced the execution of a number of models for that gentleman and his family. Subsequently he was brought under the notice of Lord Castlereagh, who gave him letters of introduction to Canova, and in 1820, he set out for Rome, there to study the old masters. Here he met the duke of Devonshire, and from him received the commission which led to the production of his group of "Mars and Venus." The grace and beauty of this work brought him under the notice of that steady friend and munificent patron of art, Louis, king of Bavaria, for whom he executed several groups. Since that time many of the Italian and English nobility, with some of the English merchant princes, have employed him, and prize his productions. Among the public monuments of Mr. Gibson's skill may be mentioned the statue of "Queen Victoria," which adorns the gallery of Buckingham palace, and that of "Huskisson," a cast of which was set up at Liverpool in 1847.

GIFFARD, DR., an English journalist, editor of "The Standard," is a native of Ireland. He has always taken a conspicuous part in the discussion of Irish politics, being ever a warm and constant supporter of protestant influence. "The Standard" was started in May, 1827, to oppose Mr. Canning's government, and to support the duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and their four seceding colleagues. It was—so to speak—the offspring of the "St. James's Chronicle," of which Dr. Giffard has been editor since April, 1819. From that time to the present Dr. Giffard has been one of the chief writers in the columns of these conservative papers.

GIL Y ZARATE, DON ANTONIO, a Spanish poet and dramatist, is the son of an actor, and was born at the Escurial, December 1, 1793. At the age of eight, he was sent by his father to school in France, whence he returned to Spain in 1811, and was obliged to apply himself to the study of his native language, which he had nearly forgotten. Six years after he again returned to France, with the intention of perfecting himself in the physical and mathematical sciences, in hopes of obtaining a professorship. Failing in this, on his return to Madrid, he obtained, in 1820, a post under government. Falling into disgrace with the government, and being obliged to quit Madrid, he established himself at Cadiz, and in that city produced his three dramas, "El Entremetido;" "Cuidado con las Novias;" and "Un Año despues de la Boda," which were represented in Madrid, in 1825; and, in 1826, he was permitted to return to court. He here continued writing for the stage until 1828, when, desiring something more lucrative than poetry, he became professor of French to the *consulado* of Madrid. In 1832, he became editor of the "Boletin de Comercio" (afterward changed to the "Eco"), which he retained until 1835, when he again commenced writing for the stage; and, from that period until 1843, devoted himself almost exclusively to literature, producing, besides his dramas and poems, a "Manual de la Literatura," a work of considerable extent and merit. Since this latter period, he has devoted himself to the cause of public instruction, in the bureau of which he holds an important position. He is a member of the Spanish Academy, the Athenæum, and Lyceum of Madrid, and cavalier of the order of Charles III.

GIOBERTI, VINCENTIO, an Italian reformer, was born in 1803. He first attracted attention about 1841, when he was deprived of his professor's chair of moral philosophy at Turin by the influence of the Jesuits, who found fault with the boldness and originality of his metaphysical theories, though in the main they were those of Rosmini, the foremost philosopher of modern Italy. Deprived of his income and debarred from professional advancement, he did not succumb and sink into hopeless obscurity. He left Turin to the uncontrolled guidance of the fathers, and fixed his abode at Brussels, where he sat down to his desk and shook all Italy with his pen. His first volumes, printed at Brussels, treated of the pre-eminence and claims of Italy in all the walks of science, art, war, and industry (*del primato*, &c.); these had an enormous circulation in the peninsula, though prohibited by the same influence which had thrust him from his chair. Gioberti followed out his inductions by a powerful appeal to his fellow-countrymen to drive out the Germans and repossess their own land, freed from the footsteps of the vandal. Here the Jesuits were again at work in de-

nouncing and suppressing his book. He followed up the blow by a direct attack on themselves as obstacles to improvement, and as so many agents of Austria. This volume is entitled "Prolegomena," and raised a perfect hurricane in the peninsula. Father Curci, a Neapolitan Jesuit, published a volume in reply, well written and even witty, but it fell unnoticed. It only served as a puff to the original work, inasmuch as the walls of Modena, Turin, and Naples, were placarded with the "Risposta à Gioberti," when nobody was allowed by the censorship to read the book inculpated, and hence its clandestine demand became still more considerable. The upshot of his writings was to prepare the mind of Italy for the death of Gregory, which he foresaw would necessarily be the signal for an outbreak. In the system propounded by Gioberti, from his first work to his last, Italy was called on to form a grand federative union, with the pope as chairman. This idea caught the religious as well as the political mind of the people, and was the watchword of all subsequent movements. Upon the accession of Pius IX., and the resolve of the king of Sardinia to enter upon a constitutional career, Gioberti was called into prominence. He became an adviser of the crown, was enrolled, and even elected president of the chamber at Turin. In the spring of 1848 he was deputed to visit the pope, and cement a cordial feeling between the two potentates. When the hollowness of the pseudo-liberal pope had been proved, Gioberti, who loved the church (which in all his warfare he had forborne to assail) yet more than the people, saw his hopes of liberal government under a pontiff destroyed, and his system fall into contempt. He has since occupied a private station.

GIRARDIN, EMILE DE, a French journalist, was born, probably in Paris, about 1802, and is said to be the illegitimate son of Count Alexander Girardin, but was baptised in the name of Lamotte. He was educated in one of the gymnasia of the capital, and when about twenty employed a small sum of money, bequeathed to him by his mother, in establishing a literary journal, to which he obtained a good number of subscribers. Having signed his articles in the name of Girardin, his father commenced legal proceedings against him for an unlawful assumption of his name. In spite of an adverse judicial decision, Emile retained his name, and also contrived to escape the conscription from his inability to give the name of his birthplace, or so much as to declare himself a Frenchman. The revolution of February found him an Inspecteur des Beaux Arts. Shortly after that event, he became the editor of the "Journal des Connaissances Utiles," of the "Panthéon Littéraire," of the "Musée de Familles," and of the "Voleur," displaying great industry, and that practical tact which has always distinguished him. These journals having failed one after another, he published a book called "Emile," which had no better success. M. Girardin had now no fortune but his pen, and he had lately married the clever Delphine Gay, who was in a similar position. Under these circumstances he associated himself with an adroit man of business, one M. Boutemy, no richer than himself, and the two projected the "Presse" newspaper, since become so celebrated throughout Europe. The prospectus, written with a clever audacity, announced a journal which was to be both larger and cheaper than any then published in France, and to be the property of a joint-stock company. The scheme

succeeded, and the shares sold rapidly. In 1836 "La Presse" appeared, and took its place at once as an established newspaper. The success of the prospectus is the more remarkable, as, in 1832, Girardin had founded a company of proprietors for the publication of a literary journal, and was prosecuted for having defrauded the shareholders by paying dividends out of capital. He was acquitted of this charge by the court, and the rapid subscriptions for the shares of "La Presse" seem a sufficient answer to it on the part of the public. When a year old, the newspaper reckoned as many as 15,000 subscribers. Girardin invented the Roman *feuilleton*, as it is called—a novel or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which about a dozen columns are published *per diem*. Alexandre Dumas, George Sand, De Balzac, Fréderic Soulie, and other writers, were engaged at enormous rates of remuneration, and increased immensely the circulation of the journal. Ten years after its establishment, "La Presse" was yielding a revenue of nearly $40,000 a-year. In 1834 Girardin obtained a seat in the chamber of deputies by the influence of the ministry, of which he was then an ardent supporter, and was returned for Bourganeuf. In 1836 an event occurred which leaves an indelible stain on his memory. Moved, less even by personal rancor than by a desire to improve the speculation in which he had embarked, he attacked Armand Carrell, of the "National," so grossly in the columns of "La Presse," that a duel took place, in which the greatest journalist and one of the noblest patriots France has known fell by the hand of this adventurer. He was re-elected for Bourganeuf in 1838, and again in 1839, when the chamber declared the return void on account of his inability to prove himself a French citizen. He, however, found his way back into the national parliament, and during the last years of Louis Philippe's reign gave M. Guizot, his former ally, considerable trouble. At the revolution of February he was particularly active, and received immediately from Louis Philippe the act of abdication. He failed, however, most completely in gaining the confidence of any considerable body of Frenchmen. When Cavaignac was invested with the chief authority, Girardin was confined for a time, as a precautionary measure. He continued to write without any fixed principle until Louis Napoleon Bonaparte suspended his paper, December 2, 1851, and he was obliged to flee from France; after the re-election of Napoleon, a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and Girardin was permitted to return to Paris and again issue his paper, which he still conducts.

GLADSTONE, RT. HON. WILLIAM EWART, a conservative ex-minister of state, is the son of Sir John Gladstone, a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, where he was born, 1809. He was educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford. Having travelled for a short time on the continent, he entered parliament, in 1834, as member for Newark. Sir Robert Peel was not slow to discern the value of the new accession to the conservative ranks, and took him into his short-lived government as secretary of the colonial department. He returned, in the spring of 1835, to the opposition benches, until September, 1841, when he was made vice-president of the board of trade, being the only young man in the cabinet. In May, 1843, Gladstone became the head of his department, and remained at this post until Peel's retirement in 1845. During the ministerial crisis of the spring of 1851, he was consulted by

Lord Stanley with a view to a cabinet appointment, but declined the advances of the noble protectionist. Mr. Gladstone has since appeared in a character higher than any which political rank can confer, by his noble endeavors to ameliorate the lot of the thousands of Neapolitans, including cabinet-ministers, embassadors, and half a parliament, who now groan in galleys and dungeons, subjected to treatment which nature and humanity alike abhor, for having striven to support a constitution which Ferdinand had promulgated and sworn. Mr. Gladstone visited the prisons and places of punishment, and, having exhausted every private means of expostulation with the government of Naples, published his letters to Lord Aberdeen, to place on record the abhorrence which the most conservative politician must feel at the cruelties of despotism. The "Letters" have been sent by the British government to the court of every European state. Mr. Gladstone has represented the university of Oxford since 1847. He is a distinguished member of the high-church party, and has written two works in defence of its principles.

GLEIG, REV. GEORGE ROBERT, an English author, was born in 1796, the son of a Scottish bishop. He was educated at Oxford, but left that university to join as a volunteer a regiment then marching through the city for Lisbon, and soon obtained a commission in the eighty-fifth regiment of light infantry. His career in the peninsula formed subsequently the subject of his most amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, and was severely wounded at the capture of that city. He fought at the battle of Waterloo, and was again wounded. On his recovery he retired on half-pay, married and took orders, and, in 1822, was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to the living of Ivy church, Kent, valued in the "clergy-list" at £405 per annum. In 1834 he was made chaplain of Chelsea hospital. In 1842 Mr. Gleig became chaplain-general to the forces; and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, he was, in 1846, appointed inspector-general of military schools. Mr. Gleig is a fertile author, having written, besides the "Subaltern," "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," "Chronicles of Waltham," "Country Curate," "History of England," "Germany Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Two Volumes of Sermons," "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," "Things Old and New," "Chelsea Veterans," and some other books and magazine contributions.

GOMM, SIR WILLIAM, commander of the English army in India. At the age of fourteen he carried the colors of the ninth regiment in action in Holland, and attracted the attention of old soldiers to his gallantry. From that time to the present, Sir William Gomm has been continually employed with troops; except when he was a student at the senior department of the royal military college. Subsequently to the service in Holland, Sir William served either with the ninth regiment, in which he attained the rank of major and brevet-lieutenant-colonel, or on the staff, in various expeditions, including Copenhagen and Walcheren, with the siege of Flushing. He served subsequently through the campaigns of 1808 and 1809, including the battles of Rolera, Vimiera, and Corunna. He proceeded again to Spain in 1810, serving principally on the staff. He was afterward at Waterloo as

quartermaster-general to Picton's division. He long commanded a battalion of the Coldstream guards, and was in command of the brigade, consisting of the two battalions, when he attained the rank of major-general. He was shortly afterward, in 1839 or 1840, appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica. On his return to England thence he was appointed to the command of the northern district; and while he was holding that command in 1845, he was appointed civil governor and commander of the forces in the Mauritius. On Sir Charles Napier's resignation in the spring of 1851, Sir William Gomm was appointed to the command of the army of India, which he still holds.

GOODALL, FREDERICK, painter, was born in London, September 17, 1822. He commenced his artistic studies at the age of thirteen, under the direction of his father, Edward Goodall, an eminent engraver. At the age of fourteen, he gained the Iris medal of the Academy of Arts, for a drawing of Lambeth palace. He commenced his first oil-picture, "Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight," for which the Society of Arts awarded him the large silver medal. In September, 1838, he visited Normandy. In 1839, Mr. Goodall exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy, "French Soldiers drinking at a Cabaret." He has since visited Brittany, North Wales, and Ireland, and produced a large number of popular pictures. Among these may be named, "The Village Festival;" "Gipsy Encampment;" "The Soldier's Dream;" "Hunt the Slipper;" and "The Postoffice."

GOUGH, HUGH, Viscount, an English general, the son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, county of Limerick, Ireland, was born in 1779. He entered the army in 1791, served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch fleet, in Saldanha bay, in 1795, and afterward in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and capture of Surinam. He proceeded to the Peninsula, in 1809, and commanded the 87th at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, for which engagements he has received a cross. He also commanded this regiment at the sieges of Cadiz and Tariffa, where he was wounded in the head. At Barossa, his regiment captured the eagle of the 8th French regiment, and at Vittoria captured the *baton* of Marshal Jourdan. At Nivelle, he was again severely wounded. He commanded the land force at Canton, for which he was made a G. C. B., and during nearly the whole of the operations in China, for which service he was made a baronet. On December 29, 1843, with the right wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore, and captured fifty-six guns, &c. In 1845 and 1846, the army, under his personal command, defeated the Sikh army at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; for which services he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was raised to the peerage. During the last desperate struggle with the Sikhs, in 1848–'49, Gough displayed his usual valor and determination, and subdued the proud enemy, though at a great expenditure of human life. The next year, he received from his sovereign additional rank in the peerage, and from the East India company a pension of £2,000.

GRAHAM, THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE, Bart., an ex-minister of state, and leader of the free-trade conservative party, was born in June, 1792. When Earl Grey was called into power, Sir James was appointed first lord of the admiralty and a member of the

cabinet, which office he held till 1834, when he retired on account of the extent to which the cabinet contemplated carrying out the principles of their measure of reform. At the head of the admiralty, Sir James effected improvements in the civil administration of the navy, and reduction in the estimates, nearly to the amount of a *million*. There is little doubt that he possesses considerable ability as an official and a debater. His forcible and eloquent exposition of the emoluments of privy councillors, the salaries of public officers, and the costs of foreign missions, greatly contributed to fix public attention on the lavish expenditure of government. His political history exhibits him in every phase of opinion. In 1821, he wrote a pamphlet in favor of the corn-laws, and advocating some bold measure for getting rid of the national debt. In 1832, he assisted to carry the reform-bill. In his address to the electors, at the election of 1841, he stated, "that he regarded every personal sacrifice light in comparison with the sacred duty of defending the protestant church, of combining education with religion, and of defending the monarchy against the inroad of democratic principles inconsistent with its safety; he was the enemy of election by ballot; he was opposed to a further extension of the elective franchise; and an advocate of protection to British agriculture, on the principles of the present corn-laws. Finally, as a member of Peel's government, he helped to abolish these very laws, and has lately committed himself to an uncompromising opposition to monopoly. As a whig, Sir James represented Carlisle from 1820 to 1830, in which year, he was elected for the county of Cumberland, in opposition to the Lowther interest; as a conservative, he unsuccessfully contested the same county, in 1837, being in a minority of 519 votes, and was elected for the Pembroke boroughs, in Wales. He now sits for the pocket borough of Ripon, in Lancashire.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM A., secretary of the navy of the United States, was born in 1800, in North Carolina, and represented that state in the United States senate two years, viz., from 1841 to 1843. In August, 1844, he was elected governor of the state, to which office he was re-elected in 1846, retiring at the expiration of his second term in January, 1849. His administration as governor was popular, and he is considered in North Carolina as one of the most talented of the whig-conservative leaders in that state. He is the Whig nominee for Vice President.

GRANT, JAMES, journalist, editor of the "Morning Advertiser," born in Scotland, about 1806. Mr. Grant is the author of "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," "The Great Metropolis," and other volumes.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, second Earl, lately her majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, is the eldest son by the second daughter of the fifth duke of Devonshire, of the first earl. He was born May 11, 1815, and educated at Eton and Christ-church, where he took his degree in 1834. The following year he became, under his father, attaché to the embassy at Paris, and, in 1836, being just of age, he was elected to parliament for the borough of Morpeth. He was again returned for the same borough in 1837, but at the close of the session he retired from parliament and accepted the appointment of under-secretary of state for foreign affairs which he held until 1840, when he once more took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in parliament he always sided with the liberal party, and

was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 his lordship was appointed deputy-lieutenant for Shropshire, and in the same year succeeded to the peerage. He has held several other offices under the government, and he also acted as vice-president of the royal commission for the great exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members. In October, 1851, Earl Granville was called to a seat in the cabinet, and on the 27th of December had delivered to him the seals of the foreign office as the successor of Lord Palmerston. His lordship, however, held this office but for a short time, as the Russell cabinet fell to pieces soon after.

GREEN, RT. REV. WILLIAM MERCER, D. D., first protestant episcopal bishop of Mississippi, was born May 2, 1798, in Wilmington, North Carolina, and received the degree of A. B. in the university of North Carolina in 1818. He was admitted to the order of deacon in 1821, and of priest in 1822, and was appointed professor of rhetoric, in the university of North Carolina, in 1837. He was elected bishop of Mississippi in 1849.

GREENOUGH, HORATIO, an eminent American sculptor, was born in Boston, in September, 1805. He graduated at Harvard college in 1825, set out for Italy the same year, and commenced the study of his art at Rome. He had no master properly speaking, but enjoyed the acquaintance and received the advice of Thorwaldsen, Tenerani, and Kepells. In 1827, having suffered from the malaria fever, he returned to America, and previous to his return to Italy, in 1828, he made the portraits of J. Q. Adams and of President Quincy. Mr. Greenough's works are generally known, and entitle him to a high rank among modern sculptors. The "Group of Cherubs" for Fenimore Cooper, and the portrait of that author, were executed in 1828–'29; the "Medora" for Robert Gilmore, Esq., of Baltimore, in 1830–'31. He designed the colossal statue of Washington in 1833, and erected it in 1840. The group of "The Rescue," or conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and the aboriginal races, was designed in 1837, and completed in 1852. He is now engaged, in connection with Henry K. Brown, on the equestrian statue of Washington, to be erected in Union park, in the city of New York. In these years Mr. Greenough has also executed many busts of public and private individuals, and full-length portraits of children. The design of the Bunker Hill monument was furnished by him while at college, but was modified in the execution.

GREY, HENRY GEORGE, Earl, colonial secretary of state, eldest son of Charles, second Earl Grey, was born December 28, 1802. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, England; was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1830 to 1833, when he resigned, being unable to concur in Mr. Stanley's plan for negro emancipation. In 1833 he was appointed under-secretary for the home department, but resigned on the breaking up of his father's administration in July of the same year; was secretary at war from 1835 till 1839; first returned to parliament for Winchelsea, 1829; sat for Higham Ferrars, 1830; and for Northumberland from 1831 till the dissolution in 1841. Upon the decease of his father he was removed to the upper house, and came into office with Lord John Russell in 1846. Earl Grey's political achievements have not procured for him half so much consideration as he derives from being the son of the great author of the reform bill.

GRIER, ROBERT COOPER, one of the associate-justices of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1794. He pursued his studies until the age of 17 under the direction of his father, and in 1811 entered the junior class at Dickinson college, where he graduated the following year, and was afterward teacher for a year in the grammar-school connected with the college. In 1806 his father had taken charge of an academy at Northumberland, which was afterward elevated into a college, and, in 1813, his son came to assist him in his duties. On the death of his father, he was appointed, though not twenty years of age, the principal of the college, and his post seems to have been no sinecure, for he lectured on chemistry, taught astronomy, mathematics, Greek, and Latin, and at the same time pursued the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and commenced the practice of his profession the same year at Bloomsburg, Pa. In 1818 he removed to Danville, where his practice rapidly increased. In 1833 he was appointed president-judge of the district court of Allegany county, and in the same year removed to Pittsburg, where he resided until, in 1848, he removed to Philadelphia. In August, 1846, he was appointed to the office he now holds by President Polk.

GRISWOLD, RUFUS WILMOT, D. D., a native of Vermont, born in 1816. After studying divinity, he devoted himself to literature, and has published sermons, biographies, histories, &c., but is best known for his "Poets and Poetry of America," "Female Poets of America," and "Prose Writers of America." Mr. Prescott, the historian, remarks, that "his criticism shows a sound taste, and correct appreciation of the qualities of the writers" he has reviewed; and the "Westminster Review," that "Mr. Griswold is not one of those Americans who displease their readers, and forfeit their credit at the outset, by indiscriminate and unbounded laudation of every product of their country. His tone is calm and temperate, and he has not shrunk from the disagreeable duty of pointing out the blemishes and failings of that which, as a whole, is the subject of his eulogy. He lays his finger, though tenderly, upon the sores which a less honest advocate would have hidden out of sight." It will however strike most judicious readers that he has given undue prominence to mediocrity, and permitted frequently his amiability to decide instead of his judgment.

GROTE, GEORGE, banker, political reformer, and author, was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent, England. His ancestors came to that country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle street, which still bears the name of the original partners. Mr. Grote was educated at the Charter-house school, and entered his father's establishment as a clerk in his sixteenth year. His leisure was for many years afterward spent in unremitting study. About 1823 he commenced writing a "History of Greece," upon which work he steadily labored till the reform movement of 1830–'31 called him forward into public life. He espoused the cause of radical reform, and successfully contested the city of London in December, 1832; which he represented in three successive parliaments, until his retirement in 1841. His first publication was a pamphlet in reply to Sir James Mackintosh's "Essay on Parliamentary Reform," in the "Edinburgh Review;" it was

printed anonymously in 1821. He has since written a small work on the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform;" an article on "Mitford," in the "Westminster;" and another on Niebuhr's "Heroic Legends of Greece," in the "London and Westminster Review." In parliament he was considered to have in especial charge the advocacy of the ballot, a question upon which he regularly made an annual motion. He has for some time retired from active participation in politics, and has thus recently been able to give to the world the earlier books of his "History of Greece."

GRYMES, JOHN R., advocate at New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, was born in Virginia, in the latter part of the last century, and shortly after his majority emigrated to New Orleans. He has matured with the civil law jurisprudence of his adopted state, and is without a rival as a lawyer at its bar. Mr. Grymes has mingled some in the political life of Louisiana. He was a volunteer at the battle of New Orleans; has been United States district-attorney, member of the state legislature, and of both of its constitutional conventions. His latest oratorical appearance was as counsel for Mrs. General Gaines, before the supreme court at Washington, in opposition to Mr. Webster, who represented the numerous defendants, from whom the lady referred to claims an estate of many millions of dollars in value.

GUIZOT, FRANCOIS-PIERRE-GUILLAUME, a French historian and ex-minister of France, was born October, 1787, the son of an advocate at Nimes, who perished on the scaffold during the revolution. Guizot was educated at Geneva, and at the age of twelve made himself master of the learned languages, and with German, English, and Italian he was completely familiar. He left Geneva in 1805, and after remaining some time in Languedoc he proceeded to Paris, with the view of being called to the bar. About this time Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan was editing a magazine, called "The Publicist," which enjoyed a considerable reputation. The lady being suddenly attacked with illness, the work was threatened with a fatal interruption. M. Guizot made an anonymous offer to conduct it, which was accepted. He thenceforward became its chief contributor, and the friend of the editor, and so began his literary career. In 1809, Guizot published his first regular work, an edition of Gerard's "French Synonyms," with a dissertation on the language. His "Lives of the French Poets," a translation of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," "The State of the Fine Arts in France," "Annals of Education," and smaller works, soon followed. In the course of the winter of 1812 he married the lady whose acquaintance he had made under such extraordinary circumstances. In the same year he obtained the chair of modern history in the university of Paris. The exalted idea of his talents, which prevailed among the old aristocracy of France, made it easy for Guizot to obtain important posts under both the restorations of the Bourbons. He was successively secretary-general of the ministry of the interior and of that of justice, and director-general of the administration for settling claims of indemnity. He belonged to the liberal school under the restoration, and fell with its heads, M. Decazes, M. Royer, Collard, and M. Camille de Jordan, in 1819, when the assassination of the duc de Berry turned the scale in favor of the counter-revolutionary party. The severe measures of M. Villèle's administration called forth those political pamphlets from

Guizot, which created a great sensation at the time, and their author was suspended, in 1820, from his lectureship. In his retirement he renewed his studies and literary activity. His chief productions were "Memoirs relative to the English Revolution," in 25 vols. 8vo., followed by a "History of the English Revolution," in 2 vols.; "Memoirs relative to the History of France," and "Critical Notices and Essays upon Shakspere." He likewise wrote largely in the "Revue Français," and in the "Globe." In 1828, the interdict on his lectures was removed by the Martignac ministry, and he delivered the series published since as a "Course of Modern History," and the "History of Civilization in Europe." At the age of forty-two, M. Guizot was elected a member of the chamber of deputies, and took his seat in that assembly in the eventful session of 1830, on which occasion he joined in the celebrated address which provoked Charles to issue his famous ordinances of July 25, 1830. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe he was named minister of the interior, then certainly the most important post in the government. Since that period he has entirely devoted himself to politics, having written nothing but a "Life of Monk," and an "Essay on Democracy." The first ministry formed by Louis Philippe only lasted three months, and M. Guizot did not come again into power until two years afterward, when a coalition ministry was formed. In the cabinet of October, 1832, presided over by Marshal Soult, Guizot was minister of public instruction; and from that period, unless when filling the embassy to St. James's, he may be said to have formed a leading member of every administration. For seven years and a quarter he held the portfolio of foreign affairs, thus presenting a longer tenure of power than any minister since 1830. The only merit which can be accorded to M. Guizot, as a minister, is, that under his government the peace of Europe was preserved. He was, *par excellence*, the minister of the French *bourgeoisie*, but in becoming the minister of the middle classes in France, M. Guizot neglected their virtues and fostered their vices. The inglorious fall of the minister in the revolution of February, and his subsequent insignificance, are notorious.

GUYON, GENERAL, pacha of Damascus, and a commander in the patriotic Hungarian army, was born about 1815, the son of a post-captain in the British navy. In 1830 he entered the Austrian service, and joined an Hungarian regiment. Having attained the rank of major, he became attached to the daughter of Field-Marshal Baron Spleny, the commander of the Hungarian life-guards. Upon his marriage he left the army, and took some land upon which he resided. When, in September, 1848, the hordes of Jellachich were poured into Hungary, Guyon, long connected and thoroughly sympathizing with the liberal party, offered his services as a volunteer. He was immediately invested with the command of an ill-armed battalion of the general levy, and at the head of this he contributed to the defeat of Jellachich at Sukaro. In the month of October he accompanied the Hungarian army to the Leitha, and was engaged in the battle of Schwachat, fought on the 30th, under the walls of Vienna itself, but as the Viennese did not support the Hungarian attack upon the imperialists by a sally, the Hungarian general, Moga, was compelled to beat a retreat. The moral impression of this incomplete battle was depressing. Vienna surrendered to the imperial generals; but the gallant style in which the Hungarian right

wing carried the village of Mannswerth with the bayonet was not forgotten in the Hungarian ranks. Guyon was the hero of that day. At the head of his battalion he three times repulsed the Serezans of Jellachich; his horse was shot under him, but he seized his pistols and led his men to the charge on foot. He was promoted on the field to the rank of colonel, and in this capacity shared in the succeeding campaign. On the 18th of December, the imperial general, Simonich, at the head of 15,000 men, attacked the town of Tyrnau. This is an open place, and incapable of a regular resistance; but Guyon, determined upon saving the honor of the Hungarian arms, defended it with unabated vigor till night put a stop to the combat; and on this desperate service he had only a force of 1,800 men. At Debreczin he was raised to the rank of general. He has since overcome Schlick, and with 10,000 men he stormed at Tarczal one of the finest positions in Hungary, defended by 15,000 picked imperialists. Before the surrender of Görgey, Guyon had denounced him as a traitor, and refused to serve another hour under his orders. He was, however, persuaded to silence, and appointed to the command of Comorn. The fortress was then invested by the enemy, but he succeeded in entering at the head of twenty horsemen after the most romantic adventures. When the traitorous submission of Görgey threw Hungary helpless into the hands of her enemies, Guyon shared the exile of Kossuth, in Turkey, where, like Bem, he evinced his hatred for Russia, by embracing the Moslem faith that he might take arms under the sultan. He is now pacha of Damascus.

GILFILLAN, REV. GEORGE, a critic, and author, was born at Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, January 30, 1813. At twelve years of age he entered Glasgow college, and in 1830 passed to United Secession hall of the united presbyterian church. He was licensed to preach in 1835, and was ordained to his present charge, the Schoolwynd congregation, Dundee, in March, 1836. Mr. Gilfillan's reputation has been of the most rapid growth. He has commenced his career in criticism, where most authors are glad to end theirs. Having cultivated literary habits he became, about eleven years ago, acquainted with Mr. T. Aird, editor of the "Dumfries Herald," who, perceiving his ability, requested him to write sketches of the leading men of the age. Their vivacity, boldness, and insight, elicited much applause; and they were, in 1845, collected and enlarged, to form the "Gallery of Literary Portraits," by which their author is now known. A second "gallery" has since been filled with pictures from the same hand. Mr. Gilfillan has appeared occasionally as a lecturer, but with success not correspondent to his literary name and fortune. He has published, in his clerical capacity, "A Discourse on Hades," and "Five Discourses on the Abuse of Talent," and other moral themes. His latest work is "The Bards of the Bible." He has also contributed many able articles to the leading reviews and journals.

GREEN, ALEXANDER L. P., D.D., a distinguished divine of the methodist church south, was born in East Tennessee, June 25, 1807. When about ten years of age he removed with his parents to Alabama, where his father died about five years later. He had embraced religion and connected himself with the methodist church at an early age, and on the death of his father, he succeeded him as class-leader in the class to which he belonged. About the same time, his elder brother placed

him under the direction of a physician in order to study medicine, but he was impressed with a conviction that it was his duty to preach, and made little progress in the healing art. In 1824, at the age of eighteen, he was licensed to preach, in connection with the Tennessee annual conference. At the age of twenty-two he was ordained elder, and when twenty-five, was elected a delegate to the general conference, and has since been a member of every general conference but one. He took an active part in the debates in the conference of 1844, in which the church was divided. In 1846, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the university of Tennessee Dr. Green has written much in various departments of literature, many of his writings having appeared anonymously in various journals and magazines. He is the author of the "Church in the Wilderness," published in a series of numbers in the "Western Methodist;" and he was also "Powhatan" in the long controversy between "Southern" and "Powhatan," in 1834–'35, on the subject of the aborigines of this country. Some tales in the "Lady's Companion," and the "System of Finance," adopted by the Tennessee conference, are also from his pen.

GRAY, ASA, M. D., Fisher professor of natural history at the university of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born at Utica, New York, November, 1810. In 1831 he graduated at Fairfield college. After a short time spent in practice, he devoted himself, under the direction of Professor Torrey of New York city, to the exclusive study of botany, to which he has devoted himself with unabated zeal and energy, and corresponding success. In 1834 he received the appointment of botanist of the United States exploring expedition. The long delay of that enterprise led him, in 1837, to resign his post before the fleet had yet left our waters. About this time he accepted the botanical chair in the splendidly projected university of Michigan, which unfortunately never went into operation. In 1842 he accepted the place he now occupies at Cambridge. Besides his lectures here, Dr. Gray has delivered two courses of Lowell lectures in Boston. He has twice visited Europe, for purposes connected with American botany, being absent more than a year each time. The first of these visits was in 1838–'39, the second in 1850–'51. Professor Gray published, in 1836, his "Elements of Botany," which he subsequently enlarged into the "Botanical Text-Book." Of this four editions have been issued. In 1838 he commenced, with Dr. Torrey, "The Flora of North America." The immense accession of materials from Texas, Oregon, and California, have so far occupied the authors, that for some time they have been unable to more than keep pace with the discoverers of new plants, without carrying their work further toward completion. In 1848 Dr. Gray gave to the world another valuable work, the "Manual of Botany for the Northern United States," a work long needed, and of the highest authority, with botanists in the region to which it is adopted. In the same year appeared the first volume of the "Genera Boreali Americana Illustrata," a work in which one species of each genus, within the bounds of the then organized states of the Union, is to be figured and described. The drawings are by Isaac Sprague, an artist unequalled in botanical delineation since the Bauers. The second volume has since appeared, and other parts are in progress, but the work must of necessity be a matter of many years. Besides these separate publications, the contributions

of Professor Gray to the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," "The Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," "The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and other smaller publications, are too numerous to enumerate singly, though their influence on the advancement of American botany, the great design of his life, is widely known and highly appreciated.

GREELEY, HORACE, editor of the "New York Tribune," was born at Amherst, in New Hampshire, February 3, 1811. Until the age of fourteen he attended a common school in his native state. About that time his parents, having removed to the state of Vermont, Horace, who had early shown a fondness for reading, especially newspapers, and had resolved to be a printer, endeavored to find employment as an apprentice in a printing-office in Whitehall, but without success. He afterward applied at the office of the "Northern Spectator," in Pultney, Vt., where his services were accepted, and where he remained until 1830, when the paper was discontinued, and he returned to work on his father's farm. In August of the following year he arrived in the city of New York, where, after persevering efforts, he obtained work as a journeyman-printer, and was employed in various offices, with occasional intervals, for the next eighteen months. In 1834, in connection with Jonas Winchester, he started "The New-Yorker," a weekly journal of literature and general intelligence, which for some time had been a cherished project, and became its editor. After struggling on for several years, the journal was found to yield but little profit to its proprietors, and was finally abandoned. During its existence, Mr. Greeley published several political campaign papers—"The Constitution," "The Jeffersonian," and the "Log Cabin." In 1841 he commenced the publication of the "New York Tribune," which has been eminently successful. In 1848, Mr. Greeley was chosen to fill a vacancy in the thirtieth Congress, and served through the short term preceding General Taylor's inauguration. In 1851 he visited Europe, and was chosen chairman of one of the juries at the World's Fair. He gave an account of his travels in a series of letters to the "Tribune," which were afterward collected into a volume. He has also published a collection of his addresses, essays, &c., under the title of "Hints toward Reforms."

GAVARNI, the *nom de plume*, or rather *nom de crayon*, of Paul Chevalier, a celebrated French artist, was born in Paris in 1801. He was originally a mechanic, then a designer of fashions; he afterward commenced in the journal, "Les Gens du Monde," of which he was editor, a series of sketches, which were continued in the "Charivari." His productions are chiefly lithographs, and of small size, marked by great originality and freshness of spirit, full of wit and humor. They depict the manifold varieties of French social life; and by their aid one can keep himself posted up to the latest moment in all details of Parisian existence. Among the designs of Gavarni, are series under the titles: "Les Lorettes," "Les Actrices," "Les Coulisses," "Les Fashionables," "Les Gentilshommes Bourgeois," "Les Artistes," "Les Etudiants de Paris," "Les Débardeurs," "Les Plaisirs Champêtres," "Les Bals Masqués," "Le Carnaval," "Les Souvenirs du Bal Chicard," "Les Souvenirs du Carnaval," "La Vie de Jeune Homme," "Patois de Paris," "Baliverneries Parisiennes," &c. Other designs by

Gavarni, of a more quiet and less striking character, are still more irresistibly comic; they portray those respectable classes of society of which the manners forbid all strong expressions of feeling; they are scenes from comedies and romances, and produce an impression like that of the comedies of Molière. To this class belong the series: "Les Enfants Terribles," "Les Parents Terribles," "Les Fourberies de Femme," "La Politique des Femmes," "Les Maris Venzés," "Les Nuances du Sentiment," "Les Rêves," "Les Petits Jeux de Société," "Les Petits Malheurs du Bonheur," "Les Impressiones de Ménage," "Les Interjections," "Les Traductions en Langue Vulgaire," &c., of which every design is a comedy, a vaudeville, a farce, or romance. To each picture the artist has appended a few words of description, which completely explain the scene, and translate the language of the countenances and attitudes; and of many of them it is difficult to say whether the text best illustrates the design, or the design the text. Unlike Hogarth, Gavarni is not a moralist or preacher; he takes life as he finds it, and sets it gayly before the spectator, with no under-current of political or hidden meaning. He has none of the bitter sarcastic humor we so frequently find in the English and sometimes in the French political caricaturists; he is jocose rather than severe. The quantity of wit, humor, and spirit, which Gavarni has lavished in serials, newspapers, magazines, and illustrated editions of books, is astonishing. His works, if collected, would be sufficient to fill more than thirty folio volumes, yet in the whole there is not a single figure repeated. Although he works with so free a hand, that his designs produce the impression of being flung forth spontaneously, and jotted down in a sort of pictorial running-hand, yet everything, even to the most minute accessories, is so carefully chosen, and so conscientiously wrought out, as to contribute something to our acquaintance, with the character or condition of the personages. A selection from the designs of Gavarni, engraved on wood, with illustrative text by Jules Janin, Gautier, Balzac, Altaroche, and others, was published in 1845, in four volumes, under the title, "Œuvres Choisies de Gavarni." Another series, published in 1850, in two volumes, is entitled, "Perles et Parures par Gavarni." The designs for many illustrated works have also been furnished by Gavarni, among which are Eugène Sue's "Juif Errant," and the "Diable à Paris," in the complete edition of Balzac's works.

GRABERG VON HEMSO, JACOB, papal count palatine, a man of eminent attainments in various departments of literature, was born at Gannarsve, in the Swedish island of Gottland, May 17, 1776. From his father, he inherited an office equivalent to that of district-judge, and received a most careful education. While still young he travelled in England, Portugal, and America, and then entered the English naval service. He subsequently made several journeys through Germany, Italy, and Hungary; and in 1811 was appointed Swedish vice-consul at Genoa. In 1815, he went in the same capacity to Tangier; and in 1823 he became consul at Tripoli. In 1828, he received permission to visit Italy, and took up his residence in Florence, where he has since resided, devoting the leisure thus afforded him to the study of geography, history, numismatics, and language. Of his literary labors special mention is due to the "Historical Essay concerning the Skalds," in which he endeavored to prove that the northern poets were not imitators of the

troubadours. His "Theory of Statistics," and "Scandinavie Vengée," also possess decided merit. These were followed by a "Geographical and Historical Essay concerning the Regency of Algiers," a work of standard authority upon that country. He has moreover written an "Historical Notice concerning the great Arabian historian, Ibn Khaldun;" and a great number of minor essays, principally in the Italian periodicals.

GESNER, ABRAHAM, M. D., a distinguished geologist, is a native of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, his father, Colonel C. Gesner, having been one of those loyalists who repaired thither immediately after the declaration of American independence. Dr. Gesner, at an early period of his life, discovered an ardent enthusiasm in the study of several branches of natural science, especially of mineralogy and geology; and having acquired considerable reputation therein, he was appointed by the various legislatures of the lower provinces of British North America to explore and report on the geological resources of these provinces. He is the author of several works, but the principal are his treatises "On the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," and "On the Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia." These productions possess very considerable merit, and display a research and a perseverance which the most formidable difficulties can not baffle. The "Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia" was the guide-book of Sir Charles Lyell in his geological survey of Nova Scotia, and after the most thorough examination was pronounced by him to be exceedingly correct. Dr. Gesner is also a distinguished chemist, and is the discoverer of the Kerosoal gas, which is obtained from a species of bituminous asphaltum, found in some of the West India Islands, and also in New Brunswick. For this gas Dr. Gesner has obtained a patent, and is busily engaged in bringing it into use.

GIRARDIN, SAINT-MARC, a French journalist, and councillor of state, was born at Paris, in 1800. He studied in the Normal school, and was for a short time teacher in a seminary in Paris. Previous to the July revolution he had been a literary contributor to the "Journal des Débats;" subsequently he furnished political articles also. In 1835 he published the results of observations respecting the state of education in Germany, made during a tour in that country, under the title of "De l'Instruction intermédiaire et son état en Allemagne." His "Notices Politiques et Littéraires sur l'Allemagne," another memorial of the same tour, with some good points, contains much that is superficial. In 1833 he obtained the chair of Laya, having previously acted as the assistant to Guizot. His spirited discourses on French literature met with great applause. A portion of these lectures was published in 1843, under the title of "Cours de Littérature Dramatique." His early literary productions were mostly confined to the journals, though the "Tableau de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française, au 16me Siècle" (1829), by him and Philarète Chasles, gained the academic prize. As a deputy he distinguished himself for the active part he took in all questions relation to public instruction.

GOSZCZYNSKI, SEWERYN, a Polish poet, was born in the Ukraine, in 1803. His poetic genius was early awakened by the natural scenery, and historical remembrances which thronged around the land of the once free Cossack. He loved to linger in the huts of the peasantry, and to listen to ancient songs and legends. He attended the

university of Warsaw, and afterward made one of the band of young poets who collected around Mickiewicz. His first considerable poem was "Zamek Kaniowski," the Castle of Kaniow (1828), a narrative poem, somewhat in the manner of Byron. The most striking points in it are the pictures of the Cossack life. There is great invention displayed, but the language is overstrained; yet it bears the stamp of decided originality. When the revolution broke out, he was among those who made the attack upon the grand duke Constantine at the Belvidere. He then joined the army, and his fiery war-songs sounded through the camp, and during action. Upon the overthrow of the Poles, he fled to France, and then to Switzerland. Since that time he has written a number of tales, and a translation of "Ossian." His collective writings have been published under the titles of "Pisma," and "Trzy Struny," the latter of which includes the poems composed during and subsequent to the revolution.

GRIMM, JAKOB LUDWIG, the elder of the "Brothers Grimm," whose names have been so long and honorably associated with the popular literature of Germany, was born at Hanau, January 4, 1785. He was trained at the Lyceum at Cassel, and in 1802 commenced the study of law at the university of Marburg. In 1805 he accepted an invitation of his teacher, Savigny, to accompany him to Paris, to aid him in his literary labors. In the following year he returned home, where he received an appointment in a military college. He employed the leisure left him by his official duties in the study of the literature and poetry of the middle ages, to which his attention had been directed while at Paris. After the establishment of the kingdom of Westphalia, he obtained, in 1808, the post of librarian to the royal private library in the castle of Wilhelmshohe; a civil appointment was afterward added to this post; yet he still found leisure for literary pursuits. After the return of the elector of Hesse, he accompanied the Hessian embassador, as his secretary, to the allied camp, and subsequently to Paris, where he was instructed to demand the restoration of the literary treasures carried from Hesse by the French. In the following year he executed a similar commission in behalf of the Prussian government; and upon his return, in 1816, he was appointed second librarian at Cassel, where he continued to prosecute his mediæval studies. In 1829 the first librarian, Völkel, died, whereupon his post was bestowed upon Rommel, the electoral historiographer and director of the archives. Grimm, feeling himself aggrieved, accepted, in 1830, an invitation to Göttingen, as professor and librarian. On account of his protest against the abrogation of the fundamental law in Hanover, upon the accession of the late king, he was deprived of his office, and banished from the kingdom. He published a statement of the transaction, under the title, "Jak. Grimm upon his Dismissal." He returned to Cassel, whence, in 1841, he was called to Berlin, where he has since been active as member of the Academy of Sciences, and in connection with the university. The philosophical investigations of Grimm have been directed to setting forth the intellectual life of the German people, as manifested in their language, their mediæval laws and beliefs, their customs and poetry, both in themselves and in their relations to other nations. The works which he has put forth show great diligence, learning, and judgment, a true perception of the course of historical develop-

ment, and a poetical feeling as fresh and vigorous as it is tender. His "German Grammar," of which the first volume appeared in 1819, and the fourth in 1837, lays the foundation of an historical investigation respecting language in general. Among his other works are "German Legal Antiquities" (1828); a collection of German "Weisthümer" (1840–'42); "German Mythology" (1835); and a work on German manners and customs. He has also edited a collection of Spanish romances, and a number of the productions of the Middle Ages; and has published "Reinhart Fuchs," with an introduction on the animal fables of the Middle Ages.

GRIMM, WILHELM KARL, the younger of the "Brothers Grimm," was born at Hanau, February 24, 1786. He was trained with his brother at the Lyceum at Cassel, and in 1804 went to the university of Marburg to study law. His early years were darkened by long illness, from which he did not recover till 1809. In 1814 he was appointed secretary at the library in Cassel, and in 1830 accompanied his brother to Göttingen, where he was appointed sub-librarian, and, in 1835, professor-extraordinary in the philosophical faculty. Being one of the seven who refused to agree to the abrogation of the Hanoverian fundamental law, he was deprived of his office, but remained for a while at Göttingen, and subsequently joined his brother in Cassel, and, in 1841, accompanied him to Berlin, where he also had an invitation. Associated with his brother in domestic and official relations, and in philosophical pursuits, the younger Grimm has directed his chief inquiries toward the German poetry of the Middle Ages. Here belong his editions of "Grave Ruodolf," the "Hildebrandslied," the "Freidank," the "Rosengarten," the "Rolandslied," the "Veronica of Wernher of the Lower Rhine," the "Golden Smith," and the "Silvester of Conrad von Würtzburg." He has published a translation of the old Danish "Heldenlieder," and an inquiry "concerning the German Runes," and under the title of "Die Deutsche Heldensage," a collection of examples of these productions, with a treatise on their origin and progressive formation. Minor productions of the brothers are scattered through many German periodicals. In connection with each other, they have put forth the admirable collection of German "Kinder-und-Hausmärchen," originally published in 1812; the "Old German Forests" (1813–'16), a collection of minor pieces; "German Tales" (1816–'18); "Irish Elfin Stories," after Crofton Croker's "Fairy Legends," with an introduction upon the belief in fairies. For the last twenty years, the brothers Grimm have been engaged in the preparation of a dictionary of the German language, of which the publication has just been commenced, and of the value of which the highest anticipations have been formed.

GUTZKOW, KARL, a voluminous German author, journalist, and dramatist, was born in March, 1811, at Berlin, where his father held a subaltern post in the ministry of war. He early gave evidence of an active mind, which gained him notice at the university of Berlin, where he studied theology. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he threw himself into the midst of the questions and demands of the times with great eagerness. In his anonymous "Letters from a Male Fool to a Female Fool" (1832), he supported the new social theories derived from Rousseau. His fantastic ironical romance, "Maha Guru, the History of a Deity" (1833), excited considerable attention. Menzel invited him to

Stuttgardt, where he took part in the "Literatur Blatt." In quick succession now appeared his "Novellen Soirées," "Public Characters," a series of well-written, if not very profound, sketches, which originally appeared in the "Allgemeinen Zeitung." He then went to Münich and Heidelberg, where he studied political science; and in 1835 proceeded to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he undertook the editing of a literary periodical. He now grew more violent and radical, and made his assaults upon all sides. His romance, "Wally," by its attacks upon the Christian revelation, excited an attention greater than its literary merits deserved. Menzel assailed it, and Paulus, among others, defended it. A general storm now broke out; the writings of "Young Germany" were prohibited, the "German Review," contemplated by Gutzkow and Wienburg, was suppressed, and Gutzkow was sentenced by the Baden courts to an imprisonment of three months. This he underwent at Manheim, and during it he composed his pamphlet, "For the Philosophy of History" (1836). In opposition to Menzel's "German Literature," he wrote his "Contributions to the History of the Recent German Literature," which, though containing many striking things, lacks Menzel's popular mode of conception and representation. To this stormy period belong his "Goethe in the Turning-Point between Two Centuries" (1836), "The Contemporaries" (1837), "Seraphine, a Romance" (1838), "Gods, Heroes, and Don Quixote" (1838); a series of critical articles; "The Red Cap and the Cowl" (1838); the comic romance, "Blasedow and His Sons" (1838); "King Saul," a dramatic poem (1839); and the "Sketch-Book" (1839). In addition to these, he set up at Frankfort a periodical, "The Telegraph for Germany," with which he removed to Hamburg, where he published the "Life of Borne" (1840). Gutzkow, however, gained more popularity as a dramatist than by these critical, journalistic, and fictitious compositions. A portion of his pieces for the stage appeared in 1842, under the title of "Dramatic Works," comprising, "Richard Savage," "Werner," "Patkul," and "The School for the Rich." "The White Sheet" and the historical character-piece, "Queue and Sword," have been acted. The latter went rapidly the rounds of the German stage, and is the most popular of all of Gutzkow's pieces. He has also published "Letters from Paris" (1842), and two volumes of "Miscellaneous Writings," made up of articles which had previously appeared in the "Telegraph." His late novel, "The Knights of the Spirit" (1850), has attracted no little attention. By his own marriage a few years since, Gutzkow has practically retracted his early attacks upon the institution of marriage.

GARTNER, FRIEDR. VON, chief surveyor and director in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Münich, was born at Coblentz, in 1792. He studied in Münich, Paris, England, and Italy. In 1820 he was appointed professor of architecture in the Münich academy, but passed some time as a practical artist, and in 1822 became also director of the royal porcelain manufactory. From 1829 onward, he has had a share in the principal buildings erected in Münich, where he has occupied the first rank as architect, since the withdrawal of Klenze. The Ludwig church, which he designed in 1829, indicates very clearly the direction of his style, a revival of the rounded arch, with a perfectly free treatment of the ornamentation. The only thing to be regretted is a certain hardness and want of unity in the composition, which is also observable in

his institute for the blind and the new university building, though these edifices are by no means deficient in a rich and picturesque effect. By far the most important of Gärtner's works is the new library which is one of the most noteworthy of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement. He also furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the king of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten since the time of Hadrian. Among the minor works of Gärtner are the "Restoration of the Isar-Gate," "The Arcades at Kissingen," and the "Porch of the Theatine Church," at Münich. The restoration of the cathedrals at Regensburg and Bamberg were executed partly under his direction. Upon the departure of Cornelius from Münich, Gärtner received the appointment of director of the academy of arts.

GORGEY, ARTHUR, the celebrated Hungarian general, was born in January, 1818, in the family estate of Topporz, in the Zips county, and is descended from an ancient line of noble and distinguished ancestry. Jordan Görgey was rewarded in 1840 with large grants of land for his services in repelling the Tartars; Stephen Görgey, in 1512, gained a celebrated victory over Count Mathäus of Treutschu; Arthur's grandfather fell in battle against the French. The subject of this article was brought up by his mother to a hardy mode of life, and after receiving the necessary preliminary education, entered the military school of Tulu. Here he completed the three years' course of study in two; his promising talents were recognised, and he was recommended by his teachers to the war department. He was appointed at Vienna to the Hungarian body-guard, and in five years he was promoted to be first lieutenant in the Palatinal hussars, but left that regiment when within two steps of his company, to dedicate himself to the study of chemistry at Prague. He had married and retired to his family estate at Topporz, when the news of the rising in Hungary called him to action, and he hastened to Buda-Pesth, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. He was first sent to Liege to procure arms. He rose successively to the rank of captain and major, and on the approach of the ban was sent to the island of Coepel, and presided at the revolutionary court-martial on Count Odön Zichy. The firmness of his conduct on this occasion attracted the attention of Kossuth, and until he rose to be his rival, Görgey appears to have been his favorite. He served as major with Perczel, during his first campaign, and he parted with his commander on no very amicable terms. He was soon after promoted to the rank of colonel, and superintended the entrenching of Pressburg. After the battle of Schwechat, he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and while he occupied that position he showed much military talent. He was driven out of Raab by Windischgrätz, but it was impossible for him to defend the place with his small force; he was then obliged to make a rapid retreat. He was again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his army by a bold retreat over the Stureez mountain. It was soon after this that his troubles with the civil authorities began. In February, 1849, Dembinski was sent as lieutenant-general to supersede him in the command of the forces. Of course, his relations with Görgey were not of the most pleasant character, and Dembinski was about to bring Görgey to a

court-martial for an alleged breach of discipline at the battle of Kapolna, when he was arrested in the name of the army, and the latter proclaimed commander-in-chief. The supreme command was afterward conferred upon Field-Marshal Lieutenant Vetter, who having fallen ill, Görgey became once more generalissimo. Finding himself again in command, he debouched from Tisza-Füred, to which Dembinski had retreated, forced the Austrian force from Hatvan toward Pesth, and leaving a body to occupy and deceive the enemy, his advance guard, under Damjanitch, stormed Waitzen, while he himself marched by Ipoly-Sagh upon Leva, won the battle of Nagy-Sarlo, and relieved the garrison of Comorn. Here he received orders to take Buda at any price. The storming commenced at two in the morning of the 21st of May, and the fortress was taken at four. The governor sent him the patent of field-marshal lieutenant, and the military order of merit of the first class; but he refused both. His last campaign was decidedly disastrous. He was driven over the Waag at Zeigard and Pered, beaten at Raab, at Acs on the 2d of July, and being dangerously wounded by a sword-cut in the head, he threw himself into Comorn. About this time there was another attempt made by the revolutionary government to supersede Görgey in command, but the army declared that they would serve under no other leader, and the attempt consequently failed. After this there was no decided action; the rest of the campaign consisted of skirmishes with the Russians, marching and countermarching. On the 11th of August, 1849, the governor and council resigned, and Kossuth made Görgey dictator in his place. Shortly after this, the Hungarian forces laid down their arms to the Russians. It is common to call this an act of treason on the part of Görgey; whether it was so or not is not certainly known, and the circumstances of the army and country seemed desperate enough to warrant the measure. The most suspicious circumstance appears to have been the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, which was prescribed as his residence, but he was afterward allowed to change it on parole, and he has since pursued his favorite study of chemistry at Pesth.

GOULD, JOHN, an English ornithologist, was born at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, September 14, 1804, and at a very early age evinced a strong desire for the study of nature. He spent the interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years under the care of the late John Townsend Aiton, Esq., at the Royal Gardens at Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly after this he removed to London, as a field likely to afford a wider and more successful scope for his studies. In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession, and as this was the first collection of any extent which had reached England from the great Himalaya range, Mr. Gould was prevailed upon to attempt a description of one hundred species, which was published under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya mountains." This work appeared in January, 1831, and its success was so great as to induce the author to commence another of a more extensive character, on the birds of Europe. This was followed by a monograph of the "Ramphastidæ," and a monograph of the "Trogonidæ," on the completion of which Mr. Gould left England for Australia, in the spring of 1838, for

the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upward of six hundred species; and the author has now in preparation a work on the "Mamals of Australia." Mr. Gould has devoted much attention to the group of Trochilidæ, or humming-birds, and he formed the collection which is at present exhibiting in London, in the gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's park.

GOODRICH, SAMUEL GRISWOLD, author, and publisher, was born in the year 1800, at Ridgefield, in the state of Connecticut, and is one of a family who have all attained some distinction for their intelligence and devotion to literary pursuits. He early in life commenced the publication of historical, geographical, and other school-books at Hartford, Connecticut, and subsequently himself became a writer in the same departments. His works are numerous, and he became and is the most popular writer of children's books, under the soubriquet of "Peter Parley," in the United States. This name he still preserves in his present writings. He established in Boston the first literary gazette published in the United States, and published the "Token" for several years, being the first "annual" issued in this country. More recently, he has united with his literary occupations political writings, and in 1851 was appointed consul for the United States at Paris.

H.

HALEVY, FROMENTHAL, a French musical composer, was born in Paris, at the beginning of the present century. His father was a German, his mother a Frenchwoman. As the boy showed a precocious understanding, and his father, like most of his countrymen, was devotedly fond of philosophy and *belles-lettres*, the young Halevy was, at an unusually early age, sent to an academy. However, a few lessons on the pianoforte having been given him, with a view to employ his leisure moments, and to vary and relieve his attention, an invincible love of the musical art absorbed all his thoughts. His father, finding at last that he could not surmount this propensity, wisely gave way, and placed his son, at ten years of age, at the great conservatoire. There, at the age of twelve, he won the grand prize of harmony against all his seniors. At thirteen, he studied composition under Cherubini. Only two years afterward, when that great master was obliged to visit London (in 1815), he chose him as his temporary substitute to direct his class at the conservatoire. In 1819, he won the prize for composition at the institute, and was sent by the academy of France to study in Italy. His first composition was "Pygmalion," a work which he offered to the Grande Académie de Musique. It was immediately accepted, and its combination of Italian melody with German harmony, created a great sensation among the critics. In 1827, he gave the Opéra Comique a work, entitled "Phidias." Its success was such that another was immediately demanded. This was the "Artisan." His subsequent productions were "Il Dilettante," performed for two consecutive seasons by Malibran; a ballet, "Manon l'Escaut;" and in 1831, a ballet opera, "La Tentation." In 1832, Herold having suddenly died in all the flush of his triumphs, leaving his score of "Ludovic" imperfect, Halevy undertook the duty of finishing and producing it on the stage. In 1835, he produced, at the Académe de Musique, the opera "La Juive," which was immediately brought out in every capital in Europe. As if to show the versatility of his genius, he next produced, at the Opéra Comique, "L'Eclair." His grand opera, "Guido et Ginevra," followed. In 1838, he brought out a successful piece at the Opéra Comique; in 1842, "La Reine de Chypre," at the Académie; in 1843, "Charles VI." at the same theatre. In 1844, he produced the "Guitarero;" and in 1846, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," at the Opéra Comique. In 1848, he gave "Le Val d'Andorre," which was performed 165 nights running, and restored at once, and in spite of every inauspicious circumstance, the vogue and fortunes of the Opéra Comique. "La Fee aux Roses," was his next effort, of which a translation was performed in London. Halevy has long since received the highest rewards his country could confer on him. At the court of Louis Philippe, he enjoyed the highest favor. The unfortunate duke of Orleans, had placed him at the head of their chapelle. The conservatoire conferred on him the title of professeur de haute composition. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and of a number of foreign orders conferred on him by the different sovereigns who have listened to his compositions, and

he enjoys the highest title that can reward exalted merit in France, that of member of the Institute.

HALIBURTON, JUDGE, T. C., a humorous author, popularly known by his *nom de plume* of "Sam Slick," is a judge of Nova Scotia. His earliest literary undertaking was a series of letters, contributed, in 1835, to a weekly newspaper of Nova Scotia, and designed to show out the most peculiar features of the Yankee character. The letters attracted so much attention, that they were collected into a duodecimo volume, and had an immense circulation, as well in England, where they were reprinted, as in the United States. In 1842, he went to England, as an *attaché* of the American legation, and his observations on the aspects of British society were published the next year, under the title "Un Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England." Sam Slick's writings are remarkable for the combination of humor with sound, sagacious views of human nature as it exists, in a free, unsophisticated state, full of faith in its own impulses, untrammelled by the fetters of social etiquette, giving full play to its emotions, and ready to find friends among all with whom it may come into contact. Judge Haliburton has lately published under his pseudonym a serious work, of historical value, on the settlement of New England.

HALL, NATHAN K., postmaster-general of the United States, was born March 28, 1810, at Marcellus, Onondago county, New York. He read law in the office of Mr. (now President) Fillmore, and became his partner in the practice of their profession, at Buffalo, Erie county, New York, in 1832. He has held different administration and judical offices in his native state, and served as a member of the state legislature and of Congress. On Mr. Fillmore's accession to the presidency, in July, 1850, he was appointed to the office he now fills.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, editor of the London "Art-Journal," and author of several books, was born about 1800. His most successful volumes have been those in which his talented wife has been also engaged. Among these, may be especially named the work on "Ireland." Mr. Hall has labored with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established, and at first carried on, the "Art-Journal," under many discouraging circumstances, but by dint of perseverance, and a succession of courageous experiments, he at length gained for his serial a very large amount of public support.

HAMPDEN, RENN DICKSON, D. D., Bishop of Hereford, "Low-Church," divine, entered the university of Oxford, in the year 1810, as a commoner of Oriel college, and passed his examination for the degree of B. A. At the same time with his predecessor in the chair of moral philosophy, Mr. Mill, of Magdalen college, Dr. Hampden's name appears in the first class of "Literæ Humaniores," and also of "Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ," in 1813. Dr. Hampden consequently obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1814, and was successively fellow and tutor of Oriel college. In 1829, and again in 1831, he filled the office of public examiner in classics; in 1832, he was Bampton lecturer. In 1833, he was appointed by Lord Grenville, principal of St. Mary's hall; and in 1834, he was elected White's professor of moral philosophy. In 1836, he was nominated Regius professor of divinity, by the head of the whig government. Then it was that party spirit detected heresies, till then invisible, in the Bampton lectures, then four years

old; upon which a vote of censure was carried in convocation by a grotesque coalition of tractarians and anti-tractarians, who merged, for the occasion, their theological differences in their common political rancor. But, notwithstanding this, in 1842, he was elected, by the heads of houses, chairman of a theological board of examiners, without the slightest opposition. In December, 1847, he was appointed to the see of Hereford, when a violent, but, of course, fruitless opposition, was made to his consecration by the high-church party. Dr. Hampden has contributed articles to both the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and the "Encyclopædia Brittannica."

HANOVER, GEORGE-FREDERICK-ALEXANDER-CHARLES-ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, King of, duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain; earl of Armagh, in Ireland; knight of the garter, and G. C. H.; first cousin to the queen of England—(only son of Prince Ernest Augustus, fifth son of King George the Third, by the princess Frederica-Caroline-Sophia-Alexandrina, daughter of Charles, late reigning duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, first, of Prince Frederick-Louis, of Prussia; secondly, of Prince Frederick-William, of Solms-Bramfels). The present king was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819; married, 18th February, 1843, the princess Alexandrina-Maria, daughter of Joseph, reigning duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and has issue:—Ernest-Augustus-William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, crown prince of Hanover, born September 21, 1845; Frederica-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa, princess, born January 9, 1848; Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Alexandrina, born December 3, 1849. The late king of Hanover succeeded to the crown of that kingdom upon the death of his brother, King William the Fourth of England, June 20, 1837, when, by the salique law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were disunited. The late king died November 18, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present king, who unhappily suffers from a total deprivation of sight. England gained greatly by the kingdom of Hanover passing to another branch of the royal family of Great Britain; and is thereby fortunately divorced from the intimate involvements with German politics.

HARDING, J. D., English artist, was born October 1, 1797. In 1820, just as the art of lithography began to make some promise in England, Harding's attention was drawn to it, and seeing its capabilities, not only for the production of works of art, but that it would also be, as it has proved, an extraordinary channel for the dissemination of instruction by good examples, he devoted himself very much to its study, and the unfolding of its powers. With what success the various lithograph drawing-books, and other works he has published, enable us to judge. His success tempted other men of talent into the same field, but more remarkably since the production of his "Sketches at Home and Abroad," in 1836, wherein he for the first time showed those atmospheric effects, by the printing of a tint, which have added so much to the beauty of the art. He has published four other works worth naming, viz.: "Lessons on Art," "Lessons on Trees," "Elementary Art," and "The Principles and Practice of Art." In these, his great object has been to communicate a knowledge of art, as well with the pen as with the pencil, and has aimed rather to rank as an instructor than as a painter. In 1830, he went to Rome and Naples, and brought back his sketches

on colored paper. These had such an effect on the artists, that this system of sketching has been generally adopted, and has led to very pleasing results. It may be added, that sorely against the prejudices of the veterans in water-colors, Robson, Barrett, Dewint, &c., &c., Harding broke away from the ancient practice, and introduced the use of opaque colors among the transparent ones. How far this has contributed to the advance of the art, may be understood from the works of Cattermole, Nash, Lewis, Hunt, and others. As a painter, he is skilled in the use of every weapon of his art—he paints alike upon canvass, paper, and stone—has never been excelled in the breadth, richness, and facility, with which he handles every subject which he treats; and, though the effects are too palpable, and the contrasts between light and dark too self-evident; yet the *ensemble* is always brilliant and rich. He designs architecture with the brilliancy and dexterity of Bonnington, and possesses over the trees of the forest and park, a mastery of delineation of which no other artist can boast. Some of his lithographic sketches of forest scenery, published in elementary books, strike upon the eye as fine pictures. The completed works of no artist can, perhaps, be measured by his sketches; but it may be said of Mr. Harding, as a landscape-painter, that his sketches are among the very finest which any artist has ever produced. Like others of his brethren, he has pursued his art into a hundred countries, and brought home delightful reminiscences of the Alps and Tyrolese mountains, Italian lakes, and quaint Norman cities, in his rich portfolio.

HARDINGE, HENRY, a British general, is the son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, of Stanhope, Durham, England, and was born October 30, 1785. He was gazetted as an ensign as early as 1798, and steadily rose in rank. He served throughout the peninsular war, nearly the whole time as deputy-quartermaster-general of the Portuguese army, and was present at most of the battles of that campaign, and at one of which he was wounded. He again served in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Ligny, on June 16, and lost his left hand. Five years after the peace, Hardinge, who had been made a K. C. B. for his services, entered parliament, as member for Durham, in the tory interest; and, in 1823, was made clerk of the ordnance. In 1828, on the ministerial premiership of F. M. the duke of Wellington, he called for the services of Hardinge, as the representative of the war department in the lower house. In 1830, he was appointed secretary for Ireland, and held that office until the dissolution of the Wellington ministry. He was again appointed Irish secretary in 1834, and a third time in 1841. In 1844, he left the house of commons to become governor-general of India, immediately before the outbreak of the first war of the Punjab. He was on the field of battle from the beginning to the end of the contest, and greatly contributed by the aid he gave Sir Hugh, now Lord Gough, to bring the contest to a successful issue. On the ratification of the treaty of Lahore, he was created Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, and the East India Company granted him a pension of £5,000 per annum. Lord Hardinge is a lieutenant-general and colonel of the 57th regiment of foot. He also enjoys a pension of £300 a year, in consideration of the loss of his hand.

HARE, ROBERT, M.D., M.A., P.S., member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, of the Academy of Sciences, Boston, associate

of the Smithsonian Institution, Emeritus professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania, was born in 1781. He entered the chemical class in that university in the year 1801. Before the end of 1802, he contrived a greater heat than had ever been known before, by means of the compound or hydro-oxygen blow-pipe, producing also the lime-light, afterward used under the name of the Drummond light, for which he received the Rumford premium, a gold and silver medal. In 1810, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Brief View of the Policy and Resources of the United States." He is also the author of more than one hundred and fifty communications of a scientific nature to various periodicals and journals, and has likewise contributed various moral essays to "The Portfolio." Besides lime and magnesia, Dr. Hare was the first to fuse iridium, rhodium, and platinum, in masses from one to twenty-eight ounces; and he is the only chemist who ever obtained calcium in the pure metallic state, or barium and strontium free from mercury. He also obtained by a new process pure hyponitric ether, boiling at 65° Fahrenheit, and simultaneously therewith a gaseous ether, supposed isomeric; and first discovered, that when gases or vapors, consisting more or less of carbon, are united with the gaseous elements of water, in due proportion, the latter, combining with the carbon, are not condensed. Franklin verified by experiment the conjecture previously entertained, that lightning was a gigantic electric spark. Dr. Hare, believes the tornado, represented as a whirlwind by Franklin, to be a gigantic convective discharge, of the same nature as blasts of air from electrified points. Dr. Hare has advanced a theory, agreeably to which opposite polarities are substituted for the two suppositious fluids of Dufay, and waves for currents, supported by Henry's observations. Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of a compendium of chemistry, and of various financial and political pamphlets.

HARISPE, Marshal, a soldier of the French empire, recently raised to the highest military dignity, is one of the oldest and most distinguished survivors of the imperial armies. He is now in his eighty-third year. In 1792, he held the rank of captain of a company of volunteers raised by himself in the Basque country, where he was born, and in the following year commanded a battalion of the same. He was during that year actively engaged in the affairs between the Spanish and French armies on the frontier, and, having driven the Spanish from the Aldudes (which has been so long a disputed territory), and won the redoubts of Budaritz, he was, with the rapidity of promotion then not uncommon, raised to the rank of general of brigade, his brigade being composed of Basque chasseurs. In 1800, he was attached to the division of General Moncey, in Italy, and with whom he afterward became allied by the closest ties of friendship. In 1802, he obtained the command of the 16th light infantry in the regular army. With that corps, he made the campaign of Germany, in 1806, and distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Jena. On this last occasion, he was left on the field, and reported dead in the official reports of the army. In 1806, he was attached as brigadier-general to the army of the duke of Montebello, and was again severely wounded at the battle of Friedland. On his recovery, he was attached to the army of General Moncey, as chief of his staff. He greatly distinguished himself in all the affairs of Catalonia. In 1810, he

received his commission as general of division, and in the following year commanded the assault of Tarragona, and was again wounded by a shell. In 1813, he received the title of count, and was sent to Spain with Marshal Suchet. In 1814, he was with Marshal Soult, and shared in all the dangers of the retreat on Paris, after the decisive actions in the Pyrenees, which led to the final evacuation of Spain by the French. He was present at the battle of Toulouse, when he was once more wounded in the foot by a cannon-ball, and taken prisoner by the English. In March, 1815, he commanded the first division of the army of the Basses Pyrenées. From the period of the restoration until the revolution of July, he remained in private life, residing at his château of Bagorny, in his native mountains; and from the latter period until February, 1848, he almost always commanded the army of observation on the Spanish frontier, with Bayonne for his headquarters. In the taking of Irun and Fontarabia by the legion in May, 1837, he afforded every assistance to the English officers wounded on that occasion. General Harispe was in Madrid with the French army when the population arose on May 2, 1808; and in the second edition of Napier's "History of the Peninsular War" will be found some marginal notes from him, correcting a few errors relative to that event in the work in question. General Harispe enjoyed much popularity, not only among the army he so long commanded near the French frontier, but also among his own countrymen; and no pleasure was so great for him as that of wandering over his native mountains in his old age, conversing with the peasants. He carries his love for the scenes of his childhood, and for the primitive manners of their inhabitants to an extreme. He loves to converse in the Basque tongue, which he speaks as well, perhaps better, than French; and his servants, instead of the ordinary livery, wear by preference, the blue cap of the mountains. General, now Marshal, Harispe is still, notwithstanding his time of life, in all the vigor of a green old age.

HARTZENBUSCH, DON JUAN EUGENIO, a Spanish poet, and dramatist, is the son of a German ivory-turner, and was born in Madrid, 6th September, 1806. He was at first intended for the church, but showing little inclination for that profession, the design was abandoned. He received his early education at San Isidro Real at Madrid, but soon left to follow the calling of his father. Being confined constantly to the shop, he devoted such time as he could steal from an occupation he disliked, to the study of the Spanish, French, and Italian writers. He recast two old plays, which were performed at the theatres of Madrid, and an imitation he made of a French play was represented at Barcelona. In 1834, after the death of his father, he worked as a simple journeyman in fitting up the senate-chamber of the Buen Retiro. He afterward applied himself to stenography, and, in 1835, became connected with the "Gaceta," as a reporter. On the dissolution of the cortes he produced his first drama, "Los Amantes de Teruel," which was followed by "Dona Mencia," "Alfonso el Casto," "Primero Yo," &c., he has since contributed to various periodicals, and has published tales, poems, and a collection of fables. In 1844 he received an appointment in the national library of Madrid, and likewise the supernumerary cross of Charles III. In 1847 he was made a member of the royal Spanish academy. He has since been editing a series of the

Spanish classics, and is at the present time engaged on an edition of the works of "Calderon," having discovered several plays of his supposed to be lost.

HALL, JAMES, geologist, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in September, 1811, of English parents who emigrated to America in 1809. From childhood he was passionately fond of nature and natural objects, and his residence on the shores of Massachusetts bay was favorable to the development of this taste. He was unable to find any one to give him even the most elementary instruction in any one of the natural sciences, and after many disappointments and delays he was sent in 1831 to the Rensselaer school in Troy, New York, the only institution he could then find where the natural sciences were taught. Here he was left almost entirely to his own direction, and after the first elementary studies he spent five years in making himself acquainted with chemistry, botany, geology, and mineralogy. On the organization of the New York state geological survey in 1836, Mr. Hall received the appointment of assistant in the second district, and the following year he was appointed to the place of geologist in the fourth geological district. The first report on this district was made in 1843. In the meantime he had explored several of the western states, and in this report he presented in a connected manner a sketch of the geology of the west and its relations to that of New York. In 1843 he was appointed palæontologist of the state survey. The first volume of "The Palæontology of New York" was published in 1847, the second in 1852, and the third is now in progress. Mr. Hall has also contributed many papers to various scientific publications.

HERVEY, T. K., an English author and critic, was born about 1814. Mr. Hervey, who is at present the editor of the London "Athenæum," has been for many years a contributor to current literature, in both prose and poetry. Many of his poems are found in choice collections of English verse.

HAMMERICH, FREDERIK, a Danish poet and prose-writer, was born at Copenhagen, in 1809. From a very early age he seemed destined to bring to light the poetic elements of common life. In 1834 he completed his university studies, and set out upon a tour, the principal object of which was to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the life of the people of the north. He went first through the northern parts of Sweden, thence through the region about the Miösen, through the mountains, and over Wermland into South Sweden. Few persons have lived so much as Hammerich among the people; and on this account he gained ready access to unsuspected treasures of popular poetry and wisdom. The description of this journey, under the title of "Scandinaviske Reiseminder," opened almost a new world, by its charms of style, and its treasures of tales and songs; and upon its publication in the semi-annual "Brage og Idun," of 1840, was all the more favorably received, from its coinciding with the reawakening of the popular spirit in the north. He continued his journeyings through Germany to Italy, and remained some time at Rome. His "Description of the Capital of the World in 1835," like his recollections of his northern tour is written in a glowing style, and manifests germs of historical insight which were further developed in a series of "Historical Sketches" in the "Brage og Idun," of 1839–'41. He has likewise shown a poetical

genius of no common order, in his "Heldengesangenen," Heroic Songs (1841), and in the "Tones and Pictures from the Church of Christ" (1842), and more particularly in the "Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, a Poetic Cycle from the Struggle of Protestantism and Catholicism."

HARING, WILHELM, a German novelist, known under the nom de plume of Wilibald Alexis, was born at Breslau, in June, 1798. He is descended from a refugee family from Bretagne, who changed their original name into the corresponding German word. His early education was carried on at Berlin, where his mother took up her residence after the death of his father. He made the campaign of 1815, and the sieges of the fortresses of the Axdennes, as a volunteer. In 1817 he resumed his studies at Berlin and Breslau, and embraced the legal profession, which, being possessed of an adequate estate, he abandoned to follow a literary career. His first work was an hexameter poem, entitled "Die Trieljagd." A result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott, was the novel of "Walladmor," the boldest mystification of the century, as Scott denominated it, which, undertaken in consequence of a jesting wager, was long thought to be a production of the great Scottish novelist, and was even translated into English as such. Under a similar disguise appeared the "Castle Avalon." He had previously made himself known under his assumed name, and gradually formed a style compounded of Tieck's irony and Scott's descriptive power, mingled with minute reflections, and a precise painting of details. Of his minor tales two collections have been made under the titles of "Gesammelte Novellen," and "Neue Novellen," some of which are masterpieces of invention and execution. Among his larger novels are "Cabanis;" "Haus Düsterweg," somewhat unsatisfactory as a whole, but with many striking features; "Twelfth-Night," containing admirable descriptions, but dry and diffuse in its speculations. The historical novels, "Roland of Berlin," and "The Pseudo-Waldemar," are among the best of their kind, which have recently been produced. "Urban Graudier" is less a romance than a gloomy picture of delirious fanaticism and intriguing villany, yet possessing great interest. Haring has also translated several novels from the English, among which is "Shakspere and his Friends." He has also appeared as a writer of travels, in the "Autumn Journey through Scandinavia," and "Wanderings in the South." His "Vienna Pictures" were prohibited in Prussia, while his Silhouettes from South Germany" were attacked by the liberals. For the stage he has written the comedies of "The Prince of Pisa," and "The Sonnet;" the drama of "Annie of Tharau;" and the carnival-piece, "The Bewitched Tailor." He is the author of a volume of "Ballads;" and finally, in conjunction with C. Hetzig, brought out "The New Pitaval," in six volumes, which holds the first rank among all collections of criminal trials.

HAWKS, RT. REV. CICERO S., D.D., protestant episcopal bishop of Missouri, was born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1812. He was educated at the university of North Carolina, and studied law, but never went to the bar. He was ordained in 1834, and settled at Saugerties, New York, 1836. In 1837 he removed to Buffalo, and was soon after called to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was elected bishop of Missouri by the house of bishops, with the concurrence of the lower house, in 1844, and consecrated October 20, 1844.

HAWKS, FRANCIS L., D. D., LL. D., a distinguished pulpit orator, and divine, of the protestant episcopal church, was born at Newbern, in the state of North Carolina, on the 10th of June, 1798. He entered the university of North Carolina at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in 1815. Mr. Hawks entered at once upon the study of the law, in the office of the Hon. William Gaston, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He practised law with great success for several years in his native state. At the age of twenty-three he was elected to the legislature of North Carolina. In the year 1827, Mr. Hawks, whose inclinations and wishes had long tended in the direction of the ministry, was ordained by Bishop Ravenscroft. In 1829 he became assistant minister of St. James's church, Philadelphia, of which Bishop White was rector. The year following, he was called to St. Stephen's church, New York. On his resignation of the rectorship of this parish, he was called to St. Thomas's church, New York, where he continued twelve years, notwithstanding he was invited to various other fields of labor, one of which was to the missionary bishopric of the southwest. Dr. Hawks received the degree of D. D. from Columbia and Union colleges in 1833. In 1836, Dr. H., by appointment of the general convention, went to England for the purpose of obtaining copies of important papers in the early history of the American episcopal church. St. Thomas's Hall, Flushing, was founded by Dr. Hawks; but owing to reverses which it met with, he became deeply involved in debt, and gave up everything which he had to his creditors, beginning anew the struggles and toil of life. Dr. Hawks removed to the southwest in 1841, and was soon elected bishop of Mississippi. Party feeling being strong at the time, opposition was made in the general convention to his consecration on the ground of fraudulent conduct in the financial concerns of the ruined institution. He made an eloquent and entire vindication of himself before the convention, and a vote of acquittal was passed. By his request the case was referred back to Mississippi; but although the diocese passed a vote of entire confidence, he declined accepting the bishopric. Shortly after this general convention, the university of North Carolina conferred on him (together with the late President Polk, Hon. J. Y. Mason, and Hon. W. P. Mangum) the degree of LL. D. He then removed to New Orleans, where he became rector of Christ's church in 1844. He continued there five years. Dr. Hawks was invited to return to New York in 1849, with the understanding that aid should be rendered toward meeting his remaining pecuniary liabilities. The church of the Mediator was organized, which afterward became merged into Calvary church, of which he is now rector. In theological views, Dr. Hawks ranks among the old-fashioned churchmen of Bishop Hobart's days, and in his pulpit ministrations is decidedly evangelical. His works are: "Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of North Carolina," 4 vols.; "A Digest of All the Cases Decided and Reported in North Carolina," 1 vol.; several volumes under the nom de plume of "Uncle Philip's Conversations;" "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia," 1 vol.; "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland," 1 vol.; "Constitution and Canons of the Episcopal Church, with Notes," 1 vol.; "Egypt, and its Monuments," 1 vol.; and various papers, reviews, &c.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, an American author, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1809. He was educated at Bowdoin college, and graduated there in 1825, where he had Longfellow for one of his classmates. In 1837 he published the first, and in 1842 the second volume of his "Twice-Told Tales," so named because they had already appeared in the periodicals. In 1845 he edited the "Journal of an African Cruiser," and in 1846 "Mosses from an Old Manse," a second collection of magazine papers. In the introduction to the last work, he has given some delightful glimpses of his personal history. He had been several years in the customhouse at Boston, while Mr. Bancroft was collector of customs, and afterward joined that remarkable association the Brook-Farm community, at West Roxbury, where, with them, he appears to have become quite reconciled to the "old ways," as fully equal to the inventions of Fourier and Owen. In 1843 he went to reside in the pleasant village of Concord, in the Old Manse, till then never profaned by a lay occupant. Here, in the room previously occupied by Emerson, he wrote those delightful sketches which his countrymen have pronounced equal to anything which Irving has produced. In his house at Concord he passed three years, until at length his repose was invaded by that "spirit of improvement" which is constantly marring the happiness of quiet-loving people, and he was compelled to look out for another residence. "Now," he says, in the introduction just mentioned, "came hints, growing more and more distinct, that the owner of the house was pining for his native air. Carpenters next appeared, making a tremendous racket among the out-buildings, strewing green grass with shavings and chips of chestnut joists, and vexing the whole antiquity of the place with their discordant renovations. Soon, moreover, they divested our abode of the veil of woodbines which had crept over a large portion of its southern face. All the aged mosses were cleared unsparingly away, and there were horrible whispers about brushing up the external walls with a coat of paint—a purpose as little to my taste as might be that of rouging the venerable cheeks of one's grandmother. But the hand that renovates is always more sacrilegious than that which destroys. In fine, we gathered up our household goods, drank a farewell cup of tea in our little breakfast-room, and passed forth between the tall stone gate-posts as uncertain as wandering Arabs where we might next pitch our tents. Providence took me by the hand, and—an oddity of dispensation which I trust there is no irreverence in smiling at—has led me, as the newspapers announce while I am writing, from the Old Manse into a customhouse." Mr. Hawthorne has lately published a novel, "The House with Seven Gables."

HAYTI, FAUSTIN-SOULOUQUE, the negro Emperor of, was born a slave on the property of M. Viallet, who gave him his liberty. At the period of the evacuation of Hayti by the French, he entered as a soldier the army of General Dessalines. From step to step he rose to the rank of colonel, and he held that rank at the period of the fall of the president Boyer. From his taciturnity—a quality which among the blacks is considered to denote the most approved wisdom and discretion—he was admitted into the secret of the several conspiracies which succeeded each other from 1843 to 1847. Having been created a general of division under Richer, he only owed his election as empe-

ror to the accident of his name having been mentioned in the senate at the moment when the votes were divided between two candidates, neither of whom had a sufficient majority. He then became the means of conciliation between the parties. The blacks voted for him on account of his ebony skin, the mulattoes because they thought they had no reason to fear the ambition of one who had till then been quite unknown. But the latter were not long in discovering that they had given to themselves a master, and not a flexible instrument. Hence proceeded the sanguinary events of the month of April, 1848. Soulouque triumphed in consequence of his displaying a terrible energy of character. His victory was disgraced by some frightful executions. Perfidious counsellors drove him into a course of vengeance, speaking of nothing less than exterminating the whole colored race, who form the fifth of the population of Hayti. Soulouque for the next eighteen months was principally occupied in reconquering the Spanish part of the island, erected into the Dominican republic, when he was proclaimed emperor. The constitution was immediately put into harmony with the new order of things. Such as it is at present, it guaranties the essential rights of citizens, and leaves, in appearance, little latitude to arbitrary proceedings. Unfortunately here, as elsewhere, practice continually contradicts theory. The ordinary revenue of Hayti is valued at about $1,070,000; official situations are paid accordingly. The emperor receives about $15,000 a-year, the empress from $4,500 to $5,000, the three ministers have each a little less than $600 a-year as their salary. The French indemnity weighs heavily on the budget. The clergy costs very little; there are not more than forty-eight priests in the whole bounds of the empire. The Haytian territory is closed against all monastic orders. Faustin Soulouque is completely black, and though sixty-four years of age, he does not appear to be more than fifty. His coronation as emperor was solemnized with great pomp in April, 1852.

HAYNAU, Baron, field-marshal in the Austrian service, and well known by the part which he took in the Hungarian war, was born at Cassel, in 1786. He is said to be the natural son of the duke of Hesse, by a goldsmith's daughter, and was long notorious for his eccentricities, which, while he was in the military command of Grätz, led to his being considered insane. He does not appear to have distinguished himself by any great military exploits. He was commander of the Austrian forces which stormed Brescia when that town revolted, and it was probably owing to his efficient service on this occasion, that he was appointed to succeed Baron Welden in command of the forces acting against the Hungarians. This appointment he received in May, 1849, with the style and title of commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in the kingdom of Hungary and the principality of Transylvania, he being, at the same time, charged with the government of both those countries, declared in a state of siege. In August of the same year, he captured the town of Szegedin, and within a week he led the imperial army to Temeswar, where a sanguinary conflict ensued, which terminated in the utter defeat of the Hungarians. The consequence of this battle was the surrender of Görgey, and the termination of the war in favor of the Austrians. At the close of the war, Haynau carried into effect the exactions from the Hungarians with the most unsparing cruelty

He is reported to have avowed his intention to revenge through the scaffold all the discomfitures of the Austrians in arms, and that retribution had to be dealt for the 60,000 Austrians slain in battle by the Magyars. After perpetrating acts of the greatest cruelty, he would often spend hours and days in tears, in a wretched state of nervous excitement, with his eyes red with weeping. The inhabitants of Pesth, however, the scene of his services to the emperor, with strange inconsistency presented him with a most beautiful album as a "token of gratitude." In July, 1850, he was removed from his command in Hungary, having fallen into disgrace with the imperial court at Vienna, in consequence, it was said, of his changing to the opposite extreme, and showing too great lenieney to the rebels. Shortly after this event, he set out upon a tour through Europe, and arrived in London in September. On a visit to Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery, in that city, the marshal was attacked by a mob of draymen and others connected with the establishment, and very severely handled, being badly beaten, and dragged through the mud by his immense mustache, until he was with considerable difficulty rescued by the police. Of late he has been residing on his estate at Dalmatia, and is said to have become quite liberal in his principles.

HEADLEY, J. T., one of the most popular of American writers, was born at Walton, Delaware county, in the state of New York, December 30, 1814. He graduated at Union college, and studied theology at the Auburn seminary, but he soon abandoned his profession, in consequence of ill health, and travelled abroad. The greater part of the years 1842 and 1843, he spent in various parts of Europe. In 1844, he published, anonymously, a German translation, and the next year he gave to the press his "Letters from Italy," and "The Alps and the Rhine." In 1846, "Napoleon and his Marshals," and the "Sacred Mountains," appeared; and in the following year, "Washington and his Generals." His other publications are—"Life of Cromwell" (1848); "Sacred Scenes and Characters" (1849); "The Adirondack; or, Life in the Woods" (1849); "The Imperial Guard of Napoleon" (1851). In 1850, he published his "Miscellanies, and Sketches and Rambles," to protect himself against a spurious edition, which had been issued without the authority of the author.

HEINE, HENRICH, a German critic and poet, was born at Dusseldorf, December 13, 1799, of Jewish parents. He studied at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, at the last of which places he took his degree, and resided successively at Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich, until, in 1830, he took up his permanent abode at Paris. In 1825, he became a convert to Christianity. Heine is possessed of a decided poetic talent, and he has also considerable reputation as a prose writer, although his controversial writings (and controversy is his favorite field) are disgraced by personalities. He was regarded as one of the most prominent literary representatives of young Germany, and it was in that character that he was attacked by the congress, during their thirty-first session, in 1830. They sought to destroy the existence of Heine as a writer, and forbade the publication of his works, both past, present, and future. He endeavored to defend himself in a letter, addressed to the congress, published in the Paris "Journal des Debats," entitled, "No Protest, but only a Petition." When the present king of Prussia ascended the throne, in 1840, Heine

began to write political songs, which excited much attention. During his residence in France, he was a pensioner of the government of that country, and received, according to his own statement, in 1836, from the bureau of the minister of foreign affairs, 4000 francs. This pension was paid to him regularly every month, until the fall of Guizot, in February, 1848, without any service being required of him in return. Of late years he has done but little. His principal works are—"Poems" (1822), "Tragedies, with Lyric Interludes" (1823), "Books of Songs" (1827), "Modern German Belles-Lettres" (1833), "Shakspere's Female Characters" (1838), "Atta Troll" (1843), "Gamany, a Winter Tale" (1844).

HALLAM, HENRY, a distinguished English historian, was born about 1778, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He afterward settled in London, where he has since resided. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals instituted by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, the other being awarded to Washington Irving. He was at an early period engaged as a regular contributor for the "Edinburgh Review," contemporaneously with his friend Sir Walter Scott, and bore an active part in Mr. Wilberforce's great movement for abolishing the slave-trade. It was on the death of Mr. Hallam's son that Tennyson, the poet-laureate, wrote his "In Memoriam." His works are, "The Constitutional History of England," 2 vols., 8vo; "The History of Europe during the Middle Ages," 2 vols., 8vo; "An Introduction to the Literary History of Europe, during the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries," 3 vols., 8vo.

HERBERT, HENRY WILLIAM, a well-known and popular writer, was born in London, April 7, 1807. He is the eldest son of the honorable and very reverend William Herbert, dean of Manchester, eminent as a man of science, a poet, and a liberal politician, and is paternally descended from the noble houses of Pembroke and Percy. He was sent to Eton college, at the age of thirteen, and graduated at Caius college, Cambridge, in 1829. In the spring of 1830, Mr. Herbert met with a severe pecuniary reverse, which suddenly reduced him from affluence, and he resolved to try his fortune in the United States. He arrived in this country in December, 1831, and for eight years thereafter, until July, 1839, he officiated as principal Greek teacher in Mr. Huddart's large classical school. During this period, in addition to his classical studies, he had already began to turn his attention to authorship, and from 1833 to 1836, edited the "American Monthly Magazine," besides writing largely for the various illustrated periodicals. In 1835, he published "The Brothers, a tale of the Fronde," and in 1837, "Oliver Cromwell." In 1839, he quitted the profession of teaching, and devoted himself wholly to literature. In 1842, Mr. Herbert published a third historical novel, "Marmaduke Wyvil, or the Maid's Revenge," and in 1846, "The Roman Traitor," a romance founded on Catiline's conspiracy. Besides these, he is the author of two text-books of sporting and natural history, "The Field Sports," and the "Fish and Fishing" of North America, by Frank Forester; besides many sporting sketches, under the same *nom de plume*, several translations from the French, and a great number of contributions to different magazines. In 1848, he published a poetical translation of the "Prometheus" and "Agamemnon," of Æschylus. He is now engaged on a series of historical works,

the first of which, "The Captains of the Old World, as compared with Great Modern Strategists," was published in December, 1851. He has since published the "Cavaliers of England," "The Knights of England, Scotland, and France" (1852), to be followed by the "Chevaliers of France." Mr. Herbert is permanently engaged as exclusive contributor to "Graham's Magazine," and it is understood that he will henceforth devote all his abilities to rendering that periodical as perfect as may be.

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, astronomer, was born in 1790, at Slough, near Windsor, England. He is the only son of the great astronomer, Sir Frederick William Herschel. Having received a mathematical and scientific education at Cambridge, he devoted himself to the pursuits which had already made the name of Herschel illustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in conjunction with Peacock. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjunction with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816, to observations on the double stars. As the first result of these observations, ten thousand in number, he presented to the Royal Society of London, in 1823, a catalogue of three hundred and eighty double and triple stars, whose positions and apparent distances had never till then been fixed. In 1827, he published a second catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1828, another, in which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830, he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had made with his twenty-foot reflecting telescope. In the same year, he published, in the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society," a paper, which contained the exact measurements of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions on physics, the results of which appear in his "Treatise on Sound," published in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia;" and his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series. Herschel's last great enterprise is his sojourn of four years at the Cape of Good Hope, from February, 1834, to May, 1838, where he examined, in the exactest manner and under circumstances the most favorable, the whole southern celestial hemisphere. He suggested at the Cape the idea of making exact meteorological observations on given days, and simultaneously at different places. The expedition to the Cape was undertaken at his own expense, and he declined to accept the indemnity afterward offered to him by the government. The lively interest which was felt in Herschel's expedition by the educated classes, beyond the circle of astronomers, was manifested in the honors showered upon him on his return. A considerable number of the members of the Royal Society offered their suffrages for his election to the presidency of that body, vacant by the resignation of the duke of Sussex—an honor, however, which he did not seek. At the commencement of the reign of Queen Victoria, he was made a baronet. Sir John Herschel is distinguished as much for the excellence of his private character and the liberality of his disposition as by his high

scientific abilities. His anxiety to diffuse the light of science among the population of England has been testified by as many evidences as his zeal to increase its intensity. In December, 1850, he was appointed master of the mint.

HERWEGH, GEORGE, a German poet, was born at Stuttgardt, in 1816, studied till 1837 at Tubingen, and subsequently took part in editing Lewald's periodical, "The Europa." He then entered the army of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. In consequence of having insulted an officer, and through fear of a trial, he deserted. He next went to Constance, where he aided in the "Volkshalle," a paper edited by the landlord of the hotel at that place. He returned, however, to Germany, as moderate tendencies did not suit his views. When the king of Prussia ascended the throne in 1840, and France assumed a hostile attitude, the poetry of Herwegh developed itself in a radical and republican form, and the applause which he enjoyed in the southern portion of Germany made him an historical phenomenon, which could not have happened, had he not accorded with the tone of a considerable portion of his contemporaries. After this he visited Paris, and, in 1842, he travelled to Konigsberg and Berlin. The king invited him, through Schönlein to see him, and, in the conversation which took place, said to the poet, "Let us be honorable foes." The prohibition of a journal contemplated by Herwegh, did not appear to correspond with this. He wrote a letter to the king, which was published without any fault of his, and led to his expulsion from Prussia. The press, under the direction of a censorship, was not slow in reviling the poet. Switzerland offered him an asylum, and the canton of Baselaugst offered him citizenship. Herwegh now went to France, where he resided at the revolution in February, 1848. In March he joined the republican movement in Baden, set on foot by Hecker and Struve, but according to the published and unrefuted reports of the affair, he showed little courage and energy, escaping over the Swiss frontier concealed in a wagon driven by his wife. His works are, "Poems of a Living Man" (1841); "The German Fleet" (1841); "Translations of Lamartine's Works" (1839).

HESSE, FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., Elector of, born at Hanau, August 20, 1802, is the son of the elector Frederick-William III. and Auguste-Frederike-Christine, daughter of Frederick-William II. of Prussia. From his earliest years he was proud, idle, and vicious. His father placed him under the tutorship of the now well-known Baron Radowitz, then a captain in the Hessian service, and already distinguished by his mental attainments. The scenes of the court, then the most profligate in Germany, were not calculated to correct the tendencies of the young prince's nature. Breaches of the seventh commandment have been the rule in the electoral house since the days of Philip the Magnanimous, who had two wives; and a great proportion of the Hessian nobility owe their origin to the oriental morals of the rulers of the land. The Haynaus and Hessensteins, sons of Frederick-William I., may be mentioned as instances. The countess of Hessenstein, the last mistress of that elector, bore him twenty-three children. But the most scandalous of the immoralities of the family was that which led to the early accession of the present elector to the throne. Frederick-William II. found a girl named Ortlepp, daughter of a mechanic at Berlin, and conferred on her the title of Countess Reichenbach. For a

long period this woman reigned absolutely in Hesse, and had the impudence to demand, and the success to obtain, equal rank with the legitimate consort of the elector, the daughter of Frederick-William II. of Prussia. One day this woman received a letter of menacing character. She was transported with rage, and instantly demanded the discovery of the author. The most violent measures were at once applied to the whole land, and a commission of inquiry, invested with judicial powers, was instituted, and for years exercised a terrible severity; but which, after the imprisonment of numbers of all classes, was dissolved without having discovered the author of the missive. Under the influence of this woman the elector insulted, and even violently assaulted his wife, who fled with her son to Bonn, where both lived for some time, occasionally visiting Fulda. The scandalous misrule of the elector at length provoked the people to resistance, and the states made so bold a stand, that he was glad to grant a liberal constitution; and, finding that little respect was paid to his government, resolved to associate his son, then the electoral prince, to his administration, as co-regent. At Fulda, the son had taken up with a woman named Lehmann, then the wife of a Prussian lieutenant, for whom she had already deserted one husband. Her transfer to the electoral prince was the subject of a transaction, and for a sum of money Lehmann relinquished his wife, who was straightway divorced, and took the name of Schaumbourg. The prince now married her, and created her countess of Schaumbourg. The old elector, finding himself sinking daily more and more into contempt, resigned the government fully into the hands of his son, and retired to Frankfort, to spend his days about the gaming-tables of that city. The prince now removed to Cassel, soon followed by the woman Schaumbourg. His mother, shortly after taking up her residence at Cassel, refused to acknowledge this person as the wife of her son, and many most deplorable scenes ensued. Since his accession, his government has been one long quarrel with the representative institutions of his state. His chosen minister is the notorious M. Hassenpflug, a convicted forger. In October, 1850, having carried on a contest for absolute power, in which his conduct was condemned by the court, as well as the parliament, he began to imprison and fine without the least regard to law or decency. The verdicts of the courts, and the awful attitude of a nation in legal opposition, so struck him, however, that in the night he fled to the frontier, and demanded the aid of the diet to break down the barriers of the law behind which his people were. The diet, which was never yet deaf to the prayer of distressed despotism, poured in Austrian and Bavarian troops, and acts of oppression, whose nature would compel incredibility, were they not attested by the most convincing proofs, were perpetrated. Every family was compelled to receive soldiers; in one case, thirty-two were quartered upon a judge who had decided against the legality of the elector's ukases. Men were plucked from the magistrate's chair, from the bench, and from the corporation, to be thrown into dungeons. The population was literally eaten up; so that when, in 1851, a demand was made for the reimbursement of the federal treasury, the elector found that he had only called in his friends to make it impossible for his subjects to furnish taxes for the government. At the close of the year 1851, there remained in prison the mayor of Hanau, M. Henkel, condemned to imprisonment for having peacefully

and legally resisted the unconstitutional acts of M. Hassenpflug. The elector found a special pleasure in taking this gentleman under his charge, and superintending personally his treatment in prison. Henkel was sick, and was deprived of the advice of his physician; his wife and children were not to see him or send letters to him; he is a man of science, and therefore was deprived of all books, as well as pens and paper; a religious man, and so his bible was taken away. Such is the government of this ruler, the favorite of the plenipotentiaries of Frankfort. He is especially fond of military spectacles, and delights in reviews and similar demonstrations of force; yet even in these matters he is grossly ignorant, as the following authentic anecdote may show. When Radetzky's famous quartermaster-general, Baron Hess, was introduced to the elector, he was asked if he had shared in the Italian campaign. The feldzeugmeister, who is chief of the general staff and of the emperor's military chancellery, having replied in the affirmative, the royal interlocutor then desired to know whether he had "commanded a corps." He has lately visited Vienna, in order to seek for his children by the woman Schaumbourg recognition as "*ebenburtig*" (of equal, that is, of royal birth on both sides). This would, on his decease or abdication, enable his eldest son to succeed him. It is understood that the Austrian government declined to interfere in so delicate a matter.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD, D. D., L L. D., geologist, and president of Amherst college, Massachusetts, was born at Deerfield, in that state, May 24, 1793. General ill health, and an affection of the eyes, prevented his completing his collegiate studies. In 1816 he became principal of the academy in his native place, and, in 1818, the faculty of Yale college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the following year he relinquished his position in the Deerfield academy, and, in 1821, was settled as minister over the congregational church in Conway, Mass., where he remained until he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst college, in 1825. In 1830 he was appointed by the state to make a geological survey of Massachusetts, and seven years after was reappointed for the same purpose. In 1844 he was appointed to the office he now holds, together with the chair of natural theology and geology. In 1850 he was appointed by the state of Massachusetts agricultural commissioner to visit the various agricultural schools in Europe. Professor Hitchcock has published, "Geology of the Connecticut Valley" (1823); "Catalogue of Plants within Twenty Miles of Amherst" (1829); "Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted" (1830); "An Argument for Early Temperance," reprinted in London; "Religious Lectures on the Peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons;" "First Report on the Economic Geology of Mass." (1832); "Report on the Geology, Zoology, and Botany of Mass."—plates (1833); "Report on a Re-Examination of the Geology of Mass." (1838); "A Wreath for the Tomb" (1839); "Elementary Geology" (1840); "Final Report on the Geology of Mass."—2 vols., 4to, plates (1841); "Fossil Footmarks in the United States" (1848); "History of Zoological Temperance Convention in Central Africa" (1850); "Report on the Agricultural Schools of Europe" (1851); "Memoir of Mary Lyon;" "The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences" (1851); and some forty scientific papers, mostly published in the "American Journal of Science.

HOGAN, JOHN, an English sculptor, born in the county of Waterford, in October, 1800. Originally sent into a lawyer's office, he displayed tastes so opposite to those connected with writs and summonses, precedents and parchments, that his friends were induced to welcome his introduction to the office of an architect, where he remained for some years, mastering the details of that profession, but still displaying a strong taste for a still higher branch of art. Some carvings in wood, executed with much skill, proved beyond denial that nature had intended him for a sculptor—and when nineteen a sculptor he became. In 1823, through the liberality of some admirers, he was enabled to visit Rome for the purposes of study. His first works gave evidence of the powers within him, and among them one—"Eve on her Expulsion from Paradise"—he has never since surpassed. He is a Roman catholic, and his friends keep him so occupied with busts and monuments, that he seems to have little time for the true works on which a sculptor of merit may best vindicate his genius.

HOLLAND, WILLIAM III., ALEXANDER PAUL FREDERICK LOUIS, King of, prince of Orange-Nassau, grand duke of Luxembourg, and duke of Limbourg, was born the 19th of February, 1817, and married June 18, 1839, the princess Sophia-Frederica-Matilda, the daughter of William I., king of Wurtemberg. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, William II., March 17, 1849, took the constitutional oath, and was crowned on the 12th of May following. He has one son, William-Nicholas-Alexander-Frederick-Charles-Henry, prince of Orange, born Sept. 4, 1840.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, M. D., an American physician, and poet, is the son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, author of the "Annals of America," and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August, 29, 1809. He was educated principally at Cambridge, and passed the year before he entered college at Phillips's academy, Andover. In 1825 he entered Harvard university, and studied there for a year after he had graduated, and then commenced the study of medicine. In the spring of 1833, he visited Europe, and toward the close of the year 1835, returned to Boston, where he commenced the practice of his profession the following year. In 1838 he was elected professor of anatomy and physiology, in the medical school of Dartmouth college, but on his marriage, in 1840, he resigned this office, and on the resignation of Dr. John C. Warren, in 1847, Dr. Holmes was elected professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard university which office he still holds. In 1849 he relinquished practice, and fixed his summer residence on an ancestral estate in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass.. Dr. Holmes's medical works consist of, "Boylston Prize Essay on Direct Exploration," published by order of the Massachusetts Medical Society for the use of its fellows (1836); "Boylston Prize Dissertation" (1838); "Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions" (1842); and some contributions to medical journals. His poems, by which he is far better known to the public, have been collected and published in several editions. His last poetical production is "Astræa" (1850).

HOPKINS, MARK, president of Williams college, in the state of Massachusetts, was born in Stockbridge in that state in 1802. He graduated at the college over which he now presides in 1824, when he commenced the study of medicine, and afterward practised his profes-

sion in New York. In 1830 he was elected to fill the chair of moral philosophy and rhetoric in Williams college, and was chosen president of that institution in 1836, which office he has since held.

HORNE, RICHARD HENRY, poet and critic, was educated at Sandhurst college, in expectation of a military appointment in the East India Company's service. Upon leaving college, having been disappointed in this hope, he entered the Mexican navy as midshipman. Mexico was then at war with Spain, and Horne was engaged in active service until the restoration of peace. He then returned to England through the United States. Arrived in his native country he devoted himself to literature, and has published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medecis," "The Death-Fetch," "Gregory VII.," and "Orion," in poetry, besides a volume of ballad romances. His prose writings are very numerous, the larger portion being lost in the general periodical literature of the day. Among his complete works are, "An Exposition of the False Medium between Men of Letters and the Public," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of "The Monthly Repository." He has also been a large contributor to the "Church of England," and the "New Quarterly Review." His last production in poetry is "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, in which he adopts an idea derived from the older theologians, that the traitor in delivering up the Savior to the chief priests was only anxious to hasten on the triumphant vindication of his Master. His "Orion" was published for the remarkable sum of one farthing, a price placed on it as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which epic poetry had fallen.

HOUSTON, GEN. SAMUEL, United States senator from Texas, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2, 1793. He lost his father when quite young, and his mother removed with her family to the banks of the Tennessee at that time the limit of civilization. Here the future senator received but a scanty education; he passed several years among the Cherokee Indians, and in fact, through all his life, he seems to have held opinion with Rousseau, and retained a predilection for the savage mode of life. After serving for a time as clerk to a country trader, and keeping a school, he became disgusted with mercantile and scholastic pursuits, and, in 1813, he enlisted in the army, and served under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. He distinguished himself highly on several occasions, and at the conclusion of the war he had risen to the rank of lieutenant, but he soon resigned his commission and commenced the study of the law at Nashville. It was about this time that he began his political life. After holding several minor offices in Tennessee, he was, in 1823, elected to Congress, and continued a member of that body until, in 1827, he became governor of the state of Tennessee. In 1829, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he resigned his office, and went to take up his abode among the Cherokees in Arkansas. During his residence among the Indians, he became acquainted with the frauds practised upon them by the government agents, and undertook a mission to Washington for the purpose of exposing them. In the execution of this philanthropic project, he seems to have met with little success; he became involved in several lawsuits, and returned in disgust to his savage friends. During a visit to Texas, he was requested to allow his name to be used in the canvass, for a convention which was to meet to form a constitution for

Texas prior to its admission into the Mexican union. He consented, and was unanimously elected. The constitution drawn up by the convention was rejected by Santa Anna, at that time in power, and the disaffection of the Texans caused thereby was still further heightened by a demand upon them to give up their arms. They determined upon resistance; a militia was organized, and Austin, the founder of the colony, was elected commander-in-chief, in which office he was shortly after succeeded by Houston. He conducted the war with vigor and ability, and finally brought it to a successful termination by the battle of San Jacinto, which was fought in April, 1836. The Mexicans were totally routed, with the loss of several hundred men, while the Texans had but seven killed and thirty wounded. Santa Anna himself fell into the hands of the victors, and it was with great difficulty that they were prevented from taking summary vengeance upon him. In May, 1836, he signed a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas, and in October of the same year, Houston was inaugurated the first president of the republic. At the end of his term of office, as the same person could not constitutionally be elected president twice in succession, he became a member of the congress. In 1841, however, he was again elevated to the presidential chair. During the whole time that he held that office, it was his favorite policy to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States, but he retired from office before he saw the consummation of his wishes. In 1844, Texas became one of the states of the Union, and General Houston was elected to the senate, of which body he is still a member.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, an English poet and descriptive writer, was born in 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire. His parents belonging to the society of friends, he was educated at various schools peculiar to that body, and at the age of thirteen manifested a predilection for poetry by contributing some verses on "Spring," to a periodical called "Literary Recreations." After leaving school he studied chemistry, botany, natural and moral philosophy, and the works of the best authors of England, Italy, and France. In his twenty-eighth year, he married Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, also a member of the society of friends, and now familiar to the public as Mary Howitt. On their marriage the Howitts went to reside in Staffordshire, where they continued for about a year. In 1823 they published a volume of poems, entitled "The Forest Minstrel," with their joint names on the title-page. They soon after undertook a pedestrian tour in Scotland, walking more than five hundred miles over mountain and moorland. After their return to England, they settled at Nottingham, where Mr. Howitt was for several years in business as a chemist and druggist. Here they published another joint volume of poems, called "The Desolation of Eyam." They now began to write for the annuals and magazines. In 1831 he published "The Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature." Mr. Howitt's next work was "A History of Priestcraft." Shortly after its publication he was chosen an alderman of Nottingham, but he was not long in retiring from business, and removed to Esher, in Surrey, where he resided three years. In 1835 Mr. Howitt published his "Pantika," a work now little known. While living at Esher he published his "Rural Life of England." In 1838, appeared his "Colonization and Christianity." He subsequently published "The Boy's

Country Book," and "Visits to Remarkable Places." Mr. and Mrs. Howitt afterward went to reside in Germany, for the education of their children, and took up their headquarters at Heidelberg, whence at different times they visited nearly every part and every large city of Germany. The result of Mr. Howitt's study of the German language was the translation of a work written expressly for him, entitled "The Student Life of Germany," which contains about forty of the most famous songs of the German students. After three years' residence in that country, he published his "Social and Rural Life of Germany," and upon its favorable reception, issued his "German Experiences." In 1847 he brought out a volume called "The Homes and Haunts of the most Eminent English Poets." In April, 1846, Mr. Howitt became a partner in the proprietorship and management of "The People's Journal," established at the beginning of the same year by Mr. Saunders. Disagreements led to the dissolution of this connection at the close of the year, and in January, 1847, was published the first number of "Howitt's Journal." This work being unsuccessful, brought Mr. Howitt into serious pecuniary difficulties in 1848, and he has since eschewed speculations in periodicals.

HUDSON, REV. HENRY NORMAN, well known by his lectures on Shakspere, was born in the town of Cornwall, Vermont, January 28, 1814. Until his eighteenth year, his life was mainly spent in working on the farm, and he then went to Middlebury, to learn a mechanic's trade. After working in the shop for nearly four years, he was seized with a desire to improve his mind, having had up to that time only a plain common school education. He accordingly entered Middlebury college where he graduated in 1840, and then went to Kentucky, where he taught school a year, and thence to Alabama, where he followed the same occupation for two years. At the latter place he found time to write a series of lectures on Shakspere's plays, and delivered them in Mobile in the winter of 1843–'44, and afterward at Boston and New York, in the winter of 1844–'45. These lectures were published in 1848. In the meantime, Mr. Hudson had become a churchman, and was ordained to the ministry in March, 1849. In 1851 he undertook the labor of editing Shakspere's works, at the invitation of a publishing house in Boston, and in that undertaking he is still mainly employed, although he has at no time remitted his clerical labors.

HUGO, VICTOR, a politician, one of the most prominent living French writers, was born February 26, 1802. The political contrariety which has marked his career may be said to have been inherited by Hugo, his father having been one of the first volunteers of the republic, and his mother, a Vendéan by birth and sentiment, a proscribed royalist, wandering while yet a girl in the Bocage of La Vendée. At the date of his birth, his father was a colonel in the army of Napoleon; and the child, born almost amid the roar of cannon, followed with its mother the steps of Bonaparte. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, from Elba to Paris, from Paris to Rome, from Rome to Naples, before he was five years of age, so that he exclaims, "I made the tour of Europe before I began to live." In Naples he resided about ten years, his father having been appointed governor of Avellino. In 1809 he returned to France with his two brothers and his mother, by whom he

was educated within the walls of the convent of the Feuillantes, where the family had taken up its residence. He here received the benefit of classical instruction from an old general, whom his mother was then concealing from the imperial police. At the close of 1811, his father, then a general and major-domo of Joseph Bonaparte's palace at Madrid, sent for his family to join him in that capital, and Victor accompanied his mother to Spain. He remained at Madrid about a year, and returned to the old convent until the restoration of 1814. This event, by exciting in his mother and father the opposite feelings of joy and indignant grief, led to their separation. Victor was placed by his father in a private academy, where he studied mathematics, it is said with great success, previous to his intended removal to the polytechnic school. In 1816 he published his parable of "The Rich and Poor," and an elegy called the "Canadian." In 1817 he was a competitor for a prize on the "Advantages of Study," offered by the academy. In 1819, having committed himself to a literary career with his father's consent, he wrote two odes, entitled "The Virgins of Verdun," and "The Restoration of the Statue of Henri IV.," and sent them to the Academy of Floral Fêtes, at Toulouse, by which they were both crowned. In 1820 he published his "Infant Moses in the Nile." In 1822 appeared the first volume of his "Odes and Ballads," a collection of occasional pieces, all breathing a royalist spirit. His "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," though not published until some years later, were written about this time. Before the close of the same year the young poet married Mdlle. Foucher, and rising into distinction as a royalist writer, he received a pension from Louis XVIII. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which betrayed an inward revolution in his political and literary opinions. In the succeeding year he composed a drama, called "Cromwell," intended to assert the freedom of the Christian and romantic drama, against the theory of Aristotle's unity, as understood and practised by Racine. He prefaced it with a dramatic theory of his own, to which, however, he hardly gave a fair chance of success, since its accompanying illustration contained scarcely a feature of merit. In 1828 he published his "Orientals," a poem of finished versification, but destitute of force or spirit. In 1829, Victor Hugo published his "Last Days of a Condemned Prisoner," and so vividly depicted the anticipated tortures of a man left for execution, that the terrific interest of the work gave it an immense success. Hugo now prepared to make a second attack on the stiff and unnatural dramatic system prevalent in his country. On the 26th February, 1830, his "Ernani" was played at the Théâtre Français. The indignation of the old and the enthusiasm of the new party knew no bounds. The academy went so far as to lay a complaint against the innovation at the foot of the throne, but Charles X., with a good sense which would have been very serviceable to him four months later, replied, that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Meanwhile the drama, which was far superior in construction to "Cromwell," succeeded. Shortly after the revolution of July, his "Marion de Lorme," embodying his new political tastes, and which had been suppressed by the censorship under the restoration, was brought out, and was considered theatrically successful. In January, 1832, his play, "Le Roi S'amuse," was performed at the Théâtre Français, and the next day interdicted

by the government. This was scarcely necessary, the piece had not been warmly received; in fact, people, however willing to be amused, especially at the expense of monarchs, did not like to see the quondam royalist employed in burlesquing the historical heroes of their country. M. Hugo afterward published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit; among them are "Lucrèce Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Angelo," and "Ruy Blas." His greatest novel is "Nôtre Dame de Paris." He has since produced "Chants du Crépuscle," and "Voix Intérieures." In the works of this poet may be found some of the sublimest creations of French poetry. It is to be regretted that, side by side with these, the author's perverted taste led him to place images the most monstrous and disgusting. He was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe, and, on the downfall of that monarch, avowing the principles of the revolution, was returned to the constituent, and afterward to the national assembly, of which he was one of the few eloquent speakers. He is also a leading member of the Peace Congress, and was its president in 1849—a position remarkable enough for the author of the bellicose "Lettres du Rhin." He was an energetic opponent of Louis Napoleon in December, and on that account was compelled to fly to Brussels in an assumed name.

HUMBOLDT, FREDERICK-HENRY-ALEXANDER, Baron, the great German naturalist, was born in Berlin, September, 14, 1769. He was educated with a view to employment in the direction of the government mines successively at Göttingen, Frankfort on the Oder, at Hamburg, and at the mining school of Frieberg. In 1792 he was appointed assessor to the mining board, a post which he shortly exchanged for that of a director of the works at Baireuth. In 1795 he relinquished these duties in order to connect himself to those pursuits of investigation and discovery in which he has won an undying name. From the earliest period he had evinced a faculty of physical inquiry, which he had assiduously cultivated by the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and galvanism; the latter then a new and incipient science. He now proceeded to condense and arrange his scientific ideas, and test them by the known, before applying them in countries yet unexplored. His next care was to look round for a country whose ill-known natural riches might open to the industrious inquirer a prospect of numerous and valuable discoveries. Meanwhile he made a journey with Hatler to North Italy to study the volcanic theory of rocks in the mountains of that district, and, in 1797, started for Naples with a similar purpose with Bach. Compelled to surrender this plan by the events of war, he turned his steps to Paris, met with a most friendly reception from the *savans* of that capital, and made the acquaintance of Bonpland, just appointed naturalist to Baudin's expedition. Humboldt had only time to arrange to accompany his new-made friend when the war compelled the postponement of the entire project. Upon this he resolved to travel in North Africa, and with Bonpland, had reached Marseilles for embarkation, when the events of the times again thwarted his intention. The travellers now turned into Spain, where Humboldt, whose great merits were made known by Baron von Forell, the Saxon minister, was encouraged by the government to undertake the exploration of Spanish America, and received promises of assistance in his investigations. On the 4th of June, 1799, Humboldt and Bonpland sailed from

Corunna, and happily escaped the English cruisers; and on the 19th landed in the haven of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. They ascended the peak, and in the course of the few days of their stay collected a number of new observations in the natural history of the island. They then crossed the ocean without accident, and landed on American ground, near Cumana, on the 16th of July. They employed eighteen months in examining the territory which now forms the free state of Venezuela, reached Caraccas in February, 1800, and left the seacoast anew near Puerto Cabella, in order to reach the Orinoco by crossing the grassy steppes of Calobozo. They embarked on the Orinoco in canoes, and proceeded to the extreme Spanish post, Fort San Carlos, on the Rio Negro, two degrees from the equator, and returned to Cumana, after having travelled thousands of miles through an uninhabited wilderness. They left the continent for Havana, and stayed there for some months, until, receiving a false report that Baudin was awaiting them, according to appointment, on the coast of South America, they sailed from Cuba in March, 1801, for Carthagena, in order to proceed thence to Panama. The season being unfavorable to a farther advance, they settled for a time at Bogota, but in September, 1801, set out for the south, despite of the rains, crossed the Cordillera di Quindin, followed the valley of Cauca, and by the greatest exertions reached Quito, January 6, 1802. Eight months were spent in exploring the valley of Quito and the volcanic mountains which enclose it. Favored by circumstances, they ascended several of these, reaching heights previously unattained. On the 23d June, 1802, they climbed Chimborazo, and reached a height of 19,300 feet—a point of the earth higher than any which had hitherto been ascended. Humboldt next travelled over Loxa, Jaen de Bracomoros, Caxamarca, and the high chain of the Andes, and reached, near Truxillo, the shore of the Pacific. Passing thence through the desert of Lower Peru, he came to Lima. In January, 1803, he sailed for Mexico, visited its chief cities, collecting facts, and departed for Valladolid, traversed the province of Mechracan, and reaching the Pacific coast near Jorullo, returned to Mexico. Here he stayed some months, gaining large accessions to his stores of knowledge by intercourse with the observant portion of the educated classes of that country. In January 1804, he embarked for Havana, from Vera Cruz, remained there a short time, paid a visit of two months to Philadelphia, and finally returned to Europe, landing at Havre in August, 1804, richer in collections of objects, but especially in observations on the great field of the natural sciences, in botany, zoology, geology, geography, statistics, and ethnography, than any preceding traveller. Paris at that time offering a greater assemblage of scientific aids than any capital of the continent, he took up his residence there, in order to prepare the results of his researches for the public eye. He shortly commenced a series of gigantic publications in almost every department of science; and, in 1817, after twelve years of incessant toil, four fifths had been printed in parts, each of which cost in the market more than $500. Since that time the publication has gone on more slowly, and is still incomplete. Having visited Italy in 1818, with Gay-Lussac, and afterward travelled in England in 1826, he returned, took up his residence in Berlin, and, enjoying the personal favor and most intimate society of the sovereign, was made a councillor of state, and

intrusted with more than one diplomatic mission. In 1829, at the particular desire of the czar, he visited Siberia and the Caspian sea, in company with Gustav Rose and Ehrenberg. The travellers accomplished a distance of 2142 geographical miles, journeying on the Wolga from Novorogod to Casan, and by land to Catharineberg, Tobolsk, Barnaul, Schlangenberg, and Zyrianski on the southwest slope of the Altai, by Buchtarminsk to the Chinese frontier. On their return, they took the route by Ust-Kamonogorsk, Orusk, the Southern Ural, Orenberg, Sarepta, Astrachan, Moscow, and Petersburg. Taken singly, there is not one of Humboldt's achievements which has not been surpassed, but taken together they constitute a body of services rendered to science such as is without parallel. The activity of naturalists is commonly directed either to accumulate rich materials in observations, or to combine such observations in a systematic manner, so as to derive from their diversity one rational whole; Humboldt has done both so well, that his performances in either department would entitle him to admiration. With a mind in which was treasured up every observation or conjecture of preceding philosophers, not excepting those of antiquity, he set out measuring the heights of mountains, noting temperature, collecting plants, dissecting animals, and everywhere pressing forward to penetrate the meaning of the relations which he found to subsist between the different portions of the organic kingdom and man. This latter new and practical aspect of the natural sciences was first presented by Humboldt, and gives to such studies an interest for thousands who have no taste for the mere enumeration of rocks, plants, and animals. The sciences which deal with the laws governing the geographical distribution of plants, animals, and men, had their origin in the observations and generalizations of Humboldt, who may be justly regarded as the founder of the new school of physical inquiry. In addition to the general and ultimate gain to humanity of such an advance in science as Humboldt has effected, is to be reckoned the immediate partial benefit of his observations, according to which charts have been constructed, agriculture extended, and territories peopled. Humboldt is most popularly known by his "Cosmos," a work written in the evening of his life, in which he contemplates all created things as linked together and forming one whole, animated by internal forces.

HUME, JOSEPH, an English radical reformer, was born at Montrose, Scotland, in 1777. He received an education in a school of the town, which included instruction in the elements of Latin. With such scanty stores of knowledge he was apprenticed to a surgeon of Montrose, with whom he served three years. Having attended the medical classes in the university of Edinburgh, he was admitted, in 1796, a member of the college of surgeons in that city. Mr. Hume then entered as a surgeon the naval service of the East India Company. He had not been there three years before he was placed on the medical establishment of Bengal. He determined to acquire a knowledge of the dialects of India, not doubting that a sphere of larger utility and greater emolument would open before his efforts. The Mahratta war breaking out in 1803, Mr. Hume was attached to Major-General Powell's division, and accompanied it on its march from Allahabad into Bundelcund. The want of interpreters being felt, as Hume had expected, the commander was glad to find among his surgeons a man capable of supply-

ing the deficiency. He continued to discharge his new duties without resigning his medical appointment, and managed to combine with both the offices of paymaster and postmaster of the troops. At the conclusion of the peace he returned to the presidency, richer by many golden speculations, for which a period of war never fails to offer opportunities. In 1808, having accomplished the object for which he left his native land, he went to England, and, after an interval of repose, determined upon making a tour of the country, the better to acquaint himself with the condition of its inhabitants. He accordingly visited, in 1809, nearly every populous town in the United Kingdom, acquiring facts for future use. The two following years were spent in making similar observations in Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the Ionian Isles, Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, &c. On his return to England he became a candidate for the representation of Weymouth, and sat in parliament for that borough during the session of 1812. In 1818 he again entered parliament, as member for the district of his native burgh, Montrose, for which he continued to sit until 1830. In this year he succeeded Mr. Whitbread as member for Middlesex. In 1837 he was returned for Kilkenny. In 1842 he was again elected for Montrose, which he still represents. His parliamentary career since 1818 has been that of a consistent reformer of abuses, an enemy of monopoly, and a friend to the extension of political franchises. As a financial reformer he has no equal in the house. His persistence and imperturbability have long since become proverbial.

HUNT, FREDERICK KNIGHT, English journalist, editor of the "Daily News," was born in Buckinghamshire, in 1814. In a volume which enumerates the journalists of London, the name of the editor of the "Daily News" must have a place. Mr. Hunt was a member of the editorial staff selected for the "Daily News" when Mr. Charles Dickens established that journal in 1846, and in 1851 became the chief editor of the paper. He had been a writer for the press, and a newspaper editor, for several years before his connection with the journal he now conducts. He is the author, among other things, of "The Fourth Estate, or Contributions to the History of Newspapers, and of the Liberty of the Press," 2 vols., 1850.

HUNT, LEIGH, a journalist, and poet, is the son of a clergyman of the church of England, and was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, October 19, 1784. His father was a West-Indian; but being in Pennsylvania at the time of the war with the mother-country, he manifested his loyalty to the crown so warmly that he was forced to fly to England as a refuge. Having taken orders, he was for some time tutor to Mr. Leigh, the nephew of Lord Chandos, near Southgate; and his son, the subject of this sketch, was named after his pupil. Hunt received his education at Christ's hospital, where he continued until his fifteenth year. While at school he showed his talent for poetry by some clever contributions to "The Juvenile Preceptor;" the chief part of these he collected and published under the title "Juvenilia," in 1801, being then clerk to an attorney. He subsequently relinquished this connection with the law to accept an appointment. In 1805, Mr. Hunt's brother John set up a paper called the "News;" and Leigh, giving up his official employment, went to live with him, and assist in its production. His contributions to the "News" consisted chiefly of dramatic and

literary criticisms, which, being written with an independence and spirit then too rare in writers for the press, were greatly admired. In 1808 he established the "Examiner" newspaper, still in conjunction with his brother. He was still more literary than political in his tastes and lucubrations, but unfortunately ventured an observation in 1810, in the "Examiner," which drew upon him the attentions of the attorney-general. Informations were now filed against Mr. Hunt and his brother, and also against Mr. Perry, of the "Morning Chronicle," who had reprinted the obnoxious remarks. The case of the "Morning Chronicle" was tried first; Mr. Perry defended himself with spirit, justifying the passage, and was acquitted, upon which the information against the "Examiner" was withdrawn. Another opportunity soon presented itself to the officers of the crown. Some remarks, by no means of a personal character, directed against the practice of military flogging, became the subject of a second prosecution, and the trial came on before Lord Ellenborough, on the 22d of February, 1811. Mr. Brougham, then a rising advocate in the English courts, was engaged for the defence; and having cited the opinions of Abercromby and other illustrious generals in condemnation of the use of the lash, declared that the real question with the jury was, whether on the most important subjects an Englishman had the privilege of expressing himself according to his feelings and opinions—a question which the jury answered in the affirmative by a verdict of not guilty. But this was not to be the last of Hunt's appearances in the law courts. The "Morning Post" having, in the practice of its usual fulsome adulation, called the prince-regent an "Adonis," Leigh Hunt added—"of fifty." The prince's vanity triumphed over his discretion, and upon so slight a ground was a prosecution instituted. The jury upon this occasion found a verdict of guilty against Leigh Hunt and his brother John; and each was sentenced to pay a fine of £500 (which, with costs, made the total penalty £2000) and to suffer two years in Horsemonger Lane jail. Offers not to press both penalties were made, on condition that no similar attacks should appear, but they were with constancy rejected. Upon their liberation, the Hunts continued to write as before, and maintained the "Examiner" at the head of the weekly metropolitan press, until in course of time he surrendered it to a management. On leaving prison he published his "Story of Rimini," and also set up a small weekly literary paper in the manner of the periodical essayists of Queen Anne's reign, which, like his "Companion," was well received, but not to a sufficient extent to insure its permanence. In 1810 he also commenced a quarterly magazine, called "The Reflector," but it was not more successful than the "Liberal," which he subsequently published in connection with Shelley and Byron. Mr. Hunt's chief fame has been won as an essayist; his performances in this character are to be found in a collection called the "Round Table," written in conjunction with Hazlitt, as well as in his "Indicator and Companion," and in "Critical Essays on the Performers at the London Theatres." In 1822, Mr. Hunt went to Italy to reside with Lord Byron, but the association was not productive of happiness; and the disappointment of the untitled poet was afterward freely expressed in a work called "Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries." Among the works of Leigh Hunt, not mentioned above, are to be included "Classic Tales," "Feast of the Poets," "The Descent

of Liberty, a Mask," "Foliage," "A Translation of Tasso's Arminta," "The Literary Pocket-Book," "The Legend of Florence," a drama, and "Palfrey," a poem. Besides these original works must be mentioned "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," "Imagination and Fancy," "Wit and Humor," &c.

HUNT, ROBERT, author, born in Cornwall, about 1814. Mr Robert Hunt is a self-educated man of talent. He is now the keeper of mining records at the museum of Economic Geology, at which institution he is also one of the lecturers—one of the "working men of practical science." Popularly, he is best known by his volumes, "The Poetry of Science," and "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature."

HUNTINGTON, DANIEL, artist, was born in New York, in 1816. His mother, who was a relative of Colonel Trumbull, occasionally took her sons to visit his studio, and thus gave him his bias toward art. His first attempts, some rude copies of plates from the Encyclopædia, being shown to Trumbull, he strongly advised that the boy should not be permitted to pursue the art. In 1833, Elliott, since distinguished as a portrait-painter, visited Hamilton college, N. Y., in the practice of his art. Huntington, at that time a student there, made his acquaintance, sat to him for a cabinet portrait, borrowed colors, and commenced painting. Several fellow-students encouraged him by sitting for their portraits, and by commending the staring comic subjects painted for the walls of the studio. In 1835, having persuaded his parents to allow him a year's trial of the art, he was placed with Professor Morse, then an artist in this city, and two pictures, a "Landscape," and the "Bar-Room Politician," painted at this time, were purchased by Dr. Parmely. After leaving Mr. Morse, in 1836, he devoted himself to landscape-painting, with the exception of an occasional portrait. One, of his father reading, attracted attention, and brought a number of Wall-street characters to his studio. "The Dunlap Exhibition," in 1837, awakened in him a strong feeling for historical painting, and led to his visiting Europe. He sailed for England, where, after a brief delay, he passed by way of Paris and Geneva to Florence. Here the "Sibyl," and "Florentine Girl," were painted and sent home. The winter was passed at Rome, the fruits of which were the "Shepherd Boy of the Campagnia," purchased by Mr. Cozzens, and the "Christian Prisoners," purchased by Mr. Robb. On his return to New York, orders for portraits poured in upon him and occupied his time, with an occasional interval for the study of landscape or figure pieces. His "Mercy's Dream" was then painted, followed by "Christiana and her Children;" but before the completion of the latter, a severe attack of inflammation of the eyes put a stop, for nearly two years, to the artist's labors. During this period of rest, he married the daughter of Mr. Charles Richards of Brooklyn, and soon left again for Europe. In the course of the two winters passed at Rome, he painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," the "Sacred Lesson," the "Communion of the Sick," and some landscapes. Since his return to New York, Huntington has been mostly engaged on portraits, having but little time for historical compositions. The following among others have appeared from his pencil—"Almsgiving," "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," "A Master and Pupils," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Parr," heads of "Faith" and "Hope," the "Marys at the Sepulchre," the "Tribute

Money," "Mercy Fainting at the Wicket-Gate," "Bishop Ridley Denouncing the Princess Mary," and "Queen Mary Signing the Death-Warrant of Lady Jane Grey," engraved by the American Art-Union. He has lately left for England, where he contemplates remaining some time.

HAMLINE, REV. LEONIDAS L., D.D., bishop of the methodist episcopal church, was born in Connecticut, in 1797. When a young man he removed to Ohio, and engaged in the practice of the law with success. In 1832 he relinquished the legal vocation, and entered the ministry, filling the duties of the sacred office with acceptance to the churches over which he was pastor, until the meeting of the general conference in 1840, when he was elected editor of "The Ladies' Repository," a monthly publication issued by the book-concern at Cincinnati. At the general conference in 1844, he greatly distinguished himself by an argument before that body on the question of the right to depose a bishop of the church for cause; and before its adjournment he was elected to the office of bishop, though his name had not till that time been considered in connection with it. During the session of the general conference in May, 1852, he sent in his resignation as general superintendent, or bishop, in consequence of protracted indisposition, rendering him unable to discharge the duties of the office, and giving no hope of recovery. His resignation was accepted with reluctance, and forms the only precedent in the history of the methodist episcopal church of the resignation of one of its bishops, but establishes a principle which Bishop Hamline had maintained before his election to that office.

HOLDICH, REV. JOSEPH, D.D., a distinguished methodist episcopal divine, and author, was born in Thorney Fen, Cambridgeshire, England. His father was an educated and scientific farmer, and during the latter part of his life was editor of the "Farmer's Journal, and Agricultural Advertiser." He was well known by reputation to many leading agriculturists in the United States. Being very partial to this country, where he spent several years in early life, he determined to remove and settle his family here. With this view he sent his son before him to finish his education, and acquire his profession, which was intended to be that of the law, in his adopted country. Providence, however, ordered otherwise. Undergoing an entire change in his religious views and feelings, he devoted his attention to religious studies, in view of the ministry, and in 1822 was admitted into the Philadelphia conference of the methodist episcopal church. In 1826 he made a brief visit to his native land. In 1828 the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the college of Princeton. In 1835 he was chosen professor of moral science and belles-lettres in the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Connecticut. In 1843–'44 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by La Grange college, Alabama. He remained in Middletown until 1849, when he was elected one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, an office which he still retains. Dr. Holdich has written several works. Besides articles in reviews and periodicals, he published two volumes of "Bible Questions," and "A Bible History;" "Memoirs of Aaron H. Hurd," and the "Life of Rev. Dr. Fisk," late president of the Wesleyan university, so well known and so deeply lamented.

HENGSTENBERG, ERNST WILHELM, professor of theology in the university at Berlin, and one of the most prominent evangelical theologians of Germany, was born at Frondenberg, in the county Mark, October 20, 1802. He was prepared for the university by his father, who was pastor of the place. In 1820 he entered the university of Bonn, where he pursued philosophical and oriental studies with great zeal, as is evinced by his translation of Aristotle's "Metaphysics" (1824), and his edition of an Arabic author, "Am Ruckeisi Moailakah" (1822), to which the prize was accorded. During this time he was engaged also in the wild proceedings which then characterized student-life. In 1823 he went to Basle, where he formed associations which probably contributed no little to direct him in his theological career, though he had never made theology a special study. In the following year he became a private tutor of theology at Berlin. In 1826 he was appointed professor-extraordinary; in 1828, professor of theology; and in 1829, received the degree of doctor of theology. He has exerted an extensive influence as an author, more particularly as editor of the "Evangelische Kirchenzeitung," commencing in 1827; and by his well-known "Christology of the Old Testament" (1829–'35), and the "Contributions to an Introduction to the Old Testament" (1831–'39). The declared object of the "Kirchenzeitung" is "to establish and defend, in firmly-held unity, the evangelical truths as they are contained in the Holy Scriptures, and are deduced from them in the confessions of the church;" hoping thus to be able to strengthen "in individuals the living sense of unity, partly with the evangelical churches, and partly with the church universal of all centuries, and to further a general union of all true members of the evangelical churches." The object has been pursued with great zeal, perseverance, and eloquence; and the result has been that Hengstenberg has gathered around him a large circle of adherents and followers.

HERMANN, KARL HEINRICH, an eminent historical painter, was born in 1801, at Dresden, where he pursued his first studies in art, which he afterward continued at Düsseldorf, under Cornelius. In connection with Götzenberger, another pupil of that master, he painted the frescoes in the hall of the university at Bonn, among which the "Theology," by Hermann, is highly meritorious in design, but imperfect in coloring. He afterward accompanied Cornelius to Münich, where he executed several frescoes from the cartoons of the latter, among others are the "Glyptothek," and the "Ludwig's Church." Among his own most important compositions, are the frescoes after Eschenbach's "Parzival," in Königsbarr, the fine ceiling of the protestant church, and particularly one of the pictures from Bavarian history in the arcades of the Hofgarten, representing the "Victory of the emperor Ludwig of Bavaria, near Ampfing," a very impressive composition. In 1844 he was invited to Berlin, to carry into execution the celebrated projects of Schinkel for the ante-rooms of the museum, an undertaking to which he devoted himself with great diligence, but which was embarrassed with intrinsic difficulties; for Schinkel's plans depended much upon effects of light and shade, which are beyond the reach of fresco-painting. Since that time Hermann has executed a series of fine compositions from German history. His style is vigorous and characteristic; somewhat hard in his early productions, but brought to great harmony

in the more recent ones. The noble and poetical character of his invention and composition assure him a high place among modern painters.

HEIBERG, JOHANN LUDWIG, a Danish poet and dramatist, was born December 14, 1791. In 1809, he entered the university, designing to study medicine, but was soon attracted into a more congenial path. In 1814, he became connected with the theatre as author, and produced "Don Juan," and the romantic drama of "Walter the Potter," after which he turned his attention to the literature of the south of Europe. The comic element of his poetry unfolded itself in his "Julespög og Nytaarsloier," in which he exposed the weakness in literature and the drama, somewhat in the manner of Tieck. In 1819, he went to Paris, where he remained three years, particularly studying the French drama. Upon his return, he was appointed professor at Kiel, and wrote the etymology of the Danish language, and a work on northern mythology, made up mainly from his academical lectures. In 1824, at Berlin, he became acquainted with Hegel and with his system. Upon his return in 1825, he produced his first vaudeville, and began a series of plays, which have assumed a permanent place in the national literature. In many of these the lyrical element largely predominates. His exertions to carry out his ideas respecting nature, spirit, and poetry, led him to take a deep interest, in the progress of speculation, which he manifested in his essays, "On Human Freedom" (1824), and "On the Significance of Philosophy for the Present" (1833). His latest works, "Nye digte," and "Urania," in which he attempts to give a poetic speculative basis to astronomy, have met with a favorable reception. His "Poetical Works" have been incompletely collected in nine volumes (1833–'44); and his "Prose Writings" in three volumes (1841–'44).

HEIDELOFF, KARL ALEX., architectural professor, and keeper of the monuments of art at Nürnberg, was born in 1788, at Stuttgardt. He studied at the academy of arts at Stuttgardt, under the direction of his father, who was an eminent artist and architect, and others. The splendor-loving reign of King Frederick had brought to Stuttgardt a great number of artists, who aided in the development of the talents of young Heideloff. He turned his attention particularly to the study of mediæval architecture, to examine the monuments of which he undertook several journeys. In 1818, he became teacher and architect to the city of Nürnberg, and here he first found opportunity to put into execution his studies for the erection of a monument for the prince-bishop of Bamberg. In 1822, he became professor in the Polytechnic school at Nürnberg, and soon began a series of architectural works in and about that city. The new altar in the church of St. Sebald, Dürer's fountain, the restoration of the entrance to the Frauen church are among the honorable testimonials to the success of his efforts to restore the ancient beauty of the German style. Among the buildings erected from their designs are the palaces of Landsberg and Altenstein, the chapel in the churchyard at Meiningen, and the fine restoration of the chapel of the castle of Rheinstein, near Bingen. He has also distinguished himself as a portrait and cabinet painter and etcher, and is the author of many valuable works relating principally to architecture. Of these may be enumerated, "Theory of the Arrangement of Columns;" "Members of Architecture, their Construction, Disposition,

and Ornamentation;" "Ancient Architectural Monuments at Nürnberg;" "The Ornamentation of the Middle Ages;" "The Christian Altar, Archæologically and Artistically delineated," with explanatory text by S. Neumann; and the "Architecture of the Middle Ages in Germany."

HEAD, SIR FRANCIS BOND, a major in the English army, better known as an author, by his pleasant "Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau." In 1835, while holding the post of assistant-commissary of the army, in the county of Kent, he was suddenly appointed governor of Upper Canada. Here, in spite of his activity, decision, and good humor, under the greatest difficulties, his injudicious measures brought about an insurrection, which, however, he kept in check until his resignation in March, 1838, with the aid of the militia only; but which was not fully put down until the arrival of his successor, Sir George Arthur. He endeavored to justify himself from the charges brought against him, by the publication of his "Narrative," a singular medley of politics and polemics, of gravity and jest, of truth and fiction. During the apprehension felt in England of a French invasion, he published a work upon the defenceless state of the country. His last work, "A Fagot of French Sticks," is a light and gossipping sketch of affairs in France during the recent revolutionary movements.

HOWE, HON. JOSEPH, provincial secretary of Nova Scotia, is a native of that province, and a lineal descendant of the great puritan divine Dr. John Howe. He regularly served his apprenticeship as a printer, and first came into notice by his talented editorship of "The Nova Scotia" newspaper, which obtained while under his direction a wider circulation in the lower provinces, than any other before or since. It is however mainly as a politician and as a statesman that he has distinguished himself. About fifteen years ago he was chosen as the representative of his native county in the lower house of the legislature of Nova Scotia, and was mainly instrumental in introducing what has been styled "responsible government" into that province. Within the last two years he has been distinguished for his diplomatic talents, in negotiating with the British government for the construction of the line of railway between Halifax and Quebec. There are few men in the colonies of Great Britain who understand so thoroughly as Mr. Howe the working of colonial government, and few so justly entitled to the honorable position he now occupies, and to which his genius and industry have raised him.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES FENNO, an American poet and prose-writer, was born in New York in 1806, and entered Columbia college in that city at the age of fifteen. After graduating he studied law with Harmanus Bleecker in Albany, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised for a short time in New York. During this period he wrote for the "New York American," and finally became co-editor of that paper; after which he wholly abandoned the law. Since then he has devoted himself constantly to literary pursuits. Mr. Hoffman's prose works consist of "Winter in the West" (1834); "Wild Scenes in the Forest and the Prairie" (1837); "Greyslaer," a novel which met with considerable success, and other works. In 1844, appeared "The Vigil of Faith," a legend of the Adirondack mountains, and other poems. His songs have been popular, but can not always claim the merit of originality. His contributions to literary journals must be

very numerous. After he ceased to be connected with the "American," he was editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which was first issued under his auspices, subsequently of the "American Monthly Magazine," and temporarily of the "Mirror." He also had editorial charge, for one year, of the "Literary World." This, we believe, is the last literary enterprise in which he has been engaged.

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE, one of the most distinguished American poets, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, in August, 1795. In 1813 he entered a banking-house in New York, and remained in that city engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he returned to Connecticut, where he now resides. At a very early period he had evinced poetical ability, and had written verses; but the earliest of his known productions in print were the various humorous and satirical odes and lyrics contributed to the "Evening Post," in 1819, in conjunction with his friend J. R. Drake, over the signature of "Croaker." Toward the close of the same year, he published "Fanny," his longest satirical poem, which passed through several editions, though for a long time unacknowledged by the author. In 1822 or 1823 Mr. Halleck visited England and the continent. In 1827 he published a small volume containing "Alnwick Castle," "Marco Bozzaris," and some other pieces, which had appeared in different periodicals, was published by Wiley, of which, with added poems, various editions were issued by G. Dearborn, and Harper & Brothers, between 1835 and 1845. In 1847, the Appletons published a beautifully illustrated edition of all he had then written. The last collection of his works, published in 1852 by Redfield, contains a considerable addition to his former works. It has been always a source of regret that one who writes so well should write so little.

HEDGE, REV. FREDERIC HENRY, D. D., was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 5, 1805, and is the son of Professor Levi Hedge of Harvard university. In 1818 he was sent to Germany, under the care of Mr. George Bancroft (the historian), and for five years enjoyed the advantages of the best schools, being a pupil of the celebrated David Ilgen, at the Gymnasium of Schulpforte, where Klopstock and Fichte and Ranke received their early training. Returning in 1823, he spent two years in the university of Cambridge, and was graduated in 1825. He immediately commenced the study of theology, and in 1829 was ordained pastor of a church in that city. In 1835 he removed to another pastoral charge in Bangor, Maine, and in 1850 assumed the charge of the Westminster church in Providence, Rhode Island. Dr. Hedge has been one of the most active men of letters in New England, and in the faithful study of continental thought he has no superior. He is master of the systems of the various schools of German philosophy, and as an author and reviewer he has shed much light upon that dark subject. He has published orations, lectures, and discourses, at various times, and been a frequent contributor to reviews. His largest publication was "Specimens of the German Prose-Writers," an octavo made up of translations and biographical notices.

HOUSSAYE, ARSENE, a distinguished French poet, author, and director of the Théâtre-Français, was born at Bruyères, a small town in the department of Aisne, in March, 1815. His education commenced under his grandfather, a sculptor in wood, who had been the friend of

Camille Desmoulins, and was continued with one of the celebrities of the old normal school, a translator of Sophocles. Houssaye thus from the commencement imbibed that love for poetry and art which has been developed in his later career. The French revolution of 1830 having roused for a moment the dormant military spirit of France, without consulting his parents he joined the army, a part of which was then besieging Antwerp. The peace concluded shortly after with Holland, returned him to his family, with the difficult problem of the choice of a path in life remaining unsolved. His father earnestly desired that he should devote himself to the law; but this profession presented little attraction to the young poet, who preferred to follow the paternal plough—to cultivate the earth and poetry. For a time, Honssaye followed the occupation he had chosen, making, to tell the truth, more verses than furrows; but his father soon discovered that the hands of the young laboror were too delicate for the work of the farm. Houssaye then proposed that, like Rembrandt, he should superintend a picturesque mill belonging and attached to his father's property. This life, to which his father reluctantly consented, lasted until 1832, when one night, without the knowledge of his family, he set out to seek his fortune in Paris. At that time (April, 1832), Paris was being ravaged with the cholera, and at the hotel in the place Cambrai, at which he was left by the stage-coach, all the lodgers with one exception had died with that disease. This one on seeing the new-comer, exclaimed joyfully, "Ah, if the cholera comes again to the hotel, it has another to take before reaching me. The life of Houssaye, from that period to 1836, is a history of the usual struggle between talent and poverty. At this latter period he made his début in the literary world by the publication of the "Couronne de Bluets," a romance. This was followed by others since collected, in two volumes, under the title of "Tales and Journeys." In 1838 he became connected with the "Revue de Paris," in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterward collected and published in two volumes. In 1844 he became chief editor of the "Artiste," and in 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." In addition to these he has published several poems. On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre-Français, then at a very low state, and into which he has infused new life. His latest publications are; "Philosophers and Actresses," in 2 vols.; "Complete Poetical Works;" and the "Daughters of Eve." He is at present engaged on a "History of the Eighteenth Century."

HUBNER, RUD. JUL. BENNO, a distinguished German historical painter, was born at Ols, in Silesia, in 1806. He began his artistic studies in 1821, at Berlin, under Schadow, whom, in 1827, in company with Hildebrandt, Lessing, and Sohn, he followed to Düsseldorf. In the following year he produced his picture of the "Fisher," from Goethe's ballad, which excited great admiration at Berlin, by its beauty of form and expression. During and after a journey to Italy, he painted "Boaz and Ruth," and the celebrated scene from Ariosto, "Roland delivering the Princess Isabella from the Robber's Cave," besides the Departure of Naomi" (1833). A new and more vigorous development was manifested by his "Samson Pulling Down the Pillars," and a noble altar-piece, "Christ and the Evangelists" (1835), in the church at Mes-

seritz. Among the best of his late pictures are, "The Lovers in the Song of Songs," "The Golden Age," "Christ at the Pillars," "The Child Sleeping in the Wood, and its Guardian Angel," and a number of admirable portraits. His "Felicitas and Sleep," from Tieck's "Octavianus," is a picture of great beauty and sweetness. Hübner is a painter who professes great purity of form and beauty of coloring, though he has been charged with a too free use of ultramarine in his earlier pictures. If here and there greater depth and strength of coloring, and more energy of expression, be desirable, yet the spectator can not fail to be impressed with the harmonious effect of the whole, the beauty of tone, and loveliness of expression which pervade Hübner's pictures.

HUGHES, THE MOST REV. JOHN, D. D., archbishop of New York, was born in the north of Ireland, of a very respectable family, in 1798. In the year 1817 he came to America, to pursue his studies preparatory to the priesthood. Having spent several years in the college of Mount St. Mary, Emmitsburg, Maryland, he was ordained in 1825, and shortly afterward he was appointed pastor of a church in Philadelphia. Here he at once attracted public attention by his rare eloquence and ability, both in the pulpit and in the other exercises of his office. In 1830 he accepted a challenge to a public discussion, with the Rev. John Breckenridge, D. D., a very distinguished presbyterian divine. This discussion was first carried on in the newspapers, and afterward was collected into a volume. A second oral discussion, between the same parties, took place in 1834. In 1838 Dr. Hughes was appointed bishop-administrator of the diocese of New York. In this position he distinguished himself, by his determination in establishing the vigorous discipline of the catholic church. This brought him into collision for a time with some laymen who, in various parishes, had assumed the right of controlling the revenues of the church. In a few years, however, this conflict was succeeded by an unexampled harmony and good feeling throughout the whole of the catholic community. In 1840 a dispute arose between the catholics of New York, and other parties, on the subject of common schools. Bishop Hughes here took the ground that either taxes for education should not be levied on the people, or that the funds so raised should be applied in such a way as that the parties taxed could receive the benefit of the education so provided. But he complained that the public schools of New York were of a sectarian or anti-catholic character, and that thus the whole catholic community were wronged by being compelled to support schools contrary to their faith, and to which they could not send their children. The public discussion held on this subject before the common council and other bodies was one of the most famous passages in Dr. Hughes's life. In 1850 Dr. Hughes was named archbishop by Pope Pius IX., and the diocese of New York, in which he had done so much to render illustrious, was made a metropolitan see. Since his nomination to the diocese of New York, Dr. Hughes has been a man of unwearied exertions in active life, and has published comparatively little in the way of writings. A vast number of his lectures, discourses, sermons, letters, &c., have nevertheless found their way to the public, mostly through short-hand reports, prepared for and published in the newspapers, and without revision by the author. The following are among the lectures which have been published of

Dr. Hughes: "Christianity the only Source of Moral, Social, and Political Regeneration," delivered in the hall of the house of representatives of the United States, in 1847, by request of the members of both houses of Congress; "The Church and the World;" "The Decline of Protestantism;" "Lecture on the Antecedent Cause of the Irish Famine in 1847;" "Lecture on Mixture of Civil and Ecclesiastical Power in the Middle Ages;" "Lectures on the Importance of a Christian Basis for the Science of Political Economy;" "Two Lectures on the Moral Causes that have Produced the Evil Spirit of the Times;" "Debate before the Common Council of New York, on the Catholic Petition respecting the Common School Fund;" and "The Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States."

I.

INGRES, JEAN-DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE, a distinguished French painter, was born at Montauban, in August, 1780. He early manifested a decided taste for painting; but it was his father's intention to make him a musician. At the age of twelve, his father took him to Toulouse, where, while he continued his musical studies, he took lessons in drawing and landscape-painting. His desire to be a painter constantly grew upon him, until at last his father yielded, and Ingres went to Paris, and became the pupil of David. But the cold classic style of David had little charm for the impetuous Gascon, and he did not long continue true to the precepts of his master. In 1800 he obtained the second prize, and the first the following year. The subject of the last composition was the "Embassy to the Tent of Achilles," now in the museum of the Fine Arts. He shortly after went to Italy, and, in 1806, he painted the portrait of Napoleon, now in the Invalides. From this period to 1813, appeared in succession his "Œdipus and the Sphynx," "Jupiter and Thetis," "A Woman in the Bath," "Ossian's Sleep," "The Sistine Chapel." &c. The most celebrated of the pictures of M. Ingres since that period, is the "Vow of Louis XIII.," exhibited in Paris in 1824. This picture, appearing at a favorable moment, attracted more attention than any of the preceding works of the artist's, and won for him that high rank which has since been universally accorded to him. The same year he returned to France. The "Apotheosis of Homer" on the ceiling of the Louvre, in 1827, added still further to his reputation; and about 1839, he was called to supply the place of Mr. Horace Vernet as director of the French academy at Rome. During the period that he occupied this post, he managed to win completely the public favor. Among his principal works of this period are the "Stratinice," a madonna painted for the grand duke of Russia, and portraits of the duke of Orleans (the eldest son of the late king), and of the composer Cherubini. As to the general character of M. Ingres's style, it is altogether original. He belongs exclusively to neither the classic nor romantic school, but is rather an eclectic holding a middle ground between the two. A French critic has remarked, that the great difference between Ingres and the school of David is, that David wished to copy the antique in order to realize the beautiful, but Ingres wished to copy nature to realize the beautiful and antique; for him the ideal did not consist in a creation apart from nature; the ideal was the beautiful in the true elevated to its highest power.

IRVING, WASHINGTON, was born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783, in which place his father, William Irving, had been settled as a merchant some twenty years. After receiving an ordinary school education, at the age of sixteen, he commenced the study of the law. Three years later he contributed, under the signature of Jonathan Oldstyle, a series of letters to the "Morning Chronicle," a newspaper of which his brother, Peter Irving, was editor. These juvenile essays attracted much notice at the time, were extensively copied by other journals, and in 1823 or 1824 were collected and published without the sanction of the author. In 1804, in consequence of ill health,

he sailed for Bordeaux on a visit to Europe, and travelled through the south of France to Nice, where he took a felucca to Genoa, in which city he remained some two months. He then went by sea to Sicily, made the tour of the island, crossed from Palermo to Naples, passed through Italy, meeting Allston at Rome, who strongly recommended his devoting himself to art, thence over the St. Gothard, through Switzerland to Paris, where he remained several months. He then went to Holland, whence he embarked for England, where he spent part of the autumn, and returned to New York in March, 1806, completely restored to health. He again resumed the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in November of that year, but never practised. Shortly after he took the chief part in "Salmagundi," the first number of which appeared January, 1807, and the last in January, 1808. In December the following year, he published his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1810, two of his brothers, who were engaged in commercial business, one being at the head of the establishment in this city, and the other in Liverpool, gave him an interest in the concern, with the understanding that he was not to enter into the duties and details of the business, but pursue his literary avocations. During the war with Great Britain, in 1813–'14, he edited the "Analectic Magazine," and in the fall of the latter year, joined the military staff of the governor of the state of New York, as aidecamp and military secretary, with the title of colonel. On the close of the war, May, 1815, he embarked for Liverpool with the intention of making a second tour of Europe, but was prevented by the sudden and great reverses which followed the return of peace, overwhelming, after a struggle of two or three years, in which Mr. Irving took an active part to avert the catastrophe, the house in which his brothers had given him an interest, and involving him in its ruin. In 1818, he determined to try his pen as a means of support, and commenced the papers of the "Sketch-Book," which were transmitted piecemeal from London, where he resided, to New York for publication. Three or four numbers were thus published, when, finding that they attracted notice in England, he had them published in a volume, February, 1820, by Mr. John Miller; but he failing shortly after, the work was transferred to Mr. Murray, with a second volume, published in July of that year. Mr. Murray had bought the copyright for £200, but its success far surpassing his expectations, he sent Mr. Irving, of his own accord, first £100, and the sale still increasing, an additional £100. After a residence of five years in England, Mr. Irving removed to Paris in August, 1820, and remained there till July of the following year, when he returned to England and published his "Bracebridge Hall" in London and New York, in May, 1822. The following winter he passed in Dresden, returned to Paris in 1823, and crossed to London in May, 1824, to publish his "Tales of a Traveller," which appeared in August of that year in two volumes, and in four parts in New York. In August, he returned to Paris, and in the autumn of 1825, visited the south of France, spending part of the winter in Bordeaux. In February, 1826, he left that city for Madrid, where he remained two years. Here he wrote the life of "Columbus," which appeared in 1828. In the spring of 1828, he left Madrid on a tour to the south of Spain, visiting Granada and the main points mentioned in the "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada, by Fray Agapida," of

which he had made a rough sketch. This he prepared for the press at Seville, and transmitted to London and New York for publication; it appeared in 1829. In the spring of this year he again visited Granada, and resided some three months in the Alhambra, where he collected materials for the work published under that name in 1832. In July he went to England, being appointed secretary of legation to the American embassy in London, which office he held, until the return of Mr. M'Lane in 1831, when after remaining a few months as chargé, he resigned, on the arrival of Mr. Van Buren. While in England, in 1830, Mr. Irving received one of the fifty-guinea gold-medals, provided by George IV., for eminence in historical composition, the other was awarded to Mr. Hallam, the historian. In 1831, the university of Oxford, England, conferred on Mr. Irving the degree of LL. D. In the spring of 1832, he returned to New York, after an absence of seventeen years. His return was greeted on all hands with the warmest enthusiasm; a public dinner was given to him, at which Chancellor Kent presided; and similar testimonials were offered in other cities, but which he declined. In the summer of this year he accompanied Mr. Ellsworth, one of the commissioners for removing the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, and whom he had met on a tour to the west, on his expedition. The most interesting portion of this journey has appeared in the "Tour on the Prairies," published in 1835. This was followed in the same year by "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey," and "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." In 1836 he published "Astoria," and in the following year he published "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." In 1839 he entered into an engagement which lasted two years with the proprietors of the "Knickerbocker Magazine" to furnish monthly articles for that periodical. In February, 1842, he received unsolicited the appointment of minister to Spain. He left for Madrid on the 10th of April of that year. His official duties terminating in the summer of 1846, he returned to this country, and, in 1848, commenced the publication of a revised edition of his works which had long been out of print. In 1849 he published "Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography," and "Mahomet and his Successors," 1849–'50. He is now engaged on a life of Washington. Mr. Irving is essentially the man of his works, genial, warm-hearted, and benevolent; so much so, that all who see him would be apt to forget the author in the man. He has a country-seat, "Sunnyside," on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-five miles from the city of New York, which is now his home.

IRVING, THEODORE, LL. D., author, late professor of history and belles-lettres in the Free academy of New York, and nephew of the above, is the son of Mr. Ebenezer Irving, a well-known and much-respected merchant of this city. After preparing for college, he sailed for Europe in 1828, to join his uncle, with whom he resided for some time in Spain. He then went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of general literature, attending the lectures of Villemain and Guizot at the Sorbonne. On the appointment of Mr. Washington Irving as secretary of legation to the American embassy at London, he acted as his private secretary, and at the same time commenced the study of the law with the Hon. Lewis M'Lean, United States minister to that court. After an absence of three years, he returned to New York, and continued the study of the law with Judge

Duer until 1836, when he was called to fill the chair of history and belles-lettres at Geneva college, in western New York, where he remained until 1849, when he accepted the same chair in the Free Academy in this city, which he has lately resigned, and now is connected with the Spingler Institute. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Mr. Irving by Columbia college, and in 1851 the degree of LL. D. by Union college in this state. During his residence in Spain he found among the archives of one of the old monasteries of Madrid an account of the expedition of De Soto, which induced him to write his "History of the Conquest of Florida," published in 1835. He has also published the "Fountain of Living Waters," and is constantly contributing to our periodical literature. He is now engaged on a history of the United States.

ISTURIZ, DON XAVIER DE, a Spanish politician who has borne a conspicuous part in the recent history of that country, was born in 1790, at Cadiz, where his father, an emigrant from the French basque provinces, had founded a considerable mercantile house. After the restoration of absolute monarchy, consequent upon the return of Ferdinand VII., Don Xavier, with his elder brother, Don Thomás, made their house the rendezvous of the malcontents of Cadiz; and there was concocted the insurrection which broke out the 1st of January, 1820, under the direction of Quiroga and Riego. After the restoration of the constitution, he went to Madrid, where he put himself at the head of the extreme party among the liberals, and in conjunction with Alcala Galiano, and other demagogues, who received the appellation of "El quintillo de Isturiz" (Isturiz's Fifth Story), excited the public opinion against the minister Arguelles, Martinez de la Rosa, and their party. In 1822 he was chosen member of the cortes, and in 1823, its president; and accompanied that body to Seville, where he voted for the suspension of the king, and thence to Cadiz. Being condemned to death after the restoration, he fled to England, where he entered into connection with the mercantile house of Zulueta, became reconciled with Arguelles, and entered into intimate relations with Mendizabal. In 1834, an amnesty having been granted, he returned to Spain, and was chosen by the province of Cadiz, procurador in the cortes. At Madrid he again joined himself to the heads of the extreme party, in conjunction with whom he brought about the rising of the *milicia urbana*, August 15, 1835, which had for its object the overthrow of the ministry of Toreno, but was suppressed by General Quesada. Isturiz was obliged to conceal himself for a while, until his friend Mendizabal was put at the head of the ministry, when a new career was opened before him, and he became the confidential adviser of the new minister, and president of the chamber of procuradores, which met in November of that year, but were dismissed by Mendizabal in the following January. Hostilities broke out between him and Mendizabal, who succeeded in preventing his appointment to the presidency of the newly summoned procuradores. Isturiz proceeded so offensively upon the downfall of Mendizabal, who was hated by the higher classes, the court, and the proceres, that the fallen minister challenged him to a duel, in which, however, no blood was shed. In May, 1836, Isturiz assumed the ministry of foreign affairs, and the presidency of the council of ministers. But by this apostacy, and by his unyielding and revengeful disposition, he aroused not only

the cortes, but the whole people against him, so that after the queen-regent had been compelled on the 13th of August, 1836, at La Granja, to proclaim the constitution of 1812, Isturiz was obliged to fly in disguise to Lisbon, whence he proceeded to England. Not long after he went to Paris, where he joined himself with Toreno, Miraflores, the duke of Frias, and other Spanish aristocratic emigrants. After having taken the oaths to the constitution of 1837, he was, in 1838, chosen to the cortes from the province of Cadiz, and in that and the following year became president of the congress. Though hostile to Espartero, he succeeded during his regency in maintaining himself in Spain, while laboring in the cause of Queen Christine. Bnt since her return, in consequence of the banishment of Espartero, to which he had greatly contributed, he has not acted any prominent part.

J.

JANIN, JULES, a well-known author and journalist of Paris, was born at St. Etienne, on the Rhone, in 1804. In his eleventh year he was sent to school at Lyons, and was soon after entered as a student at the college of Louis le Grand at Paris. At this institution he acquired a good classical education, which, when he had completed his studies, he turned to account by teaching such persons as might desire his assistance. After residing some time in Paris he procured employment as a theatrical critic on a small paper, and afterward established a satirical journal called "Figaro," which flourished about the years 1828–'29. During this period he produced several novels, "L'Ane Mort et la Femme Guillotinée," "Bernare," "Le Cheminde Traverse," and "Un Cœur pour deux Amours," besides many tales, essays, &c., most of which have been collected. For more than twenty years past he has been the theatrical critic of the "Journal des Débats," and it is to his weekly articles in the feuilleton of that journal that he chiefly owes his reputation. In 1851, during the period of the great exhibition, he paid a visit to London, and won golden opinions from its inhabitants by the praises he bestowed upon them.

JASMIN, JACQUES, the barber-poet, was born at Agen in the south of France, in 1798. His father was a tailor of Agen, and his grandfather a common beggar, and he himself had but few advantages of education or fortune. He learned to read and write at a priest's seminary, from which he was dismissed on account of some irregularities in his conduct. He was then apprenticed to a hair-dresser, and in the course of time went into business on his own account. He worked in his shop by day, and devoted himself to poetry by night. His verses, which were all written in the *patois* of his province, were received with immense applause. He read them before large assemblies at Bourdeaux and Toulouse, where high honors were bestowed upon the poet. His fame extended even to Paris, and on the invitation of his admirers he visited the metropolis. He met with a brilliant reception from all classes. The gentlemen of his own profession, the *coiffeurs* of Paris, entertained him at a banquet; he was admitted into the first circles of society, and dined with Louis Philippe at Neuilly. But all the attractions of Paris were not strong enough to detain him, and he again returned to his shop at Argens. His principal poems are "Lou Chalibary (Le Charivari)," "Las Papillotos (Les Papillotes)," and a collection of smaller poems. Jasmin has been in the habit of giving recitations of his poetry in the different towns of the south of France, where he is always received with the greatest enthusiasm. The proceeds of these recitations he has generously refused to appropriate to his own use, but has bestowed them all upon the public charities, while he himself depends for his living upon his occupation of barber and hair-dresser.

JELLACHICH, JOSEPH BARON VON, ban of Croatia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia, distinguished by his services to the Austrian monarchy during the Hungarian war, is the eldest son of Baron Francis Jellachich de Buszin, formerly a lieutenant-field-marshal in the Austrian service.

Joseph was born October 16, 1801, in the fortress of Peterwardein. His father being very much absent in the French wars during the youth of the son, the education of the latter devolved on his mother, a woman of spirit and ability. In 1810 his father died, and his mother took him to court, and presented him to the emperor Francis, who took a liking to him, on account of the quick and bold answers he returned to questions put to him, and placed him in the military academy called the Theresenm, where so many able officers of the empire have been trained. It was here that Jellachich rapidly developed that surprising power of language that is one of his greatest and most useful accomplishments. He devoted himself ardently to the military sciences and to history; and, in order to form himself a complete soldier, spent several hours each day in manly exercises, so that when he left school he had no superior in the use of the sword, or the rifle, or in the saddle. At eighteen years of age, he entered as sub-lieutenant the dragoon regiment of his great-uncle, Baron Knesevich of St. Helena, vice-ban of Croatia, then lying in garrison at Tarnow, in Galicia. His relish for the enjoyments of life was unbounded, but his attention to duty unrelaxing. His wit and his weapon were alike ready, and his good-humor inexhaustible. His pen was every now and then seized to draw, in a few vivid strokes, some grotesque picture of folly or absurd costume for the amusement of his companions. Among those which have been preserved is one well known in Germany—his "Garrisons-leid," a piquant satire on the old military system of the country. After five years passed in the trying pursuits of boisterous pleasure, his constitution began to fail him, and he was compelled to visit Agram for his health. For several months his life was despaired of. He beguiled the solitude of a sick chamber by composing a number of poems, which betray a high degree of poetic sensibility, and which since collated into a volume and published, are highly esteemed. His constitution having at length triumphed, he was able, in 1825, to rejoin his regiment, having been meanwhile made full lieutenant. He soon showed that affliction had not changed his nature, and freely committed himself to the old round of exciting pleasures. The regiment was now in Vienna, the European capital of enjoyment. Major-General Baron Geramb made Jellachich his adjutant, and he became so indispensable to the society of his patron, that when the regiment departed for Poland he must remain behind. Tiring in time of the enervating life of Vienna, he rejoined his comrades in the following year, and was their leader in duties and frolics. The prescribed routine was always punctually performed, but the sabre laid down, the officers assembled generally at some village inn at a safe distance from quarters, and after spending a riotous day had to gallop through the darkness in order not to fail at the parade next morning. Jellachich was a bold rider, and many stories are told of his hairbreadth escapes when travelling, not with the coolest head, over a country abounding in swamps and barren wastes. Shortly after the French revolution of July, 1830, when the augmentation of the Austrian army, bringing with it advancement and hope, infused a new life into the service, Jellachich obtained, through the interest of Baron von Radossevich, vice-president of the council of the war department, the appointment of captain-lieutenant in a Hulan border regiment. He now left the comrades with whom he had served

eighteen years, a pure-blooded Croat, and rejoiced to return to his loved native land. By this time he was known in his garrison-songs to the whole army, and probably no second officer unites its sympathies so entirely in himself as Jellachich. In 1831 he marched with his Hulans to Italy, and there profited by the intimacy and counsels of the veteran Radetsky. Having remained four years in Italy he returned to Croatia, and was for some time engaged in the exciting and bloody warfare carried on upon the Bosnian frontier. In the beginning of 1837, he was made major in the Archduke Ernest's regiment, and general-commando-adjutant to Count Lilienberg, then governor of Dalmatia. He now devoted himself with unwearied energies to the cultivation of his profession, and the acquisition of the knowledge demanded in one charged with real and onerous duties. He studied the position and state of Dalmatia, and perceived, as Napoleon had done before him, that this poor country might be made a most valuable member of the Austrian state. On the death of Lilienberg, Jellachich was made lieutenant-colonel in the first Banat border regiment; and in 1843 its colonelcy and full command was given him. In this capacity he took frequent part in the contests with the Bosnians, and exhibited considerable bravery and skill at the battle of Pasvid. During this time the ban had been no stranger to the political movements of his own country, or those of the empire. The people of Croatia (formerly an independent kingdom, but united to the crown of Hungary upon the decease of the last king) had from time immemorial regarded their nationality even more than liberty itself. Inhabiting a territory well defined by natural limits—one in race, language, and religion, they had borne with impatience the ascendency of the Magyars in the administration of the Hungarian kingdom, with which they were now incorporated. When, therefore, in 1848, the Hungarians sought to detach themselves still more completely from Austria, by demanding a national administration untrammelled by the so-called Hungarian chancery at Vienna, Jellachich saw an opportunity most favorable to his ambition. He represented to his countrymen that if the supervision of the imperial government over the dealings of Magyars with Croats, Servs, and Wallachians ceased, the smaller races would lie at the mercy of the dominant nationality; and his argument so far prevailed, that the Croats sent an embassy to Vienna to declare their readiness to pour out their blood in defending the integrity of the empire. To this offer they joined the prayer that Jellachich might be appointed their ban. The court at Vienna was but too glad to find any one of the Austrian peoples speaking of the "integrity of the empire," and making it a watch-word, especially when that people occupied a position so favorable for operations against the troublesome Hungarians. They perceived, too, in Jellachich the very instrument for turning all the moral and material resources of Croatia to account. The prayer of the Croats was granted. Jellachich returned to the south, ban of the three kingdoms, privy-councillor, field-marshal, and commander-in-chief of the Banat, and the Warasdin and Carlstadt districts. He saw at once the difficulties and also the opportunities of his position. The Croats were disunited; a royalist, a Hungarian, and a republican party existed among them. Jellachich took for his battle-cry, "The emperor, and an undivided Austria." He, however, soon saw that he must appeal to

the common sympathies of the whole south Sclavistic nations, and rouse these against the Magyars, if he would accomplish anything effective, whether for himself or the court. The idea of making Austria entirely a Sclavonic state was urged with violence in societies, in newspapers at Prague, at Agram, and even in the imperial parliament. A scheme of erecting the Sclavish nationalities of the south was another much-canvassed subject; and, in the doubt and uncertainty which hung over the future of Austria, many reasons for fostering the settlement of race must have visited Jellachich's mind. However, his first care was to confirm his new authority. By the mass of his nation he was idolized, and he proceeded to develop an energy which gave confidence to the most timid. He appeared wherever his presence was required, generally suddenly and unannounced; harangued the masses; admonished officials; adjured the clergy to support him from the pulpit and altar; rewarded, punished, arranged, abolished, just as circumstances required. Once, hearing that an assembly was sitting to oppose his government, he entered unexpectedly, when his appearance was the signal for a general murmur. A vice-gespan rose, and indignantly assured him that, "if his object was intimidation, he had mistaken his men: not if he came with ten thousand bayonets at his back would he make them afraid." Jellachich took out his sword, threw it on the ground, and with clenched fist knocked the speaker on the floor; then, with glittering eye and thundering voice, he bid him know that the ban needed not arms to restore order and quiet in the land. The braggarts, who had just before murmured, struck with astonishment and admiration, broke out into equally contemptible expressions of applause. His influence with the southern Sclaves, meanwhile, increased more and more, and now seemed dangerous to the court itself. It was known that he had been in communication with the Panslave society at Prague, and fears were entertained that his position would be used to the disadvantage of the empire. Croatia was in actual rebellion against the government, inasmuch as he refused to obey the orders of the ministry at Pesth, to which he was legally subordinated. The Bathyani cabinet demanded with right that the emperor should either procure the submission of the ban or depose him from his dignities. Ferdinand, or rather the *camarilla*, thought the latter would be both the easier and the safer course, especially as it would only be a transaction on paper, and would in nowise hinder the prosecution of Jellachich's designs upon the independence of Hungary. Accordingly, an imperial mandate was issued from Innspruck, in which the ban was required to appear and answer for his conduct, and at the same time admonished not to hold the diet appointed to meet at Agram on the 5th of June. Jellachich determined not to be diverted from his course, but held the diet, and caused the archbishop of Karlowitz to consecrate him ban. He now set out, accompanied by a deputation, to meet the emperor at Innspruck, and passed through the Tyrol, where he was received with general rejoicings by the inhabitants. Prince Paul Esterhazy had received orders from Pesth to insist upon being present at any interview between Jellachich and the emperor. The ban declared that he would submit neither himself nor his country to any control on the part of the Hungarian ministry. He repaired to the archduke Franz Karl and the archduchess Sophia, the two heads of the court party, and was most

heartily welcomed. His denunciation as a traitor was not mentioned to him, and, indeed, he was not aware of it until he left Innspruck—a proof with how much sincerity it had been issued. The archduke John now advised that a middle course should be adopted, and that a public and solemn audience should be granted to the ban. For this purpose a large hall was filled with the hangers-on of the court. The royal family with the emperor were there, and Jellachich stood forth, and in an harangue of three quarters of an hour declared the readiness of himself and his people to die for the house of Hapsburg. Promises, popular rights, ancient charters, were all forgotten by the selfish court, which wept hot tears over its own wrongs as depicted by the eloquent ban. From that moment Hungary was sold, and delivered up by its faithless king to war and slavery. The mask of hypocrisy was, however, still found convenient. The stigma of high treason was not recalled, while the emperor and royal family were yet fondling the traitor. He now set out on a triumphal return to his government. Only at Lienz did he meet, in a small newspaper, with the decree denouncing him as a traitor, and depriving him of all dignities and privileges. He had scarcely returned, when he found it necessary to proceed to Vienna, where he held a fruitless interview with Bathyani. On the 29th of June, he addressed a large crowd from his dwelling, and declared his cause to be that of an undivided and powerful Austria. Meanwhile, Radetzky had been victorious in Italy. The house of Lorraine-Hapsburg, restored to confidence by that victory, thought the time come to throw off the mask, and to involve Hungary, still bleeding from past wounds, in the horrors of a fresh war of oppression. The king from that moment began openly to address the man whom he himself had branded as a rebel as "dear and loyal;" he praised him for his revolt, and encouraged him to proceed in the same path. Jellachich now began the campaign. He assembled an army, crossed the Drave, and even advanced as far as Stuhlweissenberg, being joined by the Austrian troops on his way. The Hungarian ministry, although unprepared for this invasion, raised troops and beat the ban, who obtained a truce only to escape in the night. The defeated troops fled in the direction of Vienna, and joined Windischgrätz's forces. The united army again entered Hungary, and then began the war, which continued through two bloody campaigns, and, completed only by the aid of the cossack, reflected eternal glory on the Hungarian nation and infamy on its oppressors. Had Jellachich been anything more than a soldier, swayed by a blind attachment to the reigning house, he must have been profoundly afflicted with the fruits of his mischievous valor. He has not only done more than any other to bring the ancient and free Hungarian nation into the dust, but he has ruined the liberties of his own Croatia. His countrymen now perceive that they have been the blind instruments of Austrian tyranny at the sacrifice of their own rights. But the smiles of the Austrian court are to Jellachich a sufficient solace for a thousand such reflections.

JERROLD, DOUGLAS, an English author, and one of the writers in "Punch," was born at Sheerness, about 1805. His father was manager of the theatre there; and thus, in his earliest days, the future dramatist obtained an acquaintance with "things theatrical." When old enough, he was bitten by the sea-side mania, and "would be a sailor"

—a taste which he was allowed to indulge for a short time on board a man-of-war. In his new character of midshipman, the romance of the salt water quickly evaporated, and he was glad to get on shore again. He soon afterward commenced the struggle of literary life in London. His first real success was the drama of "The Rent-Day," which was followed by several dramatic pieces. When "Punch" was started, after a few numbers, he became one of its principal contributors. In this he published "The Story of a Feather," "The Caudle Lectures," and after the establishment of "Punch" he commenced a monthly review, called the "Illuminated Magazine," which he discontinued after a year, and started another, called "Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine." In this first appeared the tale of "St. Giles's and St. James's." In July, 1846, he commenced a weekly newspaper, which he afterward sold; and now devotes himself principally to "Punch." Besides domestic dramas, satires, and fictions, Mr. Jerrold has produced some dramatic works, among which "The Rent-Day," "Time Works Wonders," and "The Bubbles of the Day," still keep the stage. He is, however, better known on this side the Atlantic by his constant abuse of everything American.

JOINVILLE, FRANCOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE D'ORLEANS, Prince de, was born at Neuilly, October 14, 1818. He entered the French navy at an early age, and particularly distinguished himself at the taking of St. Jean d'Ulloa. The young prince had been educated with care, and early gave proof of considerable attainments. Nautical studies, however, engaged his chief attention, when once he was fairly embarked in his profession; and he became in time the favorite of the whole French navy. In 1841, when Louis Philippe had determined to gratify the feelings of the nation by restoring to France the remains of her great emperor, the prince de Joinville was selected to command the frigate, the Belle Poule, charged with that service; and brought to Europe the body of Napoleon. Two years afterward he married Donna Francisca de Braganza, the ceremony taking place at Rio de Janeiro. When the revolution of 1848 overturned the constitutional monarchy, the prince was occupied with his naval duties; he unhesitatingly accepted the misfortunes of his family, and came to England to seek refuge in a land which he had previously, as a published pamphlet shows, contemplated as a field for his hostile and warlike exploits, residing with the rest of the Orleans family at Claremont. The nephew of the man to whom he did honor at St. Helena, now interdicts to him his native soil.

JUDD, REV. SYLVESTER, author, was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1813. After graduating at Yale college, he entered the divinity school at Cambridge, Mass., and after passing the required examinations, in 1840, was ordained pastor of Christ church, unitarian, at Augusta, Maine. He has published "Margaret, a Tale of the Real and Ideal," "Philo an Evangeliad," and "Richard Edney and the Governor's Family."

JAMES, G. P. R., the distinguished novelist, was born in George street, Hanover square, London, about the beginning of the present century. His father's family was originally from Staffordshire, and his mother was a Scotchwoman. He received his early education at a school at Greenwich, kept by a French emigrant, and was afterward

placed under the tuition of the Rev. William Carmalt, with whom he remained until he was nearly fifteen years of age, shortly after which he went to France. The death of his elder brother about this period considerably changed his prospects in life, and he became almost his own master from that time forward. He remained a long time in France. He very early imbibed literary tastes, and from time to time wrote small pieces, which were sent anonymously to the journals and reviews. One of the earliest of Mr. James's productions, were the following lines, which appeared in the "Morning Chronicle." They were written when the author was fifteen, and possess some interest as the youthful production of one who has since become so distinguished in English literature. At a public dinner the late Thomas Moore stated that Ireland would willingly give up all her claims to Ossian, if she could count Burns among her sons, upon which Mr. James wrote the following:—

> "The poet in whose hands Anacreon's lyre,
> Was struck with more than e'en its master's fire,
> Whose native melodies more sweetly breathed,
> When his bright flowers round Ireland's harp were wreathed,
> Said that his country would her Ossian give,
> To have bid Burns on the green island live.
> Erin would ne'er have wished it; for before
> The poet's thought was breathed, his land had more [Moore]."

He also wrote a number of little tales for the amusement of himself and friends which were never published. Mr. Washington Irving, however, having seen one of these, strongly advised the author to attempt something more important. The result of this encouragement was the novel of Richelieu, which was completed in the year 1825. The death of Lord Liverpool, who was a friend of his father's, and on whom Mr. James's prospects greatly depended, induced him to make an attempt to open a way for himself. The manuscript of "Richelieu" was shown to Sir Walter Scott, and met with the approbation of the great novelist and poet, who strongly advised the publication of the work. It accordingly appeared about 1828, and met with great success. This decided Mr. James's literary career, and since that time he has written a large number of novels and a few histories, all of which have attained a high degree of popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. James is undoubtedly the most voluminous novel-writer of the day, or perhaps of any day. During the reign of King William IV. he received the appointment of historiographer for Great Britain, but circumstances having rendered this office unpleasant, he resigned it by the advice of his friends. About two years since, he removed with his family to the United States, which country he has now made his home. He is residing in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

K.

KAULBACH, WILLIAM, an eminent German artist, was born in the town of Arolsen, Westphalia, in 1804. His father, who was a goldsmith, at first intended, and educated him for his own calling. He then devoted himself to agriculture, but after a short time abandoned this for the art in which he has since become so celebrated. In his sixteenth year he went to pursue his studies at the Düsseldorf academy, at that time under the direction of Cornelius. An accidental circumstance gave rise to one of his most celebrated works. Having been engaged in painting in the chapel of the insane hospital at Düsseldorf, some groups of angels and festoons of flowers, the head physician was so well pleased with the work, that he introduced the painter into every part of the establishment. He employed the experience thus gained by the production, some time after, of his celebrated "Madhouse." His talents had attracted the attention of Cornelius and he intrusted Kaulbach with the execution of one of the cartoons designed for the Glyptothek, at Munich. In 1825, by his influence, he was called to Munich, where he executed six allegorical frescoes in the arcade surrounding the royal garden, as well as "Apollo and the Muses" in the Odeon. These works were in the idealized style of his master. About the same time (1828–'9) he painted his "Madhouse," the literal truth and power of which established him at once in the front rank of German artists. He was employed in the decoration of the new palace, where he painted several rooms in fresco, with subjects selected from the works of Klopstock and Goethe. He was also engaged at the same time on his celebrated "Battle of the Huns," which he completed in 1837, the idea of which was suggested to him by the architect, Von Klenze, from an old ballad, representing the legendary conflict before the walls of Rome, in which the warfare was continued by the spirits of the combatants, while their bodies lay slain on the field of battle. The work was executed in outline, for Count Raczinski, and is full of character, animation, and beauty, and free from all conventional treatment. Kaulbach studied Hogarth very carefully, and produced in the style of this master a series of illustrations to Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honor," and to Goethe's Faust. His splendid group of "Bedouins" was produced about the same time. One of his finest works is the "Fall of Jerusalem," the cartoon of which, completed a few years ago, is now executed in oil, and in the possession of the king of Bavaria; the figures are colossal, and the canvass eighteen by twenty feet in size; the coloring being as remarkable as the design. In 1846, a series of designs illustrating Goethe's poem of "Reynard the Fox," were published, in connection with a splendid edition of the poem, in which he proved himself one of the first of animal painters. A series of illustrations of Shakspere are also announced from his pencil. He is not only the greatest of the pupils of Cornelius, but also the only one who has combined his idealism with the closest study of individual character. Among his later works, are several compositions intended for the outside of the Pinacothek, at Munich. In 1849, he was appointed director of the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts in that city.

KANE, ELISHA KENT, United States navy, surgeon and naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, on the 3d of February, 1822, and graduated at the medical university of Pennsylvania in 1843. Immediately afterward he entered the naval service of the United States as an assistant surgeon, and was attached to the first American embassy to China, as a physician. Availing himself of the facilities of this position, he visited in succession parts of China, the Philippines, Ceylon, &c., and penetrated the interior recesses of India. He is said to have been the second, if not the first person (as he was certainly the first white person), to descend the crater of the Taal of Luzon, suspended by a bamboo rope around his body, from a projecting crag, 203 feet above the interior scoriæ and *débris*. Upon this expedition, or one which followed it to the Indian archipelago, he narrowly escaped with his life from the Ladrones who assailed him, sustained successfully an attack of an entire tribe of savages of the Negrito race, and was exposed to hardships under which his travelling companion, the lamented Baron Löe, of Prussia, sank and died at Java. After this, he ascended the Nile to the confines of Nubia, and passed a season in Egypt, among the favorite scenes of antiquarian explorations. Traversing Greece on foot, he returned in 1846, through Europe to the United States; but, being immediately ordered to the coast of Africa, made an effort, in 1847, to visit the slave marts of Whydah. Having taken the African fever, he was sent home in an exceedingly precarious state of health, but recovered sufficiently to visit Mexico during the late war as a volunteer. Making his way through the enemy's country with despatches for the American commander-in-chief, from the president, he was assigned the notorious spy company of the brigand Dominguez as his escort; and, after a successful engagement with a party of the enemy whom they encountered at Nopaluca, was forced to combat these miscreants single-handed, to save the lives of his prisoners, Major-General Torrejon, General Gaona, and others, from their fury. He had his horse killed under him, and was badly wounded; but again owed his restoration to health to the hospitality and kind nursing of the grateful Mexicans, particularly the Gaona family of Puebla, by whom he was thus enabled to remain on service in Mexico till the cessation of hostilities. In May, 1850, he sailed as the senior surgeon and naturalist of the American squadron in search of Sir John Franklin, and underwent the singular perils which characterized that expedition. Dr. Kane has published little. Some of his scattered contributions, archæological and scientific, have appeared in the journals of some of the learned societies of which he is a member, in this country and Europe. An essay by him on Xyestine, in 1843, attracted considerable notice from the profession. He is best known by the lectures he has delivered before the Smithsonian Institution, and in the principal Atlantic cities, with the view of stimulating renewed effort to reclaim the missing English explorers; and is now said to be engaged in an elaborate work on subjects connected with the polar region.

KEAN, CHARLES JOHN, son of Edmund Kean, was born at Waterford, January, 1811. He received a good early education, and, in 1824, was sent to Eton. Soon afterward, he received the offer of a cadetship, which, to his father's great annoyance, he refused, preferring to work for the support of his mother, who, in ill health, and separated from her husband, received from him no adequate allowance. Charles

Kean thus became an actor, and appeared for the first time at Drury-lane Theatre as "Young Norwall," in Home's "Douglass." At this time he was under seventeen. At first his success was doubtful, for although the audience discovered the germs of genius in the youth's crude efforts, the press dealt to him the stern criticism due to maturity and long study. After many months of unwearied perseverance, Kean obtained an engagement for six nights at the Haymarket theatre, for £20, during which time a gleam of success shone upon him, and soon afterward he received a salary of £30 per week, from Laporte, the then manager of Covent-Garden. About this time his father died. In 1833, he joined a distinguished English company at Hamburgh, where he became engaged to Miss Ellen Tree, the present Mrs. C. Kean. He played subsequently at Edinburgh, with great success, and received, in 1836, at Waterford, his birthplace, the compliment of a silver claret-jug. In 1837, he had an offer from Macready to join the Covent-Garden company. This, however, upon deliberation, he declined, preferring an unoccupied arena, which he found at Drury-Lane, under Mr. Bunn. From that time, his success was established, the press awarded to him the most unqualified praise, and, at each succeeding appearance, he was hailed with increased enthusiasm. In 1845, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean visited, for the second time, the United States, where, by their united performance, they realized enormous profits. In the summer of 1847, they returned to England, and, in 1849, Charles Kean was selected, without application on his part, to conduct the Windsor theatricals. Mr. Kean is now sole manager of the Princess's theatre.

KELLY, SIR FITZROY, the present solicitor-general of England, was born of highly respectable parents, in London, in 1796. After completing his education, he was, in 1816, appointed to an office in the paymaster's department of Chelsea hospital, in which he remained for two years, when he commenced the study of the law. In 1821, he entered upon practice as a special pleader, and in 1824, he was called to the bar. Mr. Kelly soon came into a large and lucrative practice, and in 1830, became a candidate for parliament, but failed of an election. He has several times been unsuccessful in his attempts to obtain a seat, but in 1841, on petitioning against the return, he was admitted as member for Ipswich, and in 1843, he was elected for Cambridge. In 1835, he was appointed king's counsel, and in 1845, solicitor-general. As a lawyer his reputation is very high, and he has been engaged in almost all the important cases for the last twenty years. As a politician, although a tory, he is a supporter of free-trade measures, and the advocate of many popular reforms, being in favor of the entire abolition of capital punishment, the removal of Jewish disabilities, &c.

KEMPER, DR. JACKSON, missionary bishop of the protestant episcopal church, was born at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York, Dec. 24, 1789. He graduated at Columbia college, New York city, in 1809. The first twenty years of his ministerial life were spent in Philadelphia. On the 25th of September, 1835, he was consecrated missionary bishop for Missouri and Indiana, and when dioceses were organized in those states, and bishops elected, his labors were transferred to Wisconsin and Iowa, to which Minnesota has lately been added. His residence is at Delafield, in Wisconsin. He was the first missionary bishop of the church in America.

KENDALL, GEORGE WILKINS, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, was born in the state of Vermont, and passed his boyhood in the village of Burlington. When he arrived at age he removed to New York, and remained there until the year 1835, when he went to New Orleans, with which city his subsequent career has been connected, as editor of one of the most popular journals in the country. In the spring of 1841, partly from a love of adventure and partly for the benefit of his health, Mr. Kendall set out from Austin with the Sante Fé trading expedition, and, on his return, gave a history of the expedition, embracing an account of his own captivity and sufferings in Mexico, in a work published in 1844. He resumed his active editorial duties on his journal, to which he continued to devote himself until the commencement of the war with Mexico, when he once more abandoned the quiet of the editor's *sanctum* for more stirring scenes, and attended General Taylor as a member of his staff through the whole of his campaigns. Upon the conclusion of the war, Mr. Kendall commenced the preparation of a large and beautiful work, which has been recently published, under the title of "The War between the United States and Mexico." He passed about two years in Europe for the purpose of superintending its publication.

KENNEDY, JOHN PENDLETON, an American novelist, was born in Baltimore, October, 1795. He studied law and practised in that city until 1838, when he was elected to the house of representatives in the federal legislature, and served in that body through the 25th, 27th, and 28th Congresses. Elected in 1846, to the house of delegates of Maryland (of which he had been a member in the sessions of 1820–'22), he was made speaker, and took an active part in the measure which was then adopted to resume the payment of the state debt, and the restoration of the public credit. Since 1847, he has held no political post, but has devoted his time to literary pursuits. In 1849, he was chosen by the regents of the university of Maryland, to preside over that institution as provost, which position he now occupies. Among various political tracts, speeches, reports, and addresses of his which have been published, we may mention, as among the best known, "A Review of Mr. Cambreling's Free-trade Report, by Mephistopheles," in 1830; "The Memorial of the Permanent Committee of the New York Convention of Friends of Domestic Industry," in 1833; an elaborate report on "The Commerce and Navigation of the United States, by the Committee of Commerce" (of which Mr. Kennedy was chairman), in 1842, and a report from the same committee on "The Warehouse system," in 1843; "A Defence of the Whigs," being a history of the 27th Congress, and of the manifesto against the Tyler administration (of which manifesto Mr. Kennedy was the author), in 1844. Besides these, he has published several pamphlets and tracts, in defence of the protective system, of which he is a strenuous and zealous advocate. In the field of general literature, he is known to the public as the author of "Swallow Barn, a Sojourn in the Old Dominion," "Horse-Shoe Robinson," "Rob of the Bowl," Quod Libet," "Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt, late Attorney-General of the United States," sundry historical, biographical, and literary discourses, essays, and reviews, which have not yet been collected into volumes. Mr. Kennedy is an active member of the historical society of Maryland, of which he is the

vice-president, and is an occasional contributor to the periodicals of the day. On the resignation of Mr. Graham, in July, 1852, Mr. Kennedy was appointed secretary of the navy.

KEYSER, NICAISE DE, one of the most distinguished historical painters of Belgium, was born in Sandoliet, a village in the province of Antwerp, on the frontier of Holland, in 1813. He was educated in the Academy of Fine Arts, at Antwerp, and first attracted public attention by his picture of the "Crucifixion," painted for a catholic church in Manchester, and placed in the exhibition of the fine arts at Antwerp, in 1834. The persons who had ordered the picture were so well pleased with it, that, in addition to the price agreed upon, they made the artist a present of a hundred pounds sterling. In this production, however, Keyser was too intent upon imitating Rubens and Van Dyck. But in his great picture of the "Battle of Courtray," which elicited universal admiration in the Brussels exhibition of 1836, he has not only exhibited greater freedom, but, considering his age, has given evidence of very remarkable talents. Its composition, design, coloring, and chiaro-oscuro, are all equally successful; and, from this time, Keyser became a dangerous rival to his fellow-townsman, Wappers. A second colossal piece, the "Battle of Worringen," executed in 1839, and at present in the "Palais de la Nation," at Brussels, gave to Keyser a European reputation, and is considered the masterpiece of the modern Belgian school. The celebrity of Keyser, and the painters of his school, is principally based upon the study of the great Flemish masters; the influence of the modern French school is also observable, though he has in no instance given place to its extravagances. The boldness of his aim in composition, the grandeur of his conception, his luminous coloring, and his spirited but accurate designs, place him in the rank of the greatest living historical painters.

KING, CHARLES, president of Columbia college, was born in the city of New York, March 16, 1789, being the second son of Rufus King. In 1796, Mr. King accompanied his father to England, to which country Mr. R. King was appointed minister-plenipotentiary. After passing about five years at the public school of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, England, he was sent to a school in Paris, for the purpose of acquiring the French language. Thence, in the beginning of 1806, he went to Amsterdam, and became a clerk in the great mercantile house of Hope and Co. Returning to his own country in the autumn of 1806, he was placed in the counting-house of Archibald Gracie, and served as a clerk till 1810, when he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Gracie, and became a partner in the house. After a prosperous but not unchequered mercantile career, the house was overthrown by losses, and, in 1823, the partnership being dissolved, Mr. King associated himself as co-editor of the "New York American" with an early friend, Mr. Johnston Verplanck. In the course of a year or two, Mr. King became the sole proprietor and editor of the paper, and continued to conduct it, with occasional editorial assistance until 1845, when it was merged in the "New York Courier and Enquirer," of which journal he became an associate editor. From this connection he withdrew in the summer of 1849, and, in November of that year, was chosen president of Columbia college, in the city of New York, which situation he still holds. Although much before the public in his capacity of editor of an out-speaking

newspaper, the only political station ever held by Mr. King was that of member of assembly for the city of New York, in the years 1813–'14. He declined a re-election, and also a nomination to Congress, having no aspirations for public life. Being in London, on business, at the close of the war of 1812, he was urged by Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, then in England, on their return from Ghent, where they had assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace, to accompany an English commission to Dartmoor, Devonshire, in order to investigate the circumstances of the massacre of American seamen, then recently perpetrated at the dépôt of prisoners-of-war. Mr. King, at much inconvenience to himself, upon the urgent and repeated solicitations of the two gentlemen already named, at last consented to go, and with Mr. Larpent, despatched by the British government, made full inquiries into, and report upon, that lamentable and bloody transaction. The report, together with voluminous notes of the evidence taken, was communicated to the president, and by him to Congress. It is on the record to speak for itself, and was so far satisfactory to this government, that no further steps were taken in the premises.

KINKEL, GOTTFRIED, formerly professor in the university of Bonn, and well known for his connection with the popular movements in Germany, was born at a village near Bonn, where his father was a clergyman. He was educated at the gymnasium of Bonn, and studied theology at the university, where he distinguished himself in various branches of learning, and obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy. He first preached at Cologne, with great success. His sermons have since been published, and became very popular, and Kinkel was chosen teacher of theology in the university of Bonn. He afterward, however, abandoned theology for the study of the arts, and wrote and lectured on "Ancient and Mediæval Art," in the university and elsewhere, with great success. Besides his other accomplishments, Dr. Kinkel is also a poet, and has produced some pieces of merit. He had always been a liberal in politics, and when the trouble of 1848 commenced, Dr. Kinkel leaned strongly toward the popular side of the question. He was elected a member of the Berlin parliament, in which body he sided with the left or democratic party. As the revolution progressed he became more enthusiastic in its cause, and not content with supporting it with his tongue, he resolved to aid it with his sword, and accordingly hastened to Baden, where a motley host was assembled to defend the constitution of Frankfort. The professor joined a free corps, in which he served for eleven days. The insurgents were quickly scattered by the Prussian troops, and Dr. Kinkel was among the prisoners; he was taken with arms in his hands and condemned to be shot. But this sentence was commuted into imprisonment for life, and he was transferred to the prison of Nanyard, on the Baltic, a house of correction, where he was condemned to wear the dress, and perform all the menial offices of a common malefactor, and to spin wool all day long. At the end of three months he was transferred to Spandau, whence, in November, 1850, he effected his escape. As Spandau is one of the strongest prisons in Prussia, it was generally believed that the government connived at and planned his escape, finding him a rather troublesome prisoner, and that his fate was exciting much sympathy, both at home and abroad. He proceeded immediately to London, whence he came

to the United States, where he has been laboring zealously in support of his cause, and endeavoring to raise funds to effect a revolution in Germany.

KOCK, CHARLES PAUL DE, the popular French novelist, is the son of a Dutch banker, and was born at Passy, in 1794. Instead of following his father's business, for which he had been destined, he devoted himself to authorship at an early age, and published his first novel "L'Enfant de ma Femme," when only eighteen. Its success was limited, but this did not discourage the author, who continued to write vaudevilles, melo-dramas, &c., for the minor theatres, until he brought himself into public notice. In 1820, he again attempted novel-writing, and has produced a number of stories in rapid succession, most of which are well known throughout Europe and America. "Perhaps no author," says the Edinburgh Review, "ever excelled the genius which created 'Le Bon Enfant,' and 'Frère Jacques,' in that vivid and thrilling tragedy, which seeks its elements in ordinary passions and daily life. M. Paul de Kock has received a grievous wrong from the current criticism respecting his talents, when he has been represented as eminent only in broad farce, and humorous caricature. He resembles Hogarth in the subtle and profound skill with which he connects the ludicrous and the terrible. In the details of his masculine and nervous pictures he appears to be laughing at the follies, but the whole composition frequently makes an awful and startling representation of the consequences of vice."

KOEKKOEK, BERNARD CORNELIUS, one of the most eminent of the modern Dutch landscape painters, was born at Middleburg, Holland, in 1803. A strong predilection led him to landscape painting; and during a three years' residence in Amsterdam, the great masters in this department, which Holland has produced, served him for both models and masters. Schilfhous and Van Os in particular, were the living Flemish landscape painters whose instructions he enjoyed. His pictures are greatly sought after. His execution is especially distinguished for its great truth to nature, combined with a rare poetical conception. While his first efforts fully entitle him to rank with the old masters of the Flemish school, he even excels them in fullness and poetical invention, and in that self-dependence which breathes a peculiar artistic life into a true and accurate representation of Nature in even her minutest particulars. He resides at present at Cleves.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, an English publisher and author, born at Windsor, about 1800. Mr. Knight has written a number of very agreeable literary sketches, and is also the author of a "Life of Shakspere." The public, however, are chiefly indebted to him in his character of projector and producer of cheap and good editions of valuable books. The "Penny Magazine," and "Penny Cyclopædia," the "Shilling Volumes," the "Pictorial Bible," and "Pictorial Shakspere," all bear testimony to Mr. Knight's right to be ranked among the friends of literature and education, and among those who have exercised a useful influence upon the character of their time.

KNOWLES, JAMES SHERIDAN, an Irish dramatic poet, was born in 1784, at Cork, where his father, cousin-german of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was master of a celebrated school. The younger Knowles was sent at a very early age to England, to receive his education, and

is said to have produced an opera, called the "Chevalier de Grillon," before arriving at the age of fourteen. At twenty-one he wrote a tragedy in five acts, entitled "The Spanish Story; at twenty-four, "Hersilia;" and at twenty-five, "The Gipsy." These were followed by "Brian Boroihme," which has frequently been performed with great applause. Having in the meantime gone upon the stage, Mr. Knowles was for three years an actor. He then settled in Glasgow, as a teacher of elocution. After remaining in that city for several years he returned to the stage, under the impression that no performer could conceive so well as himself the characters he had drawn. His next production was "Caius Gracchus," which was played in London. He afterward produced "Virginius," which appeared in 1820. It was this popular drama which first gained Mr. Knowles a wide reputation. It is founded, as its name indicates, on the well-known incident in Livy's Roman History. "Virginius" was very successful. The play of "William Tell" was the next which Knowles produced. In 1828, appeared "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green," founded on the old ballad of that name; then followed "Alfred," which was acted with success; and afterward "The Hunchback," one of the most popular English dramas in possession of the stage; and "The Wife, a Tale of Mantua," a beautiful production. Mr. Knowles's next play was, "The Love-Chase," an invention of his own, like the two latter dramas, and now, like them, a favorite "stock piece" of the stage. "The Maid of Marienderpt," in five acts, the plot of which is taken from Miss Porter's novel of a similar title, was produced at the Haymarket in 1838, with some success. In 1843, he produced another drama in five acts, called "The Secretary." Mr. Knowles's plays have been collected and published in three volumes. They are all written on the model of the elder dramatists. In 1847, Mr. Knowles published a novel in three volumes, called "George Lovell." Mr. Knowles has also written "Fortescue," a tale, for the columns of the "Sunday Times" newspaper, as well as contributed various pieces to the annuals and other publications. He has travelled all over Great Britain, lecturing on dramatic literature; and in 1835, he visited this country. In 1849, the government paid a tardy tribute to the powers of this most popular dramatist, by settling upon him a pension of £200 per annum.

KNOX, ROBERT, journalist, editor of the "Morning Herald," was born in Ireland about 1808. He was for some years on the press in his own country, but subsequently came to London, where he rose by successive steps to the responsible post he now occupies as editor of a daily morning newspaper.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS (Lajos, in the Hungarian tongue), ex-governor of Hungary, was born in the year 1806, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin. His father, a small owner of the noble class, was an advocate, descended from an ancient family, out of which, during the civil wars from 1527 to 1715, the Austrian government selected seventeen members for prosecution on charges of high treason. He placed his son Louis in the protestant college of Scharaschpatack, where the latter qualified himself for the profession of an advocate. On obtaining his diploma he became agent to a Countess Szapary, and the influence derived from this position, and the relations established by him at college with the noble classes of the district, gave him weight in the

comital assembly, wherein nobles and officials met about six times in the year to discuss local affairs. At the age of twenty-seven a wealthy magnate, chose him as his representative in the national diet at Presburg, and thither the young lawyer went in 1832, enjoying a residence rent free, a seat at the table of deputies, and a right of speaking, but not of voting; as did 300 similar representatives of absentee noblemen, most of which representatives were educated for the law. In his capacity of deputy, Kossuth had to furnish accounts of the proceeding in the diet to his principal; and he had no sooner entered on the functions of his office than the manner and style of his reports attracted the attention of his private friends, and by degrees that of members of the diet, and others interested in its proceedings. His reports and commentaries on the most important debates were in great requisition, and it was ultimately resolved to print and circulate them. A small lithographic printing-press was purchased by a general subscription of the liberal opposition. M. Kossuth's reports, thus multiplied, were published under the title of a "Parliamentary Gazette," and distributed among the subscribers, and those country gentlemen who chose to purchase political intelligence at the price of a few shillings per annum. This undertaking, however limited in its extent, exercised a powerful influence on the political development of Hungary; an influence which became soon manifest to those agents of the government whose duty it was to watch and report on the state of public opinion. The journalist was a source of serious annoyance to the Austrian government, and an injunction was issued to prevent the publication of his reports by means of lithography. The reports were now copied by a staff of clerks to be published in manuscript, and of necessity the price was raised to six florins a-month. This, of course, decreased the number of readers, but still each comitat was a customer of from one to six copies. In the town several societies paid in advance, and many deputies contributed; for it was found that the speeches of subscribers and benefactors were improved under Kossuth's treatment, and reputation and popularity flowed from his pen. After the conclusion of the diet, Kossuth determined to cultivate the public spirit of his countrymen by publishing reports of the proceedings in the county assemblies, as he had already done in the national diet, and selected the county of Pesth. Until this time the king's lieutenants in the various counties had succeeded in preventing the publication of the local or county diets; and by so doing, they prevented all joint action and co-operation of the various Hungarian districts. Injunction after injunction was issued from Vienna demanding the cessation of these reports, and all were disregarded by M. Kossuth. Orders were issued for his arrest; but the count Raviczky, the chancellor of the kingdom, refused to sign the necessary warrants. He was removed, and his place given to the count F. Palffy, a trusty agent of Metternich. Kossuth was now marched from his residence among the hills of Ofen to the new prison at Pesth. His papers also were seized, including many important letters from the opposition; in which, however, no pretext was afforded for the notice of his prosecutors. The baron Nicholas Wesseleny, who was also charged with high treason, conducted Kossuth's defence. In Hungary the possession of a certain amount of property is considered a security against the escape of an accused party, and therefore the baron was at

large; but Kossuth, not having the required amount of property remained in personal durance. Several of Kossuth's young political adherents were also arrested on charges of high treason, and he himself was conveyed to the fortress of Ofen, where, as the Austrian authorities allege, he was allowed books, writing materials, and newspapers, and a daily walk on the bastions with an officer. Here he devoted himself, with much application, to political studies, and to the French language and literature. It was about this time that the relation commenced, which resulted in his subsequent marriage, with Mdlle. Wesseleny, daughter of the baron Wesseleny, who conducted his defence. This young lady, inspired with admiration for his political integrity, sent him books, and exchanged letters with him in his captivity. They were married soon after his liberation in 1841. The proceeding for high treason ended in 1839, with a sentence to four years' imprisonment "for having disobeyed the king's order." Wesseleny was condemned to the same. In the year 1839, the government demanded from the Hungarian diet 18,000 recruits. The popular party, aided by public excitement, caused by Kossuth's imprisonment, procured the election of deputies pledged to obtain an amnesty and other concessions on the condition of granting the levy of recruits. The Austrian party advised the government to liberate Baron Wesseleny and the other convicts, and to be satisfied with punishing Kossuth alone; but, at all events, to settle this matter before the opening of the diet. But the Austrian ministry would make no concession. The diet opened, and for half a year the contest was maintained between the Austrian and the popular parties. The latter obtained at the table of deputies a censure of the tribunals, an amnesty, and other demands, including the further establishment of the Hungarian language, by a majority of two. But at the table of the magnates there was a majority of nine tenths against them; and hence the Austrian party hoped ultimately to gain their point. But Prince Metternich, being eager to obtain the grant of the 18,000 recruits, was uneasy at the continuance of the dispute, and in 1840, a royal rescript conceded the amnesty, which was backed by verbal communications calculated to soothe the popular deputies. The recruits and a contribution were now voted. Kossuth's glory was enhanced, as the sentence passed upon him was the originating cause of the popular triumph. Kossuth came forth from his prison amid the acclamations of the people, and 10,000 florins were subscribed for his family. On the 1st of January, 1841, he became chief editor of the "Pesthi Hirlap," which journal soon counted 4,000 subscribers, at twelve florins a-year, raising his share of profits to 12,000 florins a-year, whereby he was enabled not only to meet his current expenses, but to purchase a small estate in the comitat of Gran for 30,000 florins. The diet of 1843–'44 arrived, at the commencement of which Kossuth published, under censure, the reports of its proceedings. The number of his subscribers rose to 7,000; but the publisher of the paper acting illiberally, Kossuth retired from it, and in the endeavor to gain permission to set up a journal of his own, made a journey to Vienna. He had here a first and last interview with Prince Metternich, whom he suspected as the instigator of his difficulties about the paper he had left. He, of course, obtained no privilege; but the minister, it is said, offered him great advantages if he would use his pen for the government: an offer which he spurned as it deserved. Some of the

conservatives advised the granting what Kossuth asked. They foresaw the danger to despotism which might arise should he fling himself into the field of more direct agitation. These reasons were either disbelieved or distrusted by the government, and the consequences predicted soon arose. In Presburg, Kossuth soon became paramount at the table of deputies; the proceedings, however, had not yet stepped beyond the usual track of opposition policy when the Paris revolution of February exploded, and spread its influence over the kingdom of Hungary. Kossuth availed himself of the moment with all the energy of his nature. The youth of Presburg was armed as a national guard; in Pesth, patriotic assemblies were organized. On the 5th of March, Kossuth appeared at the head of a states deputation in Vienna, in order to receive his own appointment to a ministry. Vienna national guards, with the theatre director, Carl, at their head, drew his carriage into the city. Guards of honor were posted at his lodging; Count Brenner, Prince Lamberg, Professor Hye, and other notabilities of the Austrian liberal party, waited upon him; and the students, carried away by enthusiastic admiration for the young Magyar, declared their readiness to storm the palace should his appointment be refused. The ministry was ratified by an imperial signature, and Kossuth returned in triumph to Presburg, where he might have boasted that he held the fate of the house of Hapsburg in his hand. The revolutions of February and March produced no turbulence at Pesth; their only effect was to destroy the government at Vienna, and render the appointment of an Hungarian palatine, and an Hungarian ministry unavoidable. At a later period the effervescence which prevailed over Europe, and at several constituent assemblies, aroused the Hungarian diet to liberal measures. But these were always a development of the Hungarian constitution, rather than an importation of foreign or ultra-democratic ideas. In the composition of the ministry, Louis Bathyany was made president of the council, and Prince Esterhazy minister of foreign affairs. Kossuth, took to himself the department of finance, and for the first two months was exclusively occupied in his own arrangements, and refrained from interference in other departments. Under his influence the diet forthwith consummated all those important internal reforms which he had formerly advocated. The last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away. The peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims; in other words, the tenants of one half the lands in Hungary were declared possessors of that land, rent-free, the landlords to be indemnified by the country at large. The peasant and the burgher were at once admitted to all the rights of nobles; and a new electoral law was passed, conferring the suffrage on all who possessed property to the amount of 300 florins. After decreeing these important measures the diet was dissolved, and a new diet was summoned for the second of July. In the beginning of July, Jellachich repaired to Innspruck, and there formed the compact against the liberties of Hungary which he but too faithfully fulfilled. A collusive attempt was then made to smooth away the difference between the ban of Croatia and the Hungarian ministry, and the archduke John was intrusted with the task of mediation, The two plenipotentiaries parted with terms of mutual defiance. "We shall meet again on the Drave" (the frontier of Croatia), said Count Bathyany. "No," retorted Jellachich; "but on the Danube." While

Jellachich was strengthening his connection with Vienna, the Hungarian government was opening the new diet at Pesth. The previous assemblies had met at Presburg, a little town on the verge of the Austrian frontier, and consequently placed, as it were, under the hands of the imperial government. The archduke Stephen opened the diet on the 5th of July, in the name of his majesty King Ferdinand V. The language in which he condemned the Croat insurrection was unequivocal. "The king," he said, "after having spontaneously sanctioned the laws voted by the diet, has seen with grief that the agitators in Croatia have excited the inhabitants of different creeds and languages against each other. By harassing them with false rumors and idle terrors, they have been driven to resist laws, which they assumed were not the free expression of his majesty's will. Some have gone further, and have averred that their resistance was made in the interest of the royal house, and with the knowledge and consent of his majesty. His majesty scorns such insinuations; the king and his royal family will at all times respect the laws and protect the liberties granted to his people." In the chamber of deputies, Kossuth explained the existing state of things in a speech which proved how fully he was alive to the difficulties of his government. With respect to the Croatian question, he was of opinion, that notwithstanding the evident rights of Hungary, the only means that remained for it to settle its difference with Croatia was, to entreat the king to interfere as mediator between the two countries. In conclusion, he asked for an extraordinary contribution of 50,000,000 florins, and a levy of 200,000 men, both for the purpose of terminating the quarrel with Croatia, by force of arms, if needful, and also in order to aid in supporting the cause of the empire in Italy. These proposals were adopted by acclamation, and a decree was issued for the creation of 5,000,000 of paper money. During the months of July and August the strife between the imperial government and the Hungarians was waged with arms of courtesy; but by September they had come to more clearly defined positions. Early in that month the emperor refused to sanction the decree of the diet for the emission of the paper money; and this refusal was met in Hungary by another decree, making it a capital felony to refuse the national currency. Meanwhile civil war was raging with great vehemence in all the borderlands of Hungary; some troops were assembled on the frontiers of Croatia, under the immediate command of Meszaros, the Hungarian minister of war; but they consisted chiefly of Sclaves, at that time an inefficient body, and scarcely to be relied on. On the 5th of September Kossuth was carried to the hall of the diet, enfeebled by illness, but determined not to flinch from a crisis which might be decisive of his country's welfare. He declared that, looking upon the formidable dangers that surrounded them, the ministers of the crown might soon have to call upon the house to name a dictator, invested with unlimited powers, to save the country; but they were prepared to recommend a last appeal to the imperial government before they resorted to a measure which might be construed into a declaration of independence. A deputation was accordingly formed, consisting of one hundred and sixty magnates and deputies, who waited on his majesty at Schönbrunn, and addressed him in the name of the diet in plain and noble language, in reference to the wants and state of the country. To these just demands the emperor replied evasively.

The deputation left the presence without uttering a single *vivat.* The ministers Deak and Bathyany, who were at Vienna, left the capital with them. The deputies plucked from their caps the plumes of the united colors of Austria and Hungary, replaced them with red feathers, and hoisted a flag of the same color on the steamer in which they returned to Pesth. The report of the deputation excited deep resentment in the Hungarian capital; the debates in the diet were vehement and stormy, but the advice of the old constitutional opposition prevailed, and it was resolved to make another pacific appeal to the emperor, through the mediation of the palatine. Kossuth and his colleagues resigned, and Count Bathyany undertook to form an administration of a more moderate caste; but before his cabinet was well completed, Jellachich had begun hostilities, the diet had suffered another repulse at Vienna, and the public feeling demanded Kossuth's return to power On the 17th of September, the diet had resolved that a deputation of twenty-five members should proceed to Vienna, put themselves in direct communication with the national assembly, denounce the treacherous conduct of the central government, and apply directly to the representatives of the empire for aid against the Croats. The Viennese assembly decided, by a majority of 186 votes to 108, against receiving the deputation. Deeply offended by this insult, the diet conferred dictatorial powers on Kossuth. The palatine quitted Hungary on the 25th of September, placed his resignation in the emperor's hands, and retired to his estate in Moravia. Jellachich, meanwhile, had crossed the Drave, and had issued a proclamation to the Hungarian nation, declaring that this proceeding was inspired only by pure love of country and fidelity to the king. The character assumed by the ban in this proclamation was that of the chief of an insurgent province, whose proceedings had been openly condemned by the emperor himself, and by his viceroy the palatine. The time was not yet come for avowing that he was abetted by the court of Vienna in every advance toward Pesth. Encouraged, however, by the ban's easy march through Hungary, the emperor now thought he might act with a little less disguise. He was unfortunate in his plan. He chose Count Lemburg, and sent him to take command of the whole kingdom of Hungary, with the armies contending on the field. What happened might have been anticipated. Lemburg arrived without escort in Pesth. He found the diet had decreed his appointment illegal; and thus outlawed, the mob fell upon him and slew him. In revenge for this, the emperor ordered the kingdom to be put under military law, and gave supreme power to Jellachich. The diet at once revolted against this, and declared itself *permanent;* and appointed Kossuth governor, with a committee of public safety for his council. The military events which now succeeded, the defensive operations of the winter of 1849, the transfer of the diet to Debreczin, the declaration of independence, the brilliant campaign in the spring of 1849, the Russian invasion, Kossuth's resignation of the governorship, and delegation of dictatorial powers to Görgey, his subsequent treachery, and Kossuth's flight into Turkey, are all familiar to most newspaper readers, and belong rather to history than biography. He reached Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was afterward appointed a residence in Widdin. Here the Turkish government, at first alarmed at the menacing attitude of Russia, proposed to the refu-

gees to become Moslems, and a few embraced the proposition. The powerful support of England and France relieved Kossuth, and the refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until August 22, 1851. By a resolution of the Congress of the United States, offering Kossuth and his companions an asylum in this country, and authorizing the president to place a national vessel at his disposal for that purpose, and, the consent of the sultan having been obtained, on the 1st of September, 1851, he left Kutahia, and finally Turkey, in the United States steamer Mississippi. After touching at Spezzia, he stopped at Marseilles, intending to pass through France to England, but was refused permission by the government. He therefore proceeded to Gibraltar, where he left the ship and his companions to prosecute their voyage, while he proceeded to England, reaching Southampton on the 28th of October, and after a flattering reception in that country, sailed in the Humboldt, the owners of which had given him a free passage, and arrived at New York on the 6th of December last. Since that time his movements have been so well chronicled in the public journals, that their repetition here would be useless.

KEBLE, REV. JOHN, vicar of Hursley, near Winchester. He was born about 1805, eminent as a church poet. Keble is more entensively read through his "Christian Year," than any other of his class at the present day. He attained considerable eminence at the university of Oxford, in an academic position, and held for some time the honorable post of "professor of poetry" in the university. Keble now confines himself to his duties as a parish minister in the beautiful region near Winchester. He is the author of several valuable volumes of sermons, dissertations, &c.

KRUSEMAN, CORNELIUS, a celebrated modern Dutch historical painter, was born at Amsterdam, in 1797, and pursued his studies in the academy of that city, and afterward under Dainville. A long residence in Italy gave him a taste for historical painting, although in earlier life he had been more devoted to the *genre* department. Grandeur in composition and design, sweetness of expression, and a fine effect of light, give a high value to his pictures. His most celebrated productions are, his "John the Baptist," "Belisarius," the "Magdalene," and especially his "Sepulture," which is now in the possession of the king of Holland. Among his later paintings, the most distinguished are his "Departure of Philip II. from Scheningen," and a "Scene from the War of 1831." He has also completed several excellent *genre* pieces and portraits.

KUGLER, FRANZ THEODOR, a German poet and author, professor of the history of art in the academy at Berlin, and lecturer in the university, was born at Stettin, January 9, 1808. He early devoted himself to music, poetry, and painting. In 1826, he went to Berlin to study philology. During a journey to South Germany in this year, he wrote the song, "An der Saale Hellem Steande," which is still a great favorite, especially among the students. The following summer he passed at Heidelberg, where he pursued the study of medieval art, especially that of architecture; this he followed on his return to Berlin, with the history of art; though he still continued to write poetry. In 1830, appeared his "Sketch-Book," a selection from his poems, musical compositions, and designs. This was followed in the succeeding year by a

a number of works upon mediœval art and architecture. In 1833, he published, with Reinick, the "Song-book for German Artists;" and the same year was appointed professor in the academy, and lecturer in the university. Two years after, he wrote a dissertation on "The Polychromie of the Greek Architecture and Sculpture, and its limits," in which that difficult subject is very satisfactorily treated. A journey to Italy still further advanced his studies into the history of art. Among the fruits of this journey is the "Hand-Book of the History of Painting, from Constantine up to the Present Time." In the two following years he produced, among other works, an elaborate "Description of the Treasures of Art in Berlin and Pottsdam." In 1840, appeared a collection of poems, and a "History of Frederick the Great," illustrated by Menzel, and presented at the "Jubilee" of the invention of printing. The principal work of Kugler is the "Hand-Book of the History of Art" (1841–'42), in which he, for the first time, endeavors to present the entire history of art in one general view, and in connection with the great epochs of general history, and to trace the course of its development. In addition to the works enumerated, Kugler has produced many others upon kindred subjects.

KENRICK, JOHN, historian and philologist, is the son of the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, presbyterian (unitarian) minister of Exeter, England, author of a commentary upon the gospels. He is a graduate of the university of Glasgow. He became, very early, classical tutor in the college of York, and continued to be so until 1840. Since that time he has been professor of history in Manchester, new college, and is so still, we believe. He is acknowledged to be one of the first classical scholars in England. He is the translator of Matthias's Greek Grammar, and Zumpt's Latin Grammar, and he has published the "Egypt" of Herodotus with notes, and "Preliminary Dissertations," and an "Essay on Primeval History." Upon the subject of Egyptian antiquities, he is second in authority to no man of his day, and of late has contributed conspicuous articles to leading English reviews, and published an important historical work upon Egypt. He is a man of very enlarged and exact learning, indefatigable in his researches, is simple and severe in his tastes, an eminent example of scholarly heroism, willing to accept the scanty emoluments of an obscure position, rather than to seek deserved fame and wealth by the sacrifice of his convictions as a dissenter. His pupils are devotedly attached to him, and, in spite of the indifference of the English people to such quiet merit as his, he has been slowly gaining an enviable reputation among the eminent scholars of the country. He married the daughter of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, and resides in the city of York. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin under the most distinguished professors, enjoying the instruction of Schleiemarker in philosophy, and of Wolf and Boeckh in philology. He left Berlin for York, in 1820, and has resided there until the present time. He is at present engaged upon the ancient history of Phenicia, and inclines to the opinion that, the Phenician coast, if carefully explored, would disclose antiquarian treasures equal to any that Layard, Fellowes, and Rawlinson, have unearthed, in their own chosen fields of heroic research.

L.

LABITZKY, JOSEPH, a German composer, was born at Petochau, in 1802, and pursued his studies at Prague and Vienna. He showed an aptitude for music, especially dance compositions, at an early age; and his first waltzes won universal popularity. Like all the German students, Labitzky attended carefully to his musical studies, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the works of the great classical masters, and with the theory of the art. Seeking to improve his artistic acquirements by travel, he made tours in Russia, Poland, Switzerland, and every part of Germany. At St. Petersburgh, he was an especial favorite of, and much patronised by the imperial family. Labitzky is now chapel-master at Carlsbad, and has given to the world one hundred and eighty works, of which the "Aurora," "Elfin," "Berliner," "Touer," and other celebrated waltzes, form a portion. He has also written fantasias, divertissements, variations, &c., for the violin, flute, clarionet, and other instruments. He is also the author of some sacred pieces.

LABOUCHERE, HENRY, an English ex-minister of state, was born in 1798, at Highlands, Essex. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and took honors there in 1820. In 1826, he entered parliament, for the borough of St. Michael's, Cornwall, which he represented until 1840, when he was returned for Taunton, Somersetshire, for which he has since sat. He was made a lord of the admiralty in 1832; vice-president of the board of trade and master of the mint, April, 1835; and in March, 1839, he became under-secretary for the colonies; in the latter end of 1839, he became president of the board of trade, and resigned office with the whig cabinet in September, 1841. With the return of his party, in July, 1846, he became chief secretary for Ireland; and in July, 1847, again became president of the board of trade.

LACORDAIRE, JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI, Abbé, a renowned French preacher, and sometime a representative of the people, was born May 12, 1802, in Burgundy, and was educated at Dijon, which he left in 1819, to prepare for the stage. He became one of the most able and promising pupils of Talma, whom he strikingly resembles in gesture and intonation. He afterward studied for the bar, and was a fellow-pupil with Baroche, and Chaix d'Est Ange, bidding fair to rival both in talent and popularity. In the capital, he resided with a celebrated advocate of the court of cassation, and made the acquaintance of Berryer, the great legitimist lawyer, the abbé Gerbert, and the eccentric Lamennais. About this time, he renounced the skeptical opinions he had imbibed at Dijon, and became an attached member of the church of Rome. In 1824, he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, to study for the priesthood, and was ordained September 22, 1827. It has often been remarked, that there reigns in the whole person of Lacordaire a certain savor of the different social estates through which he has passed, and which follows him into the very pulpit, the graceful and impassioned gesture of the actor often accompanying the subtle argument and brilliant logic of the lawyer. His connection with Lamennais in the editing of the liberal journal, "L'Avenir," which appeared soon after the revolution of 1830, excited some surprise, and drew upon him the attentions of his

religious superiors. In obedience to a monition from the bishop, he withdrew from the journal, and renounced the society of his friend, who had refused to obey the directions of the church. Devoting himself exclusively to his profession, he became one of the most successful and popular of catholic preachers. His orations at Nôtre Dame and his Lent sermons, both at Paris and in the provinces, drew crowds of admiring auditors. His funeral oration on O'Connell is a striking specimen of pulpit talent employed on the events of the time. After the outbreak of the revolution of February, he became a candidate for the national assembly, and was elected for the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. He excited considerable attention as he made his way to the chamber, attired in his Franciscan habit, as if for the pulpit; but he had not sat there many days before he discovered that he was out of his place, and gave in his resignation.

LACROSSE, M., appointed minister of public works in France by Louis Napoleon, in November, 1851, born in 1794, is the son of Admiral Lacrosse, a distinguished citizen of the first republic, and officer under the empire. He was member of the old chamber of deputies for Brest, and during several years one of the secretaries of the chamber. He always voted with the opposition against the ministry of Guizot; and carried against the ministry, on the occasion of the rupture of the *entente cordiale* with England, *àpropos* of Mr. Pritchard, a motion for adding 93,000,000 of francs to the budget of marine. To the constituent assembly he was returned for Finisterre, for which department he continued to sit until the *coup-d'état*, of December 2. After the election of December 10, M. Lacrosse became a member of the cabinet of Odillon Barrot, in which he undertook the department of public works. He resigned with the rest of his colleagues on October 30, 1849, to make room for the Hautpoul ministry. Shortly after M. Léon Faucher's appointment to the ministry of the interior, one of the vice-presidencies of the assembly becoming thus vacant, the temper of the chamber having at that time grown more reconciled to Louis Napoleon, M. Lacrosse, whose Bonapartist tendencies were well known, became the candidate of the club of the Rue des Pyramides for the vacant office, into which he was accordingly voted by the assembly.

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE DE, poet, orator, historian, and politician, was born at Macon, October 21, 1790. The original name of his family is Prat, Lamartine being a cognomen adopted by Alphonse, in compliance with the will of one of his uncles. His father was major of a cavalry regiment under Louis XVI., and his mother was the daughter of Madame des Rois, under-governess of the princess of Orleans—consequently, of the late king, Louis Philippe. Thus attached to the ancient order of things, his family was struck by the revolution. He was sent to finish his education at Belly, at the college of the Pères de la Foi. The religious germs implanted by his mother were powerfully developed in this cloister solitude. After leaving college, he spent some time at Lyons, made a short and a first tour in Italy, and came to Paris in the first days of the empire. He is said at this epoch to have divided his time between study and dissipation. In 1818, he returned to Italy. On the fall of the empire, he offered his services to the old dynasty, and entered the gardes du corps. After the hundred days, he quitted the service. He now gave himself up to poetry, and, in 1820 published his

"Méditations Poëtiques." They at once established his fame as a poet, and 45,000 copies of the work were spread over the world. His literary success was the most brilliant of the day. It opened a diplomatic career to him, and he became an *attaché* to the embassy at Florence. From that time to 1825, the poet resided successively at Naples, as secretary of the embassy, some time at London, under the same title, and then returned to Tuscany, as *chargé d'affaires*. In the interval, his fortune, already considerable by his marriage with an English lady, was further increased by the legacy of an opulent uncle. Under the cloudless Italian sky, and amid his daily labors, he composed the "Harmonies Poëtiques." When the revolution of 1830 broke out, Lamartine was at Paris, and had just been named minister-plenipotentiary to Greece. But the bolt fell, shattering the throne; and before Charles X. departed into exile, the poet-diplomatist paid his last respects and final adieux to that house of Bourbon which he and his father both had served. Lamartine now felt his position to be a singular one. "By the family and services of my father," said he, in writing to a friend, "I belong to Charles X.; by the family and services of my mother, I belong to the house of Orleans." Louis Philippe offered to confirm him in his Greek embassy, but he refused the proposal and bade adieu to diplomacy. He now determined to execute a project on which he had long pondered, and which was nothing more nor less than undertaking a voyage to the east. He purchased a ship, fitted her out at Marseilles, and embarked with his family on that poetical pilgrimage which he has given to the world, as the "Voyage en Orient." Chateaubriand had pointed out the same path; after him came Lord Byron, who died on the Athenian soil; and now followed Lamartine. At Beyrout he had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter, a child of great beauty and promise, and whose name was Julia. Her death cast a damp upon the spirits of the pilgrim, but also elicited some of the most touching and pathetic odes that ever emanated from his pen. Leaving Madame de Lamartine at Beyrout, he travelled throughout Syria and the Holy Land; and he was at Jerusalem when he learned that he had been elected deputy for the department of the North. These new duties recalled him to France. On entering on his functions as a deputy, M. de Lamartine embraced the conservative cause, and took his seat in the ranks headed by M. Guizot, but he soon manifested opinions of a more progressive character. Great was the exultation of the opposition, when, in 1845, Lamartine proclaimed his adhesion to the liberal cause; and never was the new champion of freedom more eloquent than on this occasion. Since that period, Lamartine has advocated the people's interests with zeal, ability, and fervor. With his voice, in the tribune, and with his pen in the columns of the "Bien Public," a Mâcon journal, which he himself established, he incessantly called upon the king and ministers to yield to the national desire for reform; and, finding his efforts disregarded, he took up the historic pen, and revised the most precious recollections of the first great revolution. His "History of the Girondins" produced a great sensation in France, and probably had some share in preparing the public mind for the subsequent revolution. His eloquent speeches, pronounced at the reform banquets, which he insisted should be held in opposition to the ministry, marked him out as one of the heroes of the new epoch. When the men of February went

to him, to solicit his concurrence in a scheme for preserving the monarchical institution in the regency of the duchess of Orleans, Lamartine's language was that of a confirmed republican. He expressed in strong terms his regret that they should have counted on the author of the "Girondins," and added, "You are mistaken, gentlemen: I am not for half-measures, which leave the work yet to be begun afresh." Among the earliest resolutions adopted by the provisional government were the abolition of capital punishment for political offences, and the readoption of the tricolor, which had for a time been supplanted by the ill-omened red flag. Both these measures were proposed by Lamartine, and owed their success to his extraordinary eloquence and courage. While Lamartine was thus discharging the duties of his station with firmness and moderation, the populace, encouraged by unworthy men, who had found their way into the provisional government, was preparing those disorders which eventuated in the terrible catastrophe of June. Lamartine foresaw the storm, and did his best to provide for it. On June 8, Lamartine used these remarkable words in council: "We are approaching a terrible crisis. It will not be a riot or a battle, but a campaign of several days, and of several factions combined. The national assembly may, perhaps, be forced for a while to quit Paris. We must provide for these contingencies with the energy of a republican power. The 55,000 men sufficient for Paris would not suffice to bring back the national representation into the capital, I demand besides a series of decrees of public security, that the minister of war immediately order up to Paris 20,000 men more." This proposal was unanimously adopted; and thus, a fortnight before the insurrection broke out, the government had made arrangements to bring 75,000 bayonets to the support of the national guard of 190,000 men. General Cavaignac carried the orders of the government into effect as fast as quarters could be provided. Lamartine every day inquired as to the arrival of the troops, and was told, "The orders have been given, and the troops are in movement." Taking into account the effective strength of the garde mobile, the garde republicaine, and the gardiens de Paris, the effective number of the garrison in and around the capital at the end of June was 45,000 men. The steps taken by government to break up the useless ateliers nationaux precipitated the struggle, and on June 23 the insurrection commenced. Its obstinacy and protracted duration, together with its suppression by Cavaignac, are well known. From this time forward, the government of the republic was administered in a repressive spirit; and the nation, frightened into ultra-conservatism, hastened to elect a chamber, the majority of which was opposed to the views of Lamartine. On December 21, Louis Napoleon was installed as president of the republic, having been chosen by a majority of 6,000,000; while the candidature of Lamartine, formerly the idol of the people, and who had been returned to the assembly by six constituencies, could only secure a few thousand votes. From this time forward he devoted himself to the duties of a representative, accepting frankly the choice of the nation, and supporting Louis Napoleon whenever the latter showed an inclination to walk legally in the path of the constitution. He has also been busy with his pen, having written much in the "Bien Public" of Macon, the "Conseiller du Peuple," and the "Pays." His last permanent work is a "History of the Restoration."

LAMENNAIS, FÉLICITÉ ROBERT, Abbé, a distinguished French ecclesiastic, politician, and author, was born June 19, 1782, at St. Malo, in Bretagne. He lost his mother at an early age, and was placed under the care of an uncle. His father was desirous that he should engage in mercantile pursuits, but the young Lamennais preferred the profession of the ministry, and, in 1811, he received the clerical tonsure, and six years afterward was ordained a priest. His first work, a translation of the "Spiritual Guide" of Louis of Blois, was published in 1807; and in the following year appeared his "Réflexions sur l'état de l'Eglise," which was suppressed by order of the imperial government. From 1811 until the restoration, he passed most of his time at the seminary of St. Malo, studying theology, and giving instruction in mathematics, and it was here that he wrote his last work, "La Tradition de l'Eglise sur l'Institution des évêques." In 1814, he went to Paris where he became a zealous advocate of the restoration of the Bourbons; and during the hundred days he was obliged to fly from the country, and take refuge in England, where he supported himself by teaching. It was in 1817, after his return to France, that the abbé Lamennais commenced his principal work, the "Essai sur l'Indifférence en Matière de Religion," in which he maintained the doctrine, that the state should be subordinate to the church, even in temporal matters, and inferred the existence of God solely from tradition. This work became the subject of much controversy; and soon after it had attracted public attention to its author, he established, in connection with Chateaubriand, De Bonald, de Villèle, and other royalists, a journal called the "Conservateur." But Lamennais was bound by no obligations of party, and when De Villèle had succeeded Decazes in power, he turned about, and attacked his old coadjutor in the "Drapeau Blanc" and "Mémorial Catholique," and continued his opposition, in spite of the most tempting offers. In 1824, he went to Rome, where he met with a flattering reception from Pope Leo XII. The following year he returned to France, and published, "La Réligion considerée dans ses Rapports avec l'Ordre Civile et Politique," in which he maintained that the church should be wholly independent of the state, and denounced the declaration of 1682, establishing the liberties of the Gallican church. For the publication of this work he was fined thirty-six francs by the tribunal of police. As Lamennais's popularity increased, his political opinions became more liberal, and, in 1830, he established the journal, "L'Avenir." The writers for this journal claimed for the church an entire independence of the secular authorities, and that it should renounce all pecuniary support from the government, and trust to its own resources; and they moreover intimated that all men were at liberty to hold their own opinions and to publish them to the world. These doctrines did not meet with the approbation of his holiness Pope Gregory XVI., who condemned them as "altogether absurd." The "Avenir" was accordingly discontinued, but M. de Lamennais was not willing to change his opinions at the dictation of his holiness; and, in 1834, appeared the "Paroles d'un Croyant," in which he applied his doctrines to political matters. This volume, too, fell under the papal anathema. Thenceforth, the abbé renounced his allegiance to the church of Rome; and, in 1836, published his "Affaires de Rome," denouncing the pope in unmeasured terms. "Le Pays et le Gouvernement," a pamphlet published in 1840, brought him into col-

lision with the French government, and he was subjected to a year's imprisonment and a fine of two thousand francs. Lamennais is the author of other works besides those mentioned, most of which were collected as long ago as 1837. As a writer he ranks very high. In 1848, as a leader of the "Montagne," he distinguished himself in the national convention.

LAMORICIÈRE, JUCHAULT DE, a leading general in the French army of Algiers. In 1830, he was a simple officer. The history of his rapid advancement is to be traced in the bulletins of battles. In February, 1848, he was named commander of the national guard of Paris, at the moment when Louis Philippe resolved to give up M. Guizot, and was to be seen on every barricade, proclaiming the appointment of the new ministry. Before that epoch he belonged to the moderate reform party in the chamber. With Cavaignac and others, he was incarcerated when Louis Napoleon completed his *coup-d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851.

LANE, EDWARD WILLIAM, a very distinguished Arabic and oriental scholar, was born in England, at the beginning of the present century. Mr. Lane has resided many years in Egypt, to fit himself for the work to which he has devoted the best years of his life, viz., an Arabic Lexicon and Thesaurus. Mr. Lane is the author of "Modern Egypt and Thebes;" an elaborate translation, with notes, of "The Arabian Nights," 3 vols., 8vo.; "Modern Egyptians," &c. Mr. Lane was offered the distinction of knighthood, but declined the honor, principally on account of the expense. He is now residing in England, and preparing his Lexicon and Thesaurus for the press.

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE, an English author, was born at Warwick, in 1775, and educated at Rugby school and Trinity college, Oxford, whence he was rusticated, for the boyish freak of firing a gun in the quadrangle of the college; he never returned to take a degree. He next passed some months in London, when his godfather, General Powell, pressed him to enter the army, for which his resolute character and athletic habits well qualified him. After he had declined this proposition, his father offered him an income of £400 a year, if he would reside in the Temple, London, and study the law, but little more than one third of that sum, in case of refusal. This proposal he also declined, and retired to Swansea, Wales, on the smaller allowance, and here wrote the first of his "Imaginary Conversations." At the breaking-out of the Spanish war against the French, he raised a few troops at his own expense, and led them to the headquarters of the viceroy of Gallicia. For this service he received the thanks of the supreme junta. He returned the documents, with his commission, to Don Pedro de Cevalhos, on the subversion of the constitution, by Ferdinand. He was "willing to aid a people in the assertion of its liberties against the antagonist of Europe, but could have nothing to do with a perjurer and a traitor." At the beginning of the century, he visited Paris, and saw Napoleon made consul for life. In 1806, he sold several estates in the English county of Warwick, which had been in the possession of his family nearly seven hundred years, and bought Lauton and Conjoy, in Monmouthshire, Wales, on which he expended £7,000, besides building a house, at a cost of £8,000; but being exceedingly ill-used by some tenants, to whom he had acted very liberally, he was so disgusted that, after driving them off his estate, and levelling his new house to the

ground, he left England. In 1814, he married the daughter of J Thuillier de Malaperte, descendant and representative of the Baron de Neuve Ville. In 1818, he went to reside in Italy for several years, occupying the Palazzo Medici, in Florence. Subsequently, he purchased the villa of Count Gherardercu, at Fiesole, and resided there many years, in comparative solitude. He has frequently contributed to the columns of the "Examiner."

LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN, an English painter, was born in 1801, and is the son of an engraver of the same name. In the skilful delineation of animals Landseer has probably never been equalled, and is likely to enjoy in this walk of art a long-enduring fame. But he is not a mere painter of quadrupeds, for in the figures that find place in his pictures, we find most of the qualities to be expected from the pencil of a first-class artist. Landseer was elected a royal academician in 1831, and received the honor of knighthood from Queen Victoria, in 1850. His latest works are, "Peace" and "War." Most lovers of art know these two celebrated pictures, a commission from Mr. Vernon, who paid the artist three thousand guineas for them; since which three thousand guineas more were given to Landseer, as a copyright, for permission to engrave them, and another thousand guineas for Mr. Vernon's consent. These pictures are to form a part of that gallery which Mr. Vernon, with a noble munificence, presented to the nation.

LANSDOWNE, HENRY PETTY FITZ-MAURICE, Marquis of, a whig minister of state, was born in England, in 1780. He was educated at Westminster school, at the university of Edinburgh, and lastly, at Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1802, he became member of parliament for the English borough of Calne, Wiltshire, and sat until 1806, when he was returned for the university of Cambridge. In the ministry of "all the talents" which held its ground only from February, 1806, to April, 1807, he was chancellor of the exchequer. From 1807 to 1809, he sat for the borough of Camelford, Cornwall, England, when he succeeded his half-brother as marquis of Lansdowne; and was home-secretary from August to December, 1827; lord-president of the council in the whig ministry, from November, 1830, to November, 1834; from April, 1835, to September, 1841; and again in July, 1846. His lordship has been for many years an acknowledged chief of the whig party, with whose history his public career is identified. As leader of his party in the upper house, he is favored by intimate acquaintance with every subject of debate, an ample command of language, and a pleasant equanimity, which the most violent attacks of his adversaries can not disturb.

LAUDER, ROBERT SCOTT, a Scottish painter, was born near Edinburgh, in 1803. At an early age, he exhibited a strong leaning toward the profession in which he was to achieve eminence, and, in 1815, obtained admission as a student to the Trustees' Gallery, Edinburgh, where he made such progress that his friends promoted his progress to London, where he continued his studies in the British museum. His subsequent career is soon told. On his return to Scotland, he painted some pictures displaying so much promise that he was, in 1833, enabled to proceed for further improvement to the continent, where, after remaining in Italy and elsewhere for five years, he returned to reap the harvest of which the seeds had been sown. Some of his most successful pictures have been delineations of scenes described by Sir Walter Scott

LAWRENCE, ABBOTT, minister of the United States to St. James's, was born in the village of Groton, Massachusetts, in December, 1792. He is wholly a self-made man, receiving no instruction, in his youth, except such as was afforded by the common school of his native village. In 1808, he went to Boston; and a few years after commenced business as an importing merchant, in partnership with his brothers. He afterward relinquished the importing trade, and invested large sums of money in calico manufactories at Lowell, at that time a small place, but which at the present day contains over 30,000 inhabitants and twelve large incorporated manufacturing companies, with a capital of some thirteen millions of dollars. The city of Lowell is largely indebted for its prosperity to Mr. Lawrence's enterprise and intelligence. He was elected a member of the house of representatives in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth congresses; and, in 1843, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the settlement of the northeastern boundary question. In October, 1849, he arrived in England (which he had several times visited in a commercial capacity), as minister of the United States. Mr. Lawrence possesses great wealth, which he employs in a manner both judicious and liberal. One of his many acts of munificence is a donation of fifty thousand dollars to Cambridge university.

LAYARD, HENRY AUSTEN, an English traveller and author, was born March 5, 1817, and passed his earlier years in Italy, where he imbibed a taste for the arts. When of sufficient age, he was intended for the profession of the law, and commenced in London the required course of study; but soon forsook it for an occupation more congenial to his tastes. In 1839, he set out with a friend on a course of travel, and visited various points in northern Europe. For a time he resided in Germany, mastering not only the German language itself, but several dialects of the districts along the course of the Danube. He afterward passed through Albania and Roumelia, and made his way to Constantinople. At that city he was at one period correspondent of a London daily newspaper. He subsequently passed through various parts of Asia, and learned the languages of Persia and Arabia. He is said to have studied the habits, and manners, and dialects of the East so well that he could travel among, and be almost mistaken for, an Arab of the desert. In all his journeyings he contrived to live in a most economical way, eating and drinking cheerfully what the country afforded, however rough it might be. In his wanderings he seems to have lingered with peculiar satisfaction around those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities, and when he found himself at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he has described an irresistible desire he felt to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point, as, "the birthplace of the wisdom of the west." The original discoverer of the site of Nineveh, M. Botta, had been making excavations at the cost of his government, and had found a great number of curious marbles. Layard sighed for an opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before the British embassador there, Sir Stratford Canning; and that gentleman, with a degree of liberality that will long redound to his honor, offered, in 1845, to bear the cost of excavations at Nimroud. In the autumn of that year, Layard set off for Mosul; began forthwith his labors in a spot previously undisturbed, was rewarded by an unexpected amount of success, and ulti

mately exhumed the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which now enrich the British museum. The English government and the authorities of the British museum have acted in a niggardly way toward Layard; but, happily, the public have rewarded him not only by their applause, but by the abundant patronage of his works, large editions of which have been sold. He was appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs, in 1851.

LECURIEUX, JACQUES, a French historical painter, was born at Dijon. He came to Paris in 1822, and entered the school of Lethière, where he greatly distinguished himself by the admirable drawings and studies which he made. Among his principal historical pictures may be mentioned, "Francis I. at the Tomb of John;" "St. Louis at Damietta;" "Last Moments of Louis XI.;" "Education of Jesus;" and "The Death of St. Rose." M. Lécurieux, like Delaroche and Vernet, belongs to what is called the regenerated school of France, which took its rise from the painter Gros, and which may be regarded as a protest against the classical style of David. His works are mostly of a devotional or moral tendency.

LEE, SAMUEL, ex-regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, England, owes his chief distinction to the fact of the early struggles by which he achieved the honorable post he now enjoys. He was originally a working carpenter, and, earning his bread as a workman, he had no means of extending his knowledge of languages except by exchanging the grammar of one for that of another. But no difficulties or privations could chill the fire of his enthusiasm: his only time of study was after the conclusion of his work in the evening; still he persevered. At length he married; and the expenses of his new manner of life not only obliged him to undertake severer toil, but seemed also to call for the abandonment of his literary pursuits: his evening as well as his morning hours were to be devoted to the hammer and the saw. At this critical juncture, the chest of tools upon which he depended for his subsistence was consumed by fire, and destitution and ruin stared him in the face. His calamity proved his greatest blessing; his loss became known, attracted attention to his character, and friends were not long wanting to assist the patient and struggling scholar. But for the burning of that chest of tools, the Cambridge professor of Hebrew might at this instant have been mending a window-frame at Bristol, instead of occupying a stall in the cathedral of that city.

LEE, ALFRED, D. D., protestant episcopal bishop of the diocese of Delaware, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 9, 1807. He graduated at Harvard college in 1827, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from that institution in 1830, and that of S. T. D. from Trinity college, Hartford, in 1841, in the month of May of which year he was elected to the office which he now fills.

LEE, ———, an English painter, born in London. It is refreshing to the eyes of a Londoner, on visiting the exhibition of the Royal Academy, to pause before the healthy and cheerful landscapes of Mr. Lee. While other painters go abroad, in search of subjects for their easel, more picturesque or romantic than those which can be found at home, Mr. Lee has confined himself to English scenery, we believe, almost entirely; to English plains and corn-fields, and English rivers, and avenues of English trees, bright with native air and sunshine. It

is not so much the art with which he executes his works, as their admirable fidelity to nature, which render them always so pleasant; they are kindly, fresh, and homely, as a sonnet by Crabbe. Not at all of the idealist school, the sight of them yet serves to please and charm, and the eyes gaze delighted on the silvery clouds and blue distances, the chequered shades and lights of those favorite lanes in which the artist loves to linger, and the wide fields and meadows, with the clouds and the light overhead. Those rustic ploughmen and industrious fishermen who people his landscapes, or throw the fly by his shining river-sides, ought all to be people of happy temperament and robust constitution. In Mr. Lee's pictures, there always seems to be cheerfulness in the landscape, and health in the air.

LEESER, ISAAC, a Jewish rabbi, of Philadelphia, was born at Neuenkirchen, a village of Westphalia, December 12, 1806. After some preparatory education, he entered the gymnasium of Münster, where he remained until 1824. In February of that year, he was induced to set out for America, at the invitation of an uncle who resided at Richmond, Virginia, and who, being childless, was desirous of adopting one of his nephews. Shortly after his arrival in America, he went into his uncle's store, with the intention of devoting himself to business, although he had but little inclination for commercial pursuits. But he was soon called into a far different sphere of life. Some essays which he had written in a newspaper controversy, in defence of his religion, attracted the attention of a Hebrew congregation of Philadelphia, and Mr. Leeser was chosen in 1829, to supply the place of their minister, who had just died, for a period of two years, and, at the conclusion of that time for a further period of five years. While holding this situation, he commenced a series of sermons, a thing at that time very unusual in the Jewish synagogues, and which at first excited considerable opposition; but the practice has now met with general approval and sermons are an ordinary part of the synagogue exercise among the Jews of America and England. His connection with this synagogue lasted for twenty-one years, until 1850, when he declined a re-election. As a literary man, Mr. Leeser has been very active. In 1830, he published, "Instructions in the Mosaic Religion," a translation from the German; in 1833, an original work, "The Jews and the Mosaic Law;" in 1836, a collection of his sermons, under the title of "Discourses, Argumentative and Devotional, on the Subject of the Jewish Religion;" and the year following, he commenced the publication of the "Portuguese Form of Prayer," in Hebrew and English, the last volume of which appeared in 1838. In the last-mentioned year, he issued a "Hebrew Spelling and Reading Book," to facilitate the acquisition of that language; and, the following year, a "Catechism for Young Children." In 1840, he put forth another volume of his discourses; and, in 1842, he edited Miss Aguilar's "Spirit of Judaism." In 1843, he commenced the publication of a monthly magazine, "The Occident and American Jewish Advocate;" and from 1845 to 1846, he was engaged in publishing his new edition of the "Pentateuch." His last work is "A Descriptive Geography and Brief Historical Sketch of Palestine," a translation from the German.

LEMON, MARK, journalist, editor of "Punch," was born about 1810. Mr. Lemon was for some years a writer for the stage, and at one period donned himself the sock and buskin, winning some success as an

actor. Writing was, however, his *forte*, and when the knot of authors who established "Punch" made up their party, Mark Lemon was one. At first, he was sub-editor; but, on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon succeeded to the chief post, which he has since retained. Mark Lemon is the author of many dramatic pieces, and is a writer in "Household Words," "The Illustrated News," and other publications.

LENNEP, JACOB VAN, a Dutch poet and novelist, was born at Amsterdam, March 25, 1802, and received his education partly at his native city, and partly at Leyden, where he studied law; but he was early attracted from law to literature. His "Academic Idyls" were received with universal favor. In the legends and tales of his own country, he found materials peculiarly adapted to the turn of his genius, which he succeeded in reproducing in poetic and attractive forms. Among these are his three principal poems, "Het huys ter Leede en Adelgild;" "Jacoba en Bertha; and "De Stügd med Vlaanderen." Of his "Romantic History of Holland," a German translation has been published (1840–'43. The political events of 1830 inspired him with a number of poems which became exceedingly popular. Several of his romances are among the best in the literature of Holland; of these "De Roos Van Dekama" (1837), translated into German the same year, and since into English, and "Haarlems Verlossing," have the most reputation.

LEONHARD, KARL CASAR VON, privy councillor and professor of mineralogy and geology, in the university of Heidelberg, was born at Rumpenheim, near Hanau, September 12, 1779. After a course of private preparation, he studied at Marburg, and subsequently in Göttingen, where Blumenbach instilled into him a fondness for the science of mineralogy. As early as 1800, he became assessor in the treasury and impost bureau of Hanau. His studies in the department of mineralogy were still, however, carried on, in the prosecution of which, in 1803, he made a journey into Saxony, and, two years after, visited Franconia, Bavaria, Austria, Salzburg, and Suabia. The ensuing ten years were passed in the occupancy of various public stations. In 1815, he was nominated to a post in the Royal Academy of Science, at Munich, where, bidding adieu to official life, he devoted himself to the cause of science. In 1818, he was appointed to the chair of mineralogy and geology in the university of Heidelberg, which he still occupies. Leonhard is the most productive of the German authors in the domains of mineralogy and geognosy. Although he has shown himself an accurate observer in his "Characteristics of the Species of Rocks" (1824), the controversial essay on the "Basaltic Formations," based mainly upon his own observations upon the German mountains (1832), and in the "Agenda Geognostica" (1839), yet his chief merit lies in his systematic and popular works, of which the later ones especially are altogether unsurpassed. To this class belong his "Topographical Mineralogy" (3 vols., 1805–'09); the "Outlines of Oryctognosy" (2 edit., 1833); "Handbook of Oryctognosy" (2 edit., 1826); "Outlines of Geognosy and Geology" (3 edit., 1839); "Text-book of Geology and Geognosy" (1833): and, finally, his popular lectures entitled, "Geology; or, the Natural History of the Earth" (4 vols., 1836–'45), translated into French, under the title of "Geologie des Gens du Monde." In conjunction with Braun, Leonhard has published since 1830, the "Tahrbuch für Mineralogie." He belongs to the modern school in geology, and his mineralogical system

is closely connected with that of chemistry. In felicity of statement he is exceeded by no recent author in his department.

LEPSIUS, KARL RICHARD, a celebrated German orientalist, was born at Naumberg, on the Saale, December 24, 1811. His father was Karl Pet. Lepsius, the antiquarian. His studies were commenced at the provincial at Pforte. In Leipzig and Göttingen, he studied philology, pursuing comparative philology in the latter place, under Bopp. In 1834, after the publication of his "Palæography, as a Means of Philological Research" (republished in 1842), he visited Paris for the further prosecution of his studies in philology and archæology. Here, the warm recommendations of Alexander von Humboldt secured for him a favorable reception from the French scholars. The following year he proceeded to Italy, passing the winter in Turin and Pisa, and reached Rome in April, 1836, where he formed an intimate friendship with Bunsen, at that time Prussian embassador, and directed his studies toward Egyptian antiquities. His "Lettre à M. Rosellini sur l'Alphabet Hiéroglyphique" published in 1837, excited great attention, which was maintained by several papers upon various monuments of Egyptian art, published in the "Journal" of the Archæological Institute. Of still greater compass was the "Egyptian Obituary" ("Todtenbuch den Aegyptier"), edited in 1842, from a hieroglyphical papyrus at Turin. In the meantime he had contributed to the French Institute two treatises upon the connection between the Semitic, Indian, Ethiopic, and other languages; the other upon the origin of the numerals in the Indo-Germanic tongues, which gained the 1200-franc prize of the Institute. He also, during his residence in Italy, made investigations into the Etruscan and Oscan languages, the remains of which he published, under the title of "Inscriptiones Umbricæ et Oscæ," with an explanatory commentary, in 1841. To the succeeding year belong the two treatises on the "Tyrrhene Pelasgi in Etruria," and the "Extension of the Italian Coin System from Etruria." In 1838, Lepsius went to England, where, in connection with Bunsen, he formed the plan of an extensive historical and antiquarian work on the antiquities of Egypt, the completion of which was to depend on a projected visit to Egypt. At the recommendation of Humboldt, Bunsen, the minister, Eichhorn, and the Academy of Sciences, Lepsius was placed by the Prussian government at the head of a scientific expedition into Egypt. The other members of this expedition were the two Weidenbachs, the architects Erbkam and Wild, Bonomi, Abeken, the painter Georgi, with some half-score of servants and a dragoman. This expedition, favored by the government of the country, was attended with the most satisfactory results, the principal of which are: For the investigation of the monuments of the most ancient Pharaonic kingdom of the eighteenth dynasty of Manetho, and that of the Ethiopians above the second cataract, about fifty new tombs were opened in the sepulchres of Gizeh and Sakara, and proof for the first time adduced, that the ruins now existing at Howana are those of the labyrinth of Mœris. It has also been shown, that the celebrated Ethiopian power and science was, in fact, an Egyptian civilization, introduced more than two thousand years before Christ; and that, moreover, a great number of genuine Ethiopic inscriptions are still extant, from the Mœroitic pyramids up to Philæ; and that the Ethiopic stock of Philæ was a brown and not a black race, whose dominion be-

came subsequently extended eastward, and who, during the middle ages, founded, under the name of the Bedja, a considerable state on both shores of the Red sea. And finally, the excavations of Lepsius in the so-called Memnonium, at Thebes, have revealed the actual ground-plan of this most perfect of the Egyptian temples, besides giving a new and more accurate measurement and description of the tomb of Ramnes-Sesostris, at Babelmeluk, and of the main temple. The Egyptian expedition of Lepsius occupied from 1842 to 1845. Previous to his setting-out, he had been elected one of the directors of the Archæological Institute, and appointed by the king of Prussia, professor-extraordinary at Berlin, where he still resides. He is now engaged in the publication of his great work on Egypt, "Denkmäler ares Aegypten und Aethiopen."

LERMINIER, JEAN LOUIS EUGÈNE, a French philosopher and publicist, born in 1803. His first writings were tinctured with the German philosophy which he had imbibed during a residence in that country. In 1837, Guizot opened the "Revue Frangaise" to him, for which he wrote articles upon Gan's "Erbrecht," and Savigny's "Geschichte des Römische Rechts." His "Introduction Générale à l'Histoire du Droit" (1829) was an abstract of a course of private lectures. Lerminier coquetted in turn with St. Simonism, with Drouineau's "new Christianity," and with Fourierism. Having abandoned these, he was appointed by Broglie professor of the history of law in the university. His lectures were published under the title of "Philosophie du Droit" (1831). He suddenly abandoned the *doctrinaires*, and attacked them fiercely in various publications, and in the "Lettres Philosophiques du Berlin." In a subsequent work, on the influence of the philosophy of the eighteenth century, he took extremely-democratic ground. In 1837, he suddenly turned about, threw himself into the arms of conservatism, and accepted a post from the hands of Molé. So great was the indignation at this apostacy that he was obliged to suspend his lectures, to avoid public insult. His two works, "Au-delà du Rhin," and "Etudes d'Histoire et de Philosophie" are made up of articles on literature, politics, religion, and social life, originally published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," to which Lerminier is one of the most active contributors.

LEROUX, PIERRE, a French socialist philosopher, was born at Rennes in 1805. He studied at the college in his native place, and subsequently became a printer. In 1824, he wrought at his trade in Paris. Here, in conjunction with Dubois and others, he established the "Globe," which became an influential organ of the new school in literature. Some time after, he inclined to St. Simonism, and with Hippolyte Carnot edited the "Revue Encyclopedique" (1832–'35), and contributed to the republican "Revue du Progrès." In connection with Reynaud, he founded the "Encyclopedie Moderne" (1834), which advocated radical principles. Leroux has continually assumed more and more radical ground. The most explicit representation of his philosophical views is contained in his work, "De l'Humanite" (1841). He defines philosophy to be the doctrine of progress, and his entire teaching, carried out, would furnish a history of the development of human ideas. Quite worthy of notice are the numerous essays of Leroux upon government and society, contributed to the "Revue Indépendante," founded by himself, George Sand, and Louis Viardot.

LESLIE, CHARLES ROBERT, the celebrated painter, was born in London, October 19, 1794. His parents were Americans and natives of Maryland, to which province his grandfather had emigrated after the rebellion of 1745. He returned to Philadelphia with his parents when about five years of age. Long before that period, he had given indications of a talent for painting, sketching horses and soldiers, upon a slate, with much character and spirit; and at six years of age he could draw from recollection the portrait of any of his acquaintance. At the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to a bookseller in Philadelphia; but his heart was with his pencil, and he devoted all his spare time to his favorite pursuits. He was in the habit of making water-color drawings of the characters he had seen at the play at the theatre, and, among these, one of Cooke, in Richard III. attracted much attention, and was the means of his obtaining the consent of his friends to his adopting the profession of an artist. It was accordingly resolved that he should go to Europe to study; and the bookseller yielded up his indentures. After some instructions in oil-painting from Mr. Sully, he set out for London. Shortly after his arrival, he sent home his first oil-picture, "Walter of Deloraine," from "Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel," now in the academy at Philadelphia. With the exception of a few months passed at West Point, in 1832, Mr. Leslie has resided constantly in England. He is a royal academician, and his professional career has been highly successful. Among his most celebrated pictures are, "May-Day in the Reign of Elizabeth;" "Ann Page and Slender," recently sold in New York; "Sancho Relating his Adventures to the Duchess;" "Falstaff Dining at Page's House;" "Touchstone and Audrey;" a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, now in the possession of Mr. Ticknor, of Boston; "The Coronation of Queen Victoria;" "Christening of the Princess Royal;" "Visit of Lady Blarney and Miss Skeggs to the Vicar of Wakefield's Family;" and "The Reading of the Will of Roderick Random's Grandfather."

LESSING, KARL FREDERICK, a celebrated painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born at Breslau, February 8, 1808. His father, who held an official post of some importance, destined him for the profession of an architect. Young Lessing learned to talk at an unusually-late period, and showed little predilection for the usual academic studies, or for the rudiments of the profession which had been chosen for him, and which he had been sent to Berlin to study. He manifested a decided inclination for sketching, and, encouraged by Professor Rosel, of Berlin, he at first devoted himself to landscape-painting, much against the wishes of his father, who persisted in his determination that he should be an architect. Lessing persisted in choosing painting as his profession; and his first work, "The Churchyard," gained him considerable reputation. He was soon induced by Wilhelm Schadow to betake himself to Düsseldorf and to devote himself to historical painting, where he soon took the foremost place in the new school. His cartoon of the "Battle of Iconium;" "The Castle by the Sea;" and, in a still higher degree, "The Mourning King and Queen;" and the famous "Convent-Court in the Snow" (in the museum at Cologne), won for him a genuine celebrity. The first period of Lessing's artistic career closed in 1832, with the "Scene from 'Lenore,'" and "The Robber." In his second stage of development, he unites romantic loftiness of conception with accuracy

of delineation. Among the works which mark his progress, are the wonderfully-attractive "View from the Eifel;" and the "Hussite Preaching," painted in 1835—pictures which mark an epoch in German art. A student's journey into the Solingerwald, in the summer of 1836, revealed to him the whole poetry of forest-life, in the representation of which he has not a rival. Glimpses of castles, convents, and plains, beheld through gorges and woods, idealized by a poetic imagination, now became his favorite subjects. In 1838, he came out with another great historical picture. The subject was, the tyrant Ezzelin, taken prisoner, and rejecting the ghostly consolations of two monks. Here, it might have been supposed that the genius of Lessing had reached its highest point. But the event has shown that it was not so. In 1842, he completed the picture commenced several years before, of "Huss before the Council of Constance," and the "Imprisonment of Pope Paschal by the Emperor Henry V.," which he had before painted on a smaller scale—the former marked by depth and affluence of characterization, and the latter by fiery and dramatic force. The "Huss before the Council of Constance" led to a breach between Lessing and the strictly catholic school. He has likewise painted a "Martyrdom of Huss," now in the "Düsseldorf Gallery," in New York. The same gallery contains also two of Lessing's landscapes, which can hardly give a fair example of his merits in that department of art. It is asserted by those who have had the privilege of inspecting Lessing's portfolios, that they contain designs of high excellence, comprising scenes from the Hussite wars and from the Crusades, which we may expect to see transferred to canvass. Lessing is, in many respects a "pathfinder" in art. He has borne a prominent part in drawing the Düsseldorf school from the domain of sentimental *genre* painting into the realm of higher historic and dramatic representation. and upon him in a great degree apparently rests the fate of the German school, just springing into existence. He is distinguished, before others of his school by energy, depth, and fullness of conception and execution, combined with those defects in color, opacity, and hardness, which characterize this school of art.

LEUTZE, EMANUEL G., artist, was born in a small town in the south of Germany. At an early age he emigrated with his father, who was a mechanic, to this country, and settled in Philadelphia. When quite young, he manifested a strong inclination for art, and his attempts in this line date back to a very early period. He first commenced to follow it as a profession, in the above-named city, about the year 1836, and after remaining there for a year (being principally engaged in painting portraits), he removed to Washington, for the purpose of taking the portraits of several statesmen which were to be engraved for publication; but this undertaking proving unsuccessful, he left for Virginia. In 1839, he returned to Philadelphia, where, during the interval that preceded his departure for Europe, he produced, besides a number of portraits, several pictures generally known, and which created considerable reputation for the artist. To this period belong his "Melanie;" "Hope and Memory;" "Child and Lute;" and "Poet's Dream." About 1842, Mr. Leutze quitted this country for Düsseldorf, where he placed himself under the tuition of Lessing, and became quite a prominent member of that school. He soon produced his "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," purchased by the Düsseldorf Art-Union; and

his "Return of Columbus in Chains," which obtained a medal from the King of the Belgians. From Düsseldorf he repaired to Münich, to profit by the study of the works of art in the Glyptothek and Pinacothek; and, after travelling over the south of Germany and Italy, returned to Düsseldorf, in 1845, where he married and settled. He visited this country in the fall of 1851, bringing with him his fine picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Mr. Leutze's productions are well-known to the American public, as many of them have been distributed by the American Art-Union, and most of the others are owned in this country. Though ranking below Lessing and the heads of the art at Düsseldorf, Mr. Leutze's pictures of "The Iconoclast," "The Knight of Syme," "The Landing of the Norsemen," "The Storming of Teocali, at Mexico," "Anna Boleyn at the Court of Henry VIII.," and "Washington Crossing the Delaware," are fine specimens of that school.

LEWIS, GEORGE CORNEWALL, an English author and politician, was born in 1806, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics, and second class in mathematics, in 1828. In 1831, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He was employed on the commission of inquiry into the relief of the poor and into the state of the church in Ireland, 1835, and on the commission of inquiry into the affairs of Malta, 1836. On the resignation of his father, in 1839, he was appointed a poor-law commissioner. He entered parliament in 1847, as member for Herefordshire, and was secretary of the board of control from November, 1847 to May, 1848, when he was appointed under-secretary for the home department. He has published works on "The Romance Languages;" "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms;" "On Local Disturbances and the Irish Church Question;" "On the Government of Dependencies;" "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," &c.

LIEBER, FRANCIS, LL. D., professor of political economy in the university of South Carolina, was born in the city of Berlin, in the year 1800. At the age of fifteen he volunteered in the Prussian army, and served against Napoleon in the memorable campaign of 1815, and was twice wounded at Waterloo. His service as a soldier over, he recommenced his literary education, and became a pupil in one of those celebrated German gymnasia, established by Dr. Jahn. These gymnasia, when the Prussian government proved false to its solemn pledge to give constitutional liberty to the people, became seminaries of liberal opinions. In consequence of their political sentiments, and the murder of Kotzebue, Jahn and others, among whom was young Lieber, were arrested. Some seditious songs found among young Lieber's papers, were published by the government, in justification of his imprisonment. Upon his release from prison, he published anonymously a small volume of poems, which he had composed during his captivity. Lieber completed his academic education at the universities of Berlin, Halle, and Jena. He was again arrested, but contrived to escape the vigilance of the police, and joined the Greeks, in the agony of their hopeless struggle. Leaving Greece, he reached Rome, in spite of the papal police at Ancona, and became a guest of the illustrious historian Niebuhr, then Prussian embassador at Rome. While there he wrote his "Journal in Greece," which was issued from the German press. Upon the return of Dr. Lieber to Germany, he was again arrested, and when, after a few months' im-

prisonment, he was set at liberty, he was so annoyed by persecution and the surveillance of the police, that he went to England. He resided in London a year, maintaining himself by writing for the German periodicals, and instructing in the German language, and various other branches of education. While in London, he published a work in German on the Bell and Lancasterian system of education. Dr. Lieber came to the United States in the year 1827. In 1828, he was engaged in the editorship of the "Encyclopædia Americana." This elaborate work involved the labor of five years. He at the same time found leisure for the translation of a German work on Casper Hauser, and of a French work, on the July revolution of 1830. Soon after, he also published a translation of Beaumont and De Tocqueville's work on the penitentiary system, with an introduction and copious notes. These were translated into German. It may be stated as an evidence of the high repute that Dr. Lieber had at this time reached, that the trustees of the Girard college requested him to draw up a plan of education for that institution. After a short residence in New York, Dr. Lieber removed to Philadelphia, where he wrote his "Relation between Education and Crime;" "Reminiscences of an Intercourse with Niebuhr, the Historian;" and "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany." Both of these latter works were republished in Germany, The Letters under the title of, "A Stranger in America." The appointment to a professorship in South Carolina called Dr. Lieber to Columbia, where he now resides. Dr. Lieber's works are numerous, and on a variety of subjects. His "Political Ethics;" his "Essays on Labor and Property;" his work "On the Principles of the Penal Law;" and his various essays on political, philosophical, and philological subjects, fully justify his high reputation for learning and intelligence. In 1828, Dr. Lieber received the degree of LL. D. from the university of Jena, and subsequently from Harvard university, and he has also been elected a member of the French academy.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, a Scottish author, and editor of the "Quarterly Review," is the son of a Scottish clergyman of old family, which enjoys a landed inheritance in Scotland. He was educated for the bar, became an advocate, and walked the parliament-house for many years. He received, however, but few fees: his income from this source never, it is said, reaching £50 a year. Discouraged in this pursuit, for which he early conceived a dislike, he applied himself to literary labor. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" the articles known as "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and other papers; and, in the year 1818, he was introduced by Hogg to Sir Walter Scott, at the request of the latter. The intimacy thus commenced was crowned by the union of Lockhart with a daughter of the great novelist. His chief works are, a "Life of Burns;" "Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott;" "Valerius, a Roman Story;" "Reginald Dalton;" "Adam Blair;" "Passages in the Life of Gilbert Earle;" and some admired translations of ancient Spanish ballads. The recommendation of his father-in-law procured him the editorship of the "Quarterly Review," which he continues to conduct. He is also auditor of the duchy of Cornwall, a post which yields him a revenue of about £300 a year. He has a son in the army, who is the present representative of the family of Sir Walter Scott. Lockhart has for some years past resided in the Regent's-park, London.

LŒWESTEIN, General, a French officer, appointed by Louis Napoleon to the command of the national guard of Paris, on the eve of the *coup-d'état* of December 2, 1851. General Lœwestein entered the army in 1805, in the 3d dragoons. In 1807, he was made lieutenant in the 2d cuirassiers; in 1810, he was captain and aide-de-camp of Marshal Sebastiani, then commanding in Spain; in 1812, he was *chef d'escadron;* in 1813, officer of the legion of honor; in 1814, colonel at the battle of Arcis-sur-Aube; and, in 1813, colonel of the 3d chasseurs. During the first period of his military life, General Lœwenstein was present at almost all the important battles, from Jena to Waterloo, during the campaigns of Prussia, Poland, Spain, Russia, Saxony, France, and Belgium. He was placed on the order of the army at the battle of Almonacid, and the capture of Malaga. In 1815, his career was interrupted. As colonel, at twenty-six, he was one of those who resigned from the army of the Loire. In 1830, he re-entered the service, through the entreaties of Marshal Gerard, as colonel of the 6th hussars. In 1831, he was named general of brigade, and commander of the legion of honor. He was then the oldest officer in the legion of honor in the cavalry. In 1831 and 1832, he commanded the brigade of the advanced guard, under the orders of Marshal Gerard. In 1841, he was general of division; and, in 1846, a grand officer of the legion of honor. In 1848, he was struck out by the provisional government from the *câdres* of the army, although he had not attained the age for retiring. He thus owed the revolution a grudge, which he paid off on December 2, 1851.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, an American poet, is the son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, and was born in that city, February 27, 1807. At the early age of fourteen, he entered Bowdoin college, Brunswick; and at the close of the usual period of four years, took his degree with high honors. For a few months, in 1825, he was a law-student in the office of his father, but, being offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin college, he was relieved from an uncongenial pursuit, to visit Europe, and prepare for the discharge of his new duties. He accordingly left home, and passed three years and a half, travelling or residing in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England. He returned to America in 1829, and entered upon the duties of his office. When, in 1835, Mr. George Ticknor resigned his professorship of modern languages and the belles-lettres in Harvard college, Cambridge, there was no hesitation in calling to the vacant post Mr. Longfellow, who had already acquired somewhat of a veteran's fame, though but twenty-eight years of age. He now resigned his professorship at Bowdoin college, and again went abroad, to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe. He passed more than twelve months in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland, and again returning to America in the autumn of 1826, entered immediately upon his duties at Cambridge, where he has since resided, except during a brief visit to Europe, made for the restoration of his health, in 1842. As has already been intimated, Longfellow commenced his literary career at an early age. While yet an undergraduate, he wrote many tasteful and carefully-finished poems for the "United States Literary Gazette," and while professor at Bowdoin college, contributed some valuable criticisms to the 'North American Review." In 1833, he published his translation from

the Spanish of the celebrated poem of Don Jorge Manrique, on the death of his father, together with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry; in 1835, his "Outre-Mer;" in 1839, "Hyperion," a romance, and "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems; in 1841, "Ballads, and other Poems;" in 1842, "Poems on Slavery; in 1843, "The Spanish Student," a play; in 1845, the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," and "The Belfry of Bruges;" in 1847, "Evangeline;" in 1848, "Kavanagh, a Tale;" and, in 1849, "The Sea-Side and the Fire-Side." His most recent production is, "The Golden Legend," published in 1851. Longfellow's poems have, together with great picturesque and dramatic beauty, a simplicity and truth to nature which commend them alike to the rudest and to the most cultivated. The tenderness and melancholy pleasure with which, in many of his works he dwells upon a poetical association or an historical incident, have, however, proved a stumbling-block to many of his countrymen, who demand more freshness and an onward direction of the poet's eye.

LOVER, SAMUEL, an Irish author and artist, was born in Dublin. His first literary effort that attracted notice was a series of "Legends and Stories of Ireland," one of which entitled "The Gridiron" displayed such humor as to secure much attention to its author. Lover painted, however, as well as wrote, and the exhibition of one of his miniatures in the Royal Academy gave promise of employment in London, and to London he came, and soon afterward added to his popularity by writing some very attractive songs, among which are the "The Angel's Whisper," "Rory O'More," "The Four-Leaved Shamrock," and others, to some of which he has written the music. He next wrote a novel in three volumes, naming it after his successful ditty, "Rory O'More;" and, that the theme might be thoroughly exhausted, he dramatized the story, the chief character in this phase of Rory being supported by Power. "Molly Bawn," as a song, and "Handy Andy," as a novel, soon added to his reputation. "Treasure Trove," was the title of another work, after the production of which our versatile author, artist, dramatist, and lyrical poet, tried a new mode of pleasing the public by a series of entertainments, in which he essayed to sing his own ditties. These entertainments he repeated while on his tour through the United States, some two years since.

LYELL, SIR CHARLES, geologist, is the eldest son of Charles Lyell, Esq., of Kinnordy, county Forfar, Scotland, and was born in 1797. After receiving an education at Exeter college, Oxford, he commenced the study of the law, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He had always had a taste for natural history, and while yet at college had occupied himself with entomology, botany, and, more especially, geology, and, after he took up his residence in London, he devoted most of his time to the last-mentioned subject. He became an active member of the geological society, and was elected its president in 1836. In 1832, he commenced his lectures on geology at King's college. Sir Charles has made extensive geological tours in both Europe and America. In 1834, he visited Sweden, and verified the changes of level which are slowly taking place in portions of the coast of Scandinavia, a result which had been indicated by the earlier observations of Celsius and Von Buch. He has paid two visits to the United States (in 1841–'42, and in 1845–'46), and has published an account of the observations and investigations

under the title of "Travels in North America." In 1836, he received the medal of the Royal Society, as the author of the most important discoveries, or series of investigations, established or completed within the previous five years, as well as for the important service he had rendered to science by especially directing the attention of geologists to effects produced by existing causes. His chief scientific works are, "Principles of Geology," and "Elements of Geology." He is also the author of numerous papers in scientific journals, and is still an active student in the science to which he has devoted his days. His writings present a model of skilful analysis of geological phenomena, conducted with logical accuracy and with great candor. Sir Charles was knighted in 1848.

LYNDHURST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, Lord, ex-chancellor of England, is by birth an American, having been born at Boston, United States, in 1772. His father was Copley, the painter of the picture in the National Gallery, "The Death of Chatham." The future chancellor, having been brought by his father to England, studied the law, was called to the bar in 1804, and warmly exhibited a radical tone of politics, which, however, as he progressed, changed to views of a totally-opposite character. He rose in the law, and, in 1826, was appointed master of the rolls, and, lord chancellor on the retirement of Lord Eldon, in the following year, when he was raised to the peerage. Resigning the great seal in 1830, his lordship filled the office of lord chief baron of the exchequer till 1834, when he resumed the seals for another year, again resigned, and, in 1841, was a third time appointed lord chancellor, which high office he retained till 1846. He is a privy councillor, high steward of the university of Cambridge, a governor of the charterhouse, D. C. L., and F. R. S. His second wife was a daughter of Lewis Goldsmith, a man well-known in the history of the press.

LAUBE, HEINRICH, a voluminous German novelist and dramatist, was born at Sprottau, in Silesia, September 18, 1806. Having pursued the study of theology at Breslau, and passed some time as tutor in a private family, he took up his residence at Berlin, in 1832, and devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. He became involved in some democratic movements in 1834, and underwent an imprisonment of nine months. In 1840, he took up his permanent residence at Leipzig. His literary career began with a farce entitled "Zaganini," suggested by the peculiarities of Paganini. Laube, besides editing several periodicals, has written an immense number of novels, farces, tales, essays, tragedies, and miscellanies, of which we have not space to give even the titles. He excels in painting the local peculiarities of dialect and physiognomy of the various districts of middle and northern Germany. A gay, genial humor pervades his style, mingled with flashes of sentiment and feeling. His political views and wishes have gradually softened down to a harmless moderation.

LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, an extensive cultivator of the vine, and the first manufacturer of American wine, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1783. He is descended from a tory family whose estates were confiscated after the revolutionary war. His father was reduced to poverty, and became a shoemaker, and had all his children educated to follow trades. The subject of this sketch was also intended for a shoe-

maker, but at an early age he was taken to the south by a brother, and became a clerk in his store at Savannah. Here he remained for two years and a half, when he returned to Newark, whence he removed to Cincinnati (where he has since resided) in 1804. At Cincinnati he commenced the study of the law, was admitted to the bar, and continued the practice of his profession until 1819. Mr. Longworth has accumulated a large fortune, mostly by the rise in the value of real estate in Cincinnati, and is probably now one of the wealthiest men in the United States. About twenty years ago, he resolved to cultivate the grape for wine, and had his first vineyard planted, but other business occupied his time; and it was not until the last fifteen years that he devoted much attention to the subject. He has now two champagne establishments, and one for dry wine. One of the champagne-houses is in charge of a Frenchman, who bottled last spring 100,000 bottles of sparkling Catawba; and the other under the direction of a German. The dry wine-house is also in charge of a German; and he is said to have wine enough in his cellar to fill 120,000 bottles. This wine will not bear exportation. Mr. Longworth claims for his champagne a superiority over that of France, as the latter is composed of three different kinds of wine mixed together, while the former is the pure juice of the Catawba grape. He has now one hundred and thirty acres in grapes. He grafted last spring more than one hundred varieties of native grapes, and is now raising extensively from seed.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, an American writer and poet, is the son of an eminent congregational clergyman, and was born in Boston in 1819. At the age of twenty, he graduated at Harvard university, and afterward studied the law, but never practised that profession. We believe he has always resided in his native city, and been constantly engaged in literary pursuits. He commenced his career as an author, even before he had left college, by the publication of a class poem, recited at Cambridge, which although a rather crude production, gave promise of better things. In 1841, he put forth a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," and in 1844 a new collection, of far superior merit, containing "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and other well-known works. The following year, he published his "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of criticisms, evincing a careful study of their works. A third collection of poems appeared in 1848. These give the first indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the declared champion, both in prose and verse. Among his subjects are, "The Present Crisis," "Anti-Texas," "The Capture of Fugitive Slaves," &c. The same year appeared "A Fable for Critics," a witty production in doggerel rhyme, in which the author passes in review the American *literati*, and takes his revenge on his reviewers. "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems, on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, and "The Vision of Sir Launfall," were also published in 1848. Mr. Lowell was for several months editor of a magazine, called "The Pioneer," and is now connected with the "Anti-Slavery Standard." He has been a contributor to the "North American Review," and other periodicals. Mr. Lowell has been for some time past travelling in Europe.

LISZT, FRANZ, a celebrated Hungarian pianist, and after Paganini, probably the greatest of modern performers, was born in the Hungarian village of Reiding, October 22, 1811. His father, an accountant for Prince Esterhazy, possessed sufficient musical education to direct the early development of the talents of his son. In his ninth year he made his first public appearance in a *concerto* by Reis, and a voluntary *fantasia*, when he excited general admiration. The support of counts Amadé and Sapary enabled the father to take him to Vienna, where Czerny undertook the education of the youth, and Salieri gave him lessons in harmonies. After eighteen months of zealous study, Liszt appeared in a concert set on foot by his father, which met with brilliant success. He was then taken to Paris, in order to complete his education at the conservatory, where, however, he was rejected by Cherubini, as a foreigner. But the genius of the youth opened a path for itself. He played before the duke of Orleans, and soon became the favorite of the brilliant world of Paris; and it can be ascribed only to the strictness of his father, who enforced constant practice, that he was not ruined. Still this period of his life has, undoubtedly, exercised a decided influence upon his subsequent development. In 1825, an opera of his was produced at the académie royal, but met with no lasting success. He had, in the meantime made several successful tours through the departments and in England. His father died in 1827, and Liszt, freed from restraint, gave himself up to all the promptings of his impulsive nature—sometimes to romantic fancies, sometimes to religious enthusiasm, and not unfrequently to the very opposite of this. At one time he became a St. Simonist; then inspired by the revolution of July, he composed a "Symphonie Révolutionnaire," which, however, was never published. He at last heard Paganini, and seemed to have thence gained a definite object. He would become the Paganini of the piano—that should be the object of his life—and this object, through the kind assistance and encouragement of Erard, in a good degree he attained, but at no small sacrifice: the creative composer has been lost in the wonderful artist. His compositions are chiefly valuable as having brought the art of piano-playing to a height before undreamed of. What he has produced in vocal-compositions, however striking, have no sound basis, and are often feeble in invention. He seems never to have had leisure for continuous study in composition. But as a player he must be allowed the merit of not confining himself to his own compositions. Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Weber, have found in him a worthy interpreter; though here, too, he is liable to the charge of having unwarrantably tampered with their productions. As a performer of the primitive staff no one has ever equaled him, and no one except Mendelssohn-Bartholdy can be placed in competition with him. During the last few years he has travelled over all Europe, and has everywhere met with unbounded triumphs. The cities of Odenburg and Pesth presented him with the rights of citizenship; the Hungarian magnates gave him a sword of honor; the king of Prussia made him a member of the order of Merit; the faculty at Königsberg made him doctor of music; and so on through a long list of the minor German sovereigns. It must be further added that he has not used his talents merely for his own private advantage, but has been always ready to employ them in aid of any object of public utility.

LE CONTE, JOHN L., M. D., a distinguished naturalist, was born in New York, in 1825, and commenced quite early the study of natural science. In 1843, he entered the college of physicians and surgeons, in New York, and took his degree in 1846. In 1844, he commenced a series of expeditions for scientific exploration to the distant territories of the United States by a journey from Lake Superior to the upper Mississippi. In 1845, he went to the Rocky mountains; in 1846, a second time to Lake Superior; and, in 1848, he accompanied Professor Agassiz on the journey the results of which are detailed in a special work. In 1849, he made a journey to California, where he remained until the spring of 1851, engaged in making collections, mostly in the southern part of the state; and he also explored, with great risk, the river Colorado, from the junction with the Gila to tide-water, having been the first navigator of that river for any considerable distance. Dr. Le Conte's publications are mostly on entomology, and are contained in the "Journal" and "Proceedings" of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the "Annals" of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, the "Boston Journal of Natural History," and Agassiz's "Lake Superior."

LEVERRIER, M., the discoverer of the planet Neptune, scarcely seven years since was a young and modest man of science, stealthily carrying forward works of enormous extent, in the shadow of M. Arago's telescope, and who one day astonished the learned world with the announcement that in an indicated point of space, and at a specified instant, they would see a star, unseen till then. The discovery here mentioned installed him as the first astronomer of France; and he has been described as the Christopher Columbus of the heavens. Honors and places were poured upon him from all sides; and, on the establishment of the republic, the electors of the Manche sent M. Leverrier to the legislative assembly. He is president of the Philomatique Society of Paris. He has published in the "Comptes Rendus," and the "Connaissance du Temps," many valuable papers on his researches on comets and upon planetary motions.

LINDLEY, JOHN, one of the leading and most popular botanists of Great Britain, was born in the east of England in the close of the last century. Dr. Lindley has labored rather for the diffusion than the increase of botanical knowledge, and his own is rather extensive than minute. His "Vegetable Kingdom" is the best work of the kind in the English language, or perhaps scarcely equalled in any other, for its comprehensive views of the structure and uses of the plants of the known world. He is under-secretary and chief manager of the London Horticultural Society, and professor of botany in the college of the London university. He is now about fifty-four years of age. He has published a "Botanical History of Roses;" "Introduction to Botany," two vols., "Elements of Botany;" "Natural System of Botany;" "Treatise on Botany;" "Medical and Economical Botany;" "Flora Medica;" "Medico-Botanical Atlas;" "Outlines of First Principles of Botany;" "Outlines of First Principles of Horticulture;" "School Botany;" "Ladies' Botany," two vols.; "Theory of Horticulture;" "British Fruits," three vols.; "Orchard and Kitchen Garden;" "Orchidaceæ Lindenianæ;" "Sertum Orchidaceum;" "Synopsis of British Flora;" "Vegetable Kingdom Illustrated;" and, with Hutton, "Fossil Flora of Great Britain." three volumes.

LORTZING, ALBRECHT GUSTAV, a German musical composer, was born at Berlin, October 23, 1803. His father, who had once been a tradesman, but was subsequently connected with the theatre, introduced him upon the stage as early as his seventh year in children's parts. He began while a boy to compose songs, marches, and sonatas. He afterward went upon the boards as both actor and singer in various theatres. At Detmold, where he was tenor buffo and baritone for seven years, he composed the melodrama of "The Pole and his Child," which met with considerable success. Encouraged by this, he composed "Christmas Eve," "Scenes from the Life of Mozart," and "Andreas Hofer," of which only the first two were performed. During this period falls the composition of the oratorio of the "Ascension of Christ," and a new instrumentation of Hiller's opera, "The Chase." In 1833, he was engaged at the Leipzig theatre, where his musical talents seem to have developed themselves very rapidly. Here he wrote the opera, "Die Beiden Schützen" (1835), which was favorably received; "The Czar and the Carpenter" (1837), which was everywhere represented. Then followed the operas of "Caramo," "Hans Sachs," "Der Wildschütz," and "Undine." The main reason of the great success of Lortzing's operas is to be found in their adaptation for representation. His music is neither grand, imposing, particularly original, or strikingly scientific; but it is clear, light, and pleasing. It serves as fine coloring to the dramatic painting, but will not of itself constitute an independent picture. It is essentially temporary. The freshest and most complete, as also the best known, of his operas is "The Czar and the Carpenter." In 1844, Lortzing gave up his situation as actor and opera-manager, and for a year acted as conductor of the opera at Dresden, since which time he has lived in a private manner at Leipzig, devoting himself exclusively to composition.

M.

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, a British poet, historian, essayist, and politician, was born in 1800, and is the son of Zachary Macaulay, a wealthy African merchant, who against his interests, was an energetic advocate for the abolition of slavery in the colonies. The younger Macaulay studied at Trinity-college, Cambridge, England, and distinguished himself there by gaining some of the highest honors the university could bestow. He took his bachelor's degree in 1822, and obtained a fellowship at the October competition open to the graduates of Trinity. On leaving Cambridge, he studied at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar by that society, in 1826. In the same year his essay on Milton appeared in the "Edinburgh Review," the first of the series which have rendered him one of the most distinguished supports and ornaments of that work. By the whig government he was made a commissioner of bankrupts, and shortly did good service to his party in the house of commons, to which he was returned by the constituency of Calne, Wiltshire, in the reformed parliament of 1832. In 1834, he was elected member for Leeds, at which time he was secretary to the India board. In the same year he resigned his appointment with his seat, to proceed to India, as member of the supreme council of Calcutta, a lucrative post which he held for three years. In 1838, he returned to England, and shortly afterward was elected member for Edinburgh. In the general election of 1847, Mr. Macaulay was rejected by that constituency in favor of Mr. Cowan, whose theological leanings were more distinctly marked than those of his rival. Mr. Macaulay's high literary capacity made itself apparent during his collegiate days, when he had already written that spirited ballad, "The War of the League." His "Lays of Ancient Rome," founded on the heroic and romantic incidents related by Livy, are remarkable for their striking pictures of life and manners, the abrupt energy of their style, and the rapid progress of their narrative. Macaulay is, however, best known by his critical and historical essays, contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," which have been collected in several forms both in this country and in England, and have enjoyed a high degree of popularity. The field chosen by the author is of the widest range; his success is, however, most marked in the field of literary and historical criticism. Here his vast erudition, his command of details, and brilliant style, place him above every rival. Mr. Macaulay's "History of England" is marked by all the peculiarities of his writing, which the essays have made familiar. It has had a popularity far beyond any publication of modern times, having in a few weeks run through several large editions.

M'CULLAGH, WILLIAM TORRENS, politician and author, was born in October, 1813, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where, in 1833, he took his degree. He was called to the bar in 1836. In 1841, he published in Dublin his work on the "Use and Study of History;" and, in 1846, in London, "The Industrial History of Free Nations." In 1847, he entered parliament for Dundalk, and speedily made himself known as an instructive speaker, especially upon Irish questions.

M'CULLOCH, J. R., writer on political economy and kindred subjects, was born in Scotland, about 1790. His first prominent literary position was as editor of "The Scotsman," an Edinburgh newspaper. He is the author of "Discourses on Political Economy;" "Dictionary of Commerce;" "Policy and Probable Consequences of a Repeal of the Corn-Laws;" "Influence of the East India Company's Monopoly on Tea;" "Historical Sketch of the Bank;" "Statistical Account of the British Empire;" "Geographical Dictionary;" "Observations on Duties on Seaborne Coals;" "Circumstances which determine the Rate of Wages;" "Operation of Duties on Paper;" "Treatise on Taxation and the Funding System;" and, "The Literature of Political Economy." Mr. M'Culloch is a member of the Institute of France, occupies a post in the government stationery office, and also enjoys a pension of £200 a year.

M'FERRIN, REV. JOHN B., D. D., son of James M'Ferrin (a distinguished officer in the war of 1812, and afterward a popular minister of the gospel), was born June 15, 1807, in Middle Tennessee, entered the ministry in the methodist episcopal church, in 1825. In 1840, he was elected by the general conference of his church, editor of the church paper, then entitled the "Southwestern Christian Advocate" (now, "Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate"), at the head of which he has remained from that time until the present, and which he has conducted with ability and marked success. He was the officiating minister who administered the ordinance of baptism to Ex-President Polk and received him into the methodist episcopal church, and preached his funeral sermon, before his remains were deposited in the tomb.

MACINTOSH, J. L., journalist, editor of the "Morning Post." Mr. Macintosh is one of the senior members of the body of London journalists, and his pen has done good service in the cause of the aristocratic section of the community, to which the "Morning Post" has long specially addressed itself.

MACKAY, CHARLES, a British poet and journalist, was born in Perth in 1812, and gained a valuable portion of his education in Belgium, where, in 1830, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution there. In 1834, he published a small volume of poems, which was the means of introducing him to the notice of John Black, the editor of the "Morning Chronicle," through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper. After remaining on the "Morning Chronicle" for about nine years, during which time he published a small volume of poems, the principal of which was "The Hope of the World," he became editor of the "Glasgow Argus," entering upon his duties in September, 1844. He relinquished the conduct of that paper at the general election, in 1847, in consequence of a schism in the liberal party, relative to the choice of a candidate to represent the city in the house of commons. In 1846, the Glasgow university conferred the title of doctor of laws upon Mr. Mackay, by unanimous vote. His first prose work of fiction, "Longbeard, Lord of London," a romance, was produced in 1841. "The Thames and its Tributaries" was his next production. In 1842, he edited an octavo edition of the "Life of General Mackay of Scowry, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, in 1689, by the late John Mackay, of Rockfield, the General's Representative in the Male Line." This work was shortly afterward followed by

"Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," and "The Scenery and Poetry of the English Lakes." Next followed Mr. Mackay's most ambitious performance, "The Salamandrine; or, Love and Immortality." It is divided into seven cantos, and describes the love of a mortal for a female spirit of fire. In 1845, he published another collection of poems, entitled, "Legends of the Isles, and other Poems." Upon the appearance of the "Daily News," Dr. Mackay wrote poems under the title of "Voices from the Crowd," all of which, with additions, were published under that name, in a separate form, and sold largely. In addition to these, Dr. Mackay has published "Voices from the Mountains," in 1846, and "Town Lyrics," in 1847, each containing poems on the same model; and "Egeria," published in 1850. He writes the chief leading articles for the "Illustrated London News."

M'CLINTOCK, JOHN, D. D., was born in Philadelphia in 1814, and was educated at the university of Pennsylvania. He entered the ministry of the methodist episcopal church, in 1835, was called to the professorship of mathematics in Dickinson college in 1837, and transferred to the chair of ancient languages in 1840. In 1848, he became editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review," published in New York, on which he is still employed. In 1846, he published a translation of Neander's "Life of Christ," and commenced a series of elementary Greek and Latin text-books, which are still going on.

MACLISE, DANIEL, artist, born at Dublin, January 5, 1811. In youth, he was placed in the establishment of Mr. Newenham, banker, of Cork, his friends not venturing to commit him to the career of an artist, for which he had exhibited great aptitude and a strong predilection. At the age of sixteen he left the bank, and fairly committed himself to artistic studies. His first money is said to have been earned by drawing the portraits of all the officers of the 14th light-dragoons. He afterward made a pedestrian tour through Wicklow sketching the scenery by which he passed. In the course of this excursion he was benighted, and had to sleep one night on the mountains, with stones for a bed and heather for a coverlet. He returned the bearer of a large collection of landscapes, drawings, and characteristic sketches of the Irish peasantry. Of the versatility of his talents, and the geniality of his humor many amusing illustrations are preserved. It is related, that upon one occasion, when a masquerade had been got up for a charitable society, he added considerably to the funds by personating an itinerant artist, throwing off impromptu grotesque sketches of the characters present, which were rapidly sold on the spot for the benefit of the institution. For several years he studied anatomy under Dr. Woodroffe. In 1828, he went to London, presented a trial drawing at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, and was admitted. In the same year he gained Sir Thomas Lawrence's medal in the antique school of the academy, and was admitted into the life school, in which he also obtained the medal. During this time he made sketches, many of which, being those of well-known characters, appeared in "Fraser's Magazine." In the summer of 1830, he went to Paris, and studied in the Louvre and Luxembourg galleries. In 1831, he made his first public attempt at historical painting, and won the gold medal of the academy by his "Choice of Hercules." The academy's pension for enabling artists to study three years in Italy was now at his command, but he preferred to remain

in England. In 1832, he revisited Cork, returned to London, and painted his "Allhallow Eve," exhibited next year, with his "Love-Adventure of Francis I. with Diana of Poictiers." In 1834, he produced the "Installation of Captain Rock," and illustrated Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine." In 1835 appeared "The Chivalric Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," in which what may be called the highly-poetical character of his style first became prominent. From this time his works were very numerous. The following are among the chief of them: "Interview between Charles I. and Cromwell," "Macbeth and the Witches" (1836); "Salvator Rosa, painting Masaniello," "Olivia dressing Moses for the Fair" (1838); "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion in the Greenwood," "Gil Blas and the Parasite," "Malvolio smiling on Olivia" (1839); "The Banquet-Scene in Macbeth," and "Gil Blas dressing *en cavalier*" (1840); "The Knight and the Lady," "Portrait of Boz," and "The Sleeping Beauty" (1841); "The Play-Scene in Hamlet," "Hunt the Slipper," and "The Origin of the Harp" (1842); "The Actresses' Reception of the Author," from "Gil Blas," and "A View of Buckingham-Palace" (1843); "Scenes from Comus," "A Girl with Parrot," "A Scene from 'Undine'" for Queen Victoria (1844). Besides these and minor paintings, Maclise has produced numberless sketches for Annuals, Keepsakes, Amulets, &c., of which no account can be taken. His last work was a cartoon of the "Spirit of Chivalry," to be executed in fresco in the house of lords. Maclise was elected a royal academician in 1840.

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES, tragedian, was born in London, March 3, 1793. His father was the manager of a provincial company, and lessee of several theatres, but, desiring a different profession for his son, sent the future actor to the celebrated school at Rugby, Warwickshire. Here he acquired considerable reputation by his classical attainments, and gave promise of future celebrity at the bar, for which he was at that time destined by his parents. In his seventeenth year, while expecting to proceed to the university of Oxford, his father's affairs became deeply embarrassed. It is stated that offers of assistance, such as would have enabled the younger Macready to have continued his academical career, irrespective of the family misfortunes, were at this time made by friends, but that they were declined. Be this as it may, the son now resolved to aid his father with those talents which the latter had made sacrifices to improve. He exchanged the quiet of the school for the excitement of the theatre, and in June, 1810, made his first appearance at Birmingham, in the character of Romeo. Having industry, as well as talents, he was soon recognised as a valuable actor, and saw his exertions on behalf of his father crowned with success. Till Christmas, 1814, Mr. Macready remained with his father's company as a leading actor and stage-director, performing with great applause at many of the chief towns of the midland and northern counties. In the two following years, he visited the capitals of Ireland and Scotland, increasing his reputation, which was now thought sufficient to warrant him in making his appearance on the London stage. On September 16, 1816, he accordingly came before a Covent-Garden audience, as Orestes, in "The Distressed Mother." His *début* caused much excitement in the theatrical world; and Kean, among other eminent actors, witnessed and applauded his performance. At the conclusion of the tragedy

of the "Distressed Mother," the announcement of Macready's reappearance was hailed with three rounds of applause. Notwithstanding this favorable *début*, Macready had a hard battle to fight for many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young, were the great favorites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the presentation of Shakspere's dramas to the two patent theatres narrowed the arena of competition. Clubs were formed, the bond of which was an engagement to prevent the intrusion of new-comers upon what was considered the domain of established favorites. Under these circumstances, he was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shaksperian characters, in which he has since become a favorite with the public. His Virginius, Mirandola, and Rob Roy, were considered to be very masterly personations. After his triumph in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shaksperian actor. On removing from Covent-Garden to Drury-Lane, he became the original representative of the respective heroes of Mr. Sheridan Knowles's "Caius Gracchus," and "William Tell." He reappeared at Drury-Lane in 1826; and from that time to the present he has continued to hold that high rank in public estimation which he has never forfeited. Mr. Macready has undertaken in turn the management of the two patent theatres, and sustained considerable pecuniary injury in his endeavor to elevate the character of dramatic amusements. In 1826, he went to America; and, in 1828, visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. In 1849, he again visited New York, where the jealousy of Forrest, the American actor, led to a riot, in which the Astor Place opera-house, where Macready was performing, was attacked by the mob, and the English actor only escaped with his life. The military were called out, and, to suppress the disturbances, fired and killed twenty-two men on the spot, besides wounding thirty others, some of whom subsequently died of their wounds. Mr. Macready shortly afterward returned to England, where he was welcomed by his friends, and in the autumn of the following year took his final leave of the stage, on which occasion a magnificent banquet was given to him at the Hall of Commerce, London, attended by all the chief literary notables of the day.

MADRAZO, DON PEDRO, a Spanish poet, journalist, and critic, son of Jose de Madrazo, a distinguished decorative painter, was born at Rome, October 11, 1816. He commenced his studies at Madrid; and, as he intended to adopt the law as a profession, he removed with this view to the university of Toledo. Here he displayed such proficiency in mathematics, that the faculty pressed him, though only sixteen years of age, to accept that chair (then vacant) in the university. This his modesty prevented; and, after graduating, he removed to the university at Valladolid, for the purpose of pursuing his legal studies, and obtained considerable celebrity from his literary dissertations, delivered in the Academy of Oratory. On his return to Madrid, he became connected with the "Artista," a periodical devoted to the arts and light literature, then just started, and to which and to another periodical, the "Español," he contributed elaborate articles on the fine arts. In 1835, the Academy of Arches, in Rome, elected him a member, under the name of *Mucsco Betico*. He has for some time been engaged in illustrating and criticising philosophically the pictures of Raphael in the Royal Museum of Madrid.

MAHONEY, FRANCIS, journalist and author, one of the editors of "The Globe" newspaper, was born in Ireland about 1800. Educated for the Romish church, he in due time became a priest; but, judging from his subsequent writings, he found in that profession many things not quite consonant with his belief in true Christianity. Uniting in an eminent degree ripe scholarship, wit, a ready pen, and a fluent style, he was, under the *nom de plume* of "Father Prout," gladly enrolled among the band of able men, who some years ago, in the hey-day of Dr. Maginn, made "Frazer's Magazine" one of the most remarkable publications of that day. He has written several books, but, like every true journalist, his chief literary labors have been devoted to, and his chief influence has been exerted in, the columns of newspapers—those daily offerings to the mental wants of modern civilized life. He was for some time the Roman correspondent of the "Daily News," contributing to the columns of that journal a series of articles full of good feeling, sparkling wit, and sound scholarship.

MARCY, WILLIAM L., one of the leading democratic politicians in the United States was born at Sturbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December, 12, 1786. As his father was in comfortable circumstances, the son was enabled to obtain a liberal education, and when he had completed his academic course, entered Brown university, where he graduated with high honor, in 1808. He shortly after took up his residence in Troy, in the state of New York, and there he studied and commenced the practice of the law. He also took a prominent part in the political discussions growing out of the foreign policy of Jefferson and Madison, heartily approving of their measures and defending their administration, with zeal and ability. On the declaration of war with Great Britain, Mr. Marcy volunteered his services to Governor Tompkins, and served with credit during the greater part of the war. About the year 1816, his political services were rewarded with the appointment of recorder of the city of Troy; but, on account of his forming a close connection with Mr. Van Buren, and his opposition to Governor Clinton, he was removed from his office, in 1818. In 1821, he became adjutant-general of the state, and comptroller in 1823, when he removed to Albany, where he has since resided, and became a member of the famous "Albany Regency," which for many years controlled the action of the democratic party in New York. In 1829, he was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court, but he resigned that office on his election to the United States senate, in 1831. He remained in the senate about two years; and having, in the meantime, been elected governor of the state of New York, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new office in January, 1833. Mr. Marcy was twice re-elected governor, but, on a fourth nomination by his party, in 1838, he was defeated by a large majority, and from that time held no political office until Mr. Polk succeeded to the presidency, in 1845. He was then tendered the place of secretary of war in the cabinet, which he accepted. The duties of this office during Mr. Polk's administration, were no sinecure, and Mr. Marcy discharged them with energy and ability. He resigned his office in 1849, on the accession of General Taylor. He ranks high as a writer, and has the reputation of being a shrewd political tactician. He was one of the prominent candidates for the presidency before the late democratic national convention, at Baltimore.

MALTBY, EDWARD, bishop of Durham, England, was translated to his see in 1836. His university honors date as follows: Pembroke-college—Browne's (Greek and epigrams) medallist, 1790; Browne's (Greek) medallist, 1791; Craven scholar, eighth wrangler, and senior chancellor's medallist, 1792; M. A. (by royal mandate) 1794; B. D., 1801; D. D., 1806. His former preferments were as follows: Vicarage of Buckden, Huntingdonshire; chaplain to the bishop of Lincoln; prebendary of Lincoln; preacher at Lincoln's-Inn; consecrated bishop of Chichester, 1831. His published works are: "Truth of the Christian Religion;" "Sermons;" "Sermons at Lincoln's-Inn;" and "Psalms and Hymns." He has also edited an edition of Morell's "Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum," &c.

MARTIN, JOHN, an English painter, was born at Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, in 1789. After many early difficulties he went to London, and soon found patrons, his pictures being unlike those of all his contemporaries. His first remarkable work was "Sadok in Search of the Waters of Oblivion," and this was followed by others that have enjoyed a still wider reputation: "Joshua Commanding the Sun to stand still;" "Belshazzar's Feast;" "The Destruction of Babylon;" and "The Deluge." All these pictures have been engraved by the author himself. Martin's paintings certainly stand alone in their peculiar walk, and evince great powers of a startling kind. They are eminently mental productions.

MASKAT, SAEED BIN AHMED BIN ES SOOLTAN, Imam of, called by the Arabs Seyid (Prince) Saeed bin Sooltan bin el Imam, is now about eighty years old. While yet young, his father was killed in an engagement with some of the native pirates; and his uncle Ahmed, taking advantage of this circumstance, put him in prison, assumed the government of the country, and occupied it, until finding that Saeed had obtained his liberty, he took to flight. He was pursued by Saeed, and was killed in the personal conflict consequent upon their meeting. In 1819, he attempted to punish the Bedowees, his neighbors, but the expedition did not turn out fortunate. In 1824, he made his pilgrimage to Mecca, as required of all good moslems. The wandering tribes look up to him, generally, as the arbiter of their differences, and his rule is rather that of the patriarch than the sovereign. For some years past, the imam has resided at Bunder Zanguebar (town of Zanzibar) called 'Ngooja by the native blacks; but the son whom he had left as governor at Maskat not having properly managed his affairs with the Arab tribes, it became necessary for him in the summer of 1851 to leave Zanzibar, with his navy, for the former place, where, on his arrival, although he found matters in sad disorder, he was able to arrange the difficulties, or leave for the present. The navy of the imam consists of many vessels, of which the principal is the Shah Aalem. They are all in very bad condition, and much in need of repair. One of them, the Sultanee, was sent to the United States in 1840, with presents for the president. She was commanded by Ahmed bin Naaman, who, as well as Mohammed bin Hammees, are now secretaries to the imam. They both speak English. Seyid Saeed bin Calfaun, his former able secretary, died in 1845; his young son, Seyf bin Saeed bin Calfaun, may in proper time take his place. The territory claimed by the imam comprises, besides the islands of Mascat, Zanzibar, Pemba, Monfeea, and Socotra, a large portion of southern Arabia, and the whole coast of East Africa, from the

Portuguese possessions, under the governor-general of Mozambique, all the way up to Cape Yardaf, and round to the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb; but on all this coast, except at Samoo, Mombasa, Brasra, Mukdeesha, and the islands where customhouses are now established, his authority is merely nominal, and not always acknowledged. The revenues of the imam are ample, and his expenditure trifling; his principal disbursements are the subsidies granted to the Bedowees, who visit him annually, to receive their presents. The various customhouses are farmed out to Banyan contractors, who take them for a period of five years, the contractor paying all expenses. The customhouse of Zanzibar alone has lately been let for $185,000 per annum. Besides the customs, the imam has large clove-plantations, which yield him rich returns. By treaty. the imam has relinquished the slave-trade, but whenever he absents himself from Zanzibar, the market is opened, and sales of slaves take place daily in the public market. The political relations of the imam have not been very much extended. He has made treaties with Great Britain in 1822 and 1839; with the United States in 1833—ratification being exchanged September 30, 1835; and also a treaty with France. By these treaties personal safety is secured to foreigners, and their commerce is subjected to no greater charge than five per cent. duty on goods landed, with no other charges whatever on either vessel or cargo. On the whole, we may sum up the character of this prince as remarkable for charity, impartiality, tolerance, prudence, and personal courage. He is dignified in his bearing, mild and courteous in his intercourse with others. Of his numerous children, the two principal ones are Seyid Thuenee, governor of Maskat, and Seyid Khaled, governor of Zanzibar, where each respectively rules in the absence of Seyid Saeed.

MATHEW, THEOBALD, Father, a temperance reformer, was born at Thomastown, Ireland, October 10, 1790. Having lost his parents early, he was adopted by his aunt, a lady of some means, and at the age of thirteen placed at the lay academy of Kilkenny. Here he remained for seven years, when, having a desire to enter the church, he proceeded to Maynooth, and, four years afterward, was ordained at Dublin. Before this period, he had taken religious vows as a capuchin, and he now entered upon his benevolent labors among the Irish poor, residing for some time at Cork. The pictures of misery produced by drunkenness, constantly presented to his sight among the Irish poor, deeply affected his mind, and he long revolved various plans for staying the moral plague. Meanwhile, his arduous exertions as a minister of religion, in comforting the poor, and endeavoring to raise their condition were daily strengthening his reputation. At length, he determined to make the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks the lever with which to raise his degraded countrymen, and he commenced holding meetings, at first at Cork, where, twice a-week, he addressed all comers upon the cause of their woes, the whiskey-bottle, and its remedy, the pledge. Acting upon an excitable people, already disposed to grateful attention to his counsels, he at once entered upon a career of surprising success; and hundreds of hardened drunkards enrolled themselves in his total-abstinence society. The prestige and success now combining with the lustre of his personal character, rendered him an object of wondering veneration, and the pledge received from his hands became of almost sacramental virtue. He set out on a journey from town

to town; and, his fame everywhere preceding him, his progress resembled a triumphal march. Tens of thousands welcomed him; the authorities paid him honor, and the pledge, with his blessing, was universally demanded. At Nenagh he administered the pledge to 20,000 persons in one day; at Galway, 100,000 received it in two days; between Galway and Loughrea, and on the road to Portumna, between 180,000 and 200,000 persons vowed to drink no more of the intoxicating cup. Having visited every considerable town of Ireland, he went to England on a like errand, and was received with joy. He has since visited the United States, whence he returned in the autumn of 1851. Father Mathew is descended of good family; his brother was proprietor of a large distillery, when Theobald entered upon his work of reform. He supported him with his purse while he could, but the good work ruined his trade, and he has been reduced to bankruptcy. Father Mathew, himself, has been brought to poverty and into debt by his benevolent exertions. To meet his wants, and pay a tribute to his worth, government settled upon him an annuity of £300, a sum which, it is said, is only sufficient to pay the annual premium of an insurance-policy held by his creditors, as a security for his debts.

MAULE, FOX, a cabinet-minister, eldest son of Lord Panmure, was born April 22, 1801, and educated at the Charterhouse school, near London. In June, 1819, he entered the army as an ensign in the 79th Highlanders, served in Canada, upon the staff of the earl of Dalhousie, his uncle, from 1822 to 1828, and, in 1831, retired from the army with captain's rank. He entered into political life by taking an active part in the election-contests in the Scotch county of Perth, in 1832 and 1834. Having thus been brought under the notice of that constituency, he became a candidate for parliamentary honors when Sir Robert Peel dissolved the house of commons, in 1835, when he contested Perthshire with Sir George Murray, master-general of the ordnance, and triumphed by a majority of one hundred. On the formation of the Melbourne cabinet, in 1835, Maule was made under-secretary of state for the home department. At the general election, on the accession of Queen Victoria, he was beaten at Perth by Lord Stormont, but, retaining his office, succeeded Sir A. L. Hay, in February, 1838, as member for the Elgin burghs. In 1841, he was again returned for Perth, and in the same year accepted the vice-presidency of the board of trade. When the Auchterarder case, and the question of the spiritual independence of the Scottish church, were before parliament, Maule embraced with ardor the cause of the anti-Erastian party, vindicated their claims, and warned the house not to necessitate that secession which he truly predicted as the result of such a line of conduct; and when the men most distinguished for zeal and and piety left the establishment, he went out with them to form the free church of Scotland, of which he is an active member.

MAURY, MATTHEW F., astronomer and hydrographer, son of Richard Maury, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, January 14, 1806. His parents removed to Tennessee when he was three or four years of age. They were in moderate circumstances, and being in a newly-settled country with a family of nine children, they could afford to each one the means only for a plain education. In 1825, Matthew obtained a midshipman's appointment in the navy, and was ordered to

the Brandywine, then fitting out in Washington, to convey General Lafayette to France. Returning in that vessel to the United States, in the spring of 1826, he again sailed in her to the Pacific. There he joined the Vincennes sloop, and, having circumnavigated the globe, returned in her to his native land, after an absence of about four years. Passing his examination, he was again ordered to the Pacific station, as master of the Falmouth. He commenced his work on "Navigation" in the steerage of the Vincennes, and completed it in the frigate Potomac, to which he was ordered as acting lieutenant, when the Falmouth was about to return to the United States. From the time of his first entering the navy up to this period he had been a close student. Proceeding upon the principle of making everything bend to his profession, he made himself master of the Spanish language by studying a course of mathematics and navigation in that tongue. On his return to the United States, he was regularly promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of astronomer to the South sea exploring expedition, under Commander Thomas Ap-Catesby Jones. Soon after that officer gave up the command of the expedition, Lieutenant Maury retired from it also, and was afterward put in charge of the dépôt of charts and instruments which has served as a nucleus for the national observatory and hydrographical office of the United States, of both of which he has now the charge. His labors in organizing the observatory, and placing it at once upon the most respectable footing, as well as his investigations with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, are familiar to all.

MAYO, WILLIAM STARBUCK, M. D., an American author, was born at Ogdensburg, in the state of New York, in 1812. After receiving a good education, he commenced the study of medicine, at the age of seventeen, and pursued it with ardor and success. He took his degree at the college of physicians and surgeons in the city of New York; but, after spending several years in the city hospitals and private practice, he abandoned his profession, to go abroad. He travelled extensively in Spain and Barbary, and the results of his travel were, "Kaloolah," and "The Berber." Dr. Mayo had previously been a contributor to various magazines; but it was not until the publication of "Kaloolah, or Journeyings to the Djébel Kumri," in 1849, that he attracted the attention of the public. The success of this work was great; and it is said that very few original works published in the United States have had a larger circulation. This was followed in 1850 by "The Berber, or The Mountaineer of the Atlas," a story of Spain and Morocco, toward the close of the seventeenth century. Although "The Berber" has been pronounced by some superior to "Kaloolah," as a novel, we believe it did not meet with the same success. His last work is "Romance-Dust from the Historic Placer," a collection of stories, chiefly founded on historical incidents.

MAZZINI, GUISEPPE, a chief of the democratic party of Italy, was born in the year 1809, at Genoa, where his father was a medical practitioner, and, during the latter years of his life, a university professor of his science. He was educated for the law at the same university, and resolved to do what he could to awaken his fellow-men to political life. He accordingly established the "Genoa Indicator," in which, under the veil of literary discussion, he ventured on questions touching the future of Italy. The Italian governments, lately troubled by carbonarism,

were then united in a league against liberal opinions. Mazzini was no carbonaro; he hated secret societies; but the authorities had determined to allow him no voice, and his "Indicator" was suppressed. He then established the "Indicator of Livourne," but was not suffered to continue his labors, for before he had finished his studies, he was arrested on suspicion of being connected with carbonarism; and, though the judicial functionary before whom he was brought declared that nothing was proved against him, he was carried off to a fortress at some distance from the town, and was only released in order to be shipped off into exile. He then took up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the founder of "La Giovine Italia," and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to the cause of the unity and independence of Italy, and a republican form of government. The rule of Louis Philippe did not allow Mazzini to remain long in France; and, on the application of the Sardinian embassador, he was ordered to quit the French territory. For nearly twelve months, he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, during the whole of which time he never went out except on two occasions, in disguise; and brought out his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy. He at length was obliged to fly, and, in 1831, found himself in Switzerland. There he organized the expedition into Savoy, which failed through Ramorino, to whom the military command was given. This was the general whose negligence or treachery was so fatal to the Sardinian army, when in the revolutionary cause, it last opposed Radetzky, for which he was shot, by sentence of court-martial. Mazzini was arrested, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to imprisonment in the fortress of Savone, where he was incarcerated for six months, and then released, upon promising not to reappear in the Sardinian states. He now retired to Marseilles, and founded the society called "Young Italy," pointing openly in his writings to the republican form of government, as that to be established in his country. In 1844, after a silence only broken by occasional publication in the English papers and magazines, he established in London a journal called "Apostolato Populare." In 1846, his name was brought prominently before the British public, in consequence of the disclosure of a practice of opening the letters of refugees, in the London postoffice, by the British government, at the request of foreign embassadors, a practice of which Mazzini was a victim. It was Sir James Graham, who, in forgetfulness alike of his character of a British minister, and the honor of an English gentleman, stooped to become the instrument of the vile espionage of Austria and the pope, and thus added a new descriptive phrase to the English language, not likely soon to die out, that of the "Grahaming of letters." During these years of exile, Mazzini was a resident in the British metropolis, and supported himself by his contributions to the leading periodicals and journals. Upon the outburst of the French revolution of February, 1848, Mazzini conceived that Paris was the proper centre of action, and accordingly he went thither. He returned to England for a short time, and then, Lombardy having risen against the Austrians, he repaired to Milan, where he set up the paper, "L'Italia del Popolo." Having little political sympathy with Charles Albert, and distrusting him as the liberator of Italy, he remained at Milan until the defeat of the king. When the latter abandoned Milan, the people wished to make Mazzini dictator, and to intrust the

defence of the city to him, but the Austrians were already at the gates, and nothing remained for the inhabitants but flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelir, he was again expelled. Rome had now declared itself a republic, and Mazzini was at once elected deputy to the constituent assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment, he became the leading spirit of the Roman republic. On March 30, 1849, Mazzini, together with Armelli and Saffi, was appointed a triumvir, and received, with his colleagues, the full powers of the young state. He immediately set himself to organize an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the republic. On April 26, General Oudinot arrived at Civita Vecchia, with 6,000 men, and not having been expected, effected a landing without difficulty. On April 25, Oudinot's army began its march from Civita Vecchia to Rome. Three days afterward a proclamation by the triumvirs was issued, providing for the security of the peaceable French students at Rome. Such was the spirit in which the Romans and their government proposed for the attack of the French army, when on the point of being exposed to the bombs and cannons of 30,000 besiegers. The first attack and repulse of the troops of Oudinot took place on April 30. A few days after, a Neapolitan army of 15,000 men commanded by the king of Naples in person, invaded the Roman territory, and marched to Albano, about fifteen miles from Rome. On May 10, the second attack and repulse took place; and it was not until May 17, that, in consequence of the propositions of M. Lesseps, who had been sent as plenipotentiary from France to come to an understanding with the Romans, that there was any cessation of hostilities. From June 3, when Oudinot recommenced his attack, to June 30, when the assembly resolved that the city could defend itself no longer, Rome, as all know, was one continued scene of combat, fire, ruin, and carnage, which only ceased under the martial law of the French. On July 3, 1849, Mazzini left Rome, where his presence could no longer aid the cause of the nation. Devoted, as ever to the cause of his country, still hopeful, politic, and industrious, he now labors busily in England, to secure the success of the next struggle for his country's emancipation.

MADVIG, JOHANN NICOLAI, professor of the Latin language and literature at the university of Copenhagen, was born in 1804, on the island of Bornholm. In 1817, he entered the university of Copenhagen, where he pursued the study of philology, with great diligence. In 1827, he was appointed tutor, and in the following year, upon the death of the professor of eloquence, Thorlacius, instructor, and in the succeeding year professor, of the Latin language and literature. As a critic, he has mainly treated the philosophical writings and orations of Cicero. His edition of the "De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" met with general approbation. Among his productions in various departments of classical literature, which have been published separately, or in periodicals, are, "Inquiries concerning the Roman Colonial Relations, in connection with other Features of Roman Colonial Law" (1832); "Glance at the Constitutions of the States of Antiquity" (1840); "On the Nature,

Development, and Life of Language" (1842); "On the Fundamental Idea of the Ancient Metres." His academical productions have been published under the title of, "Academica Opuscula" (1834–'42). His "Latin Grammar for Schools" (1844) has opened an entirely new path.

MAILATH, COUNT JOHANN, a celebrated Hungarian author, was born at Pesth, October 5, 1786. He is of an ancient Hungarian noble family, and was the fourteenth of eighteen children. His father, a minister under the Austrian government, caused him to receive a very careful education. He studied philosophy at Erlau and law at Raab, after which he entered the service of the state, but was compelled to give it up, after ten years, on account of the weakness of his eyes. For more than two years he was blinded by amaurosis, so that he was unable to read or write; yet he then formed the determination to devote himself exclusively to literature. Some poetic attempts from him had already made their appearance. Along with poetry, he now selected history (and especially that of Hungary) as his department. In this he was aided by his extraordinary powers of memory. He afterward reentered the public service, and was appointed to a prominent post in the Hungarian chancery and judex curiæ, at Pesth. Of his poetry may be specially noticed the "Old German Poetry," a selection of the finest pieces in the "Koloczaer Codex" with translations into modern German (1819); his "Lyric Poems" (1824); the "Magyar Legends, Tales, and Narratives" (1825 and 1837); the translation of "Magyar Poems" (1825); and the very successful translation of "Himsy's [Alex. von Kisfaludy] Select Love-Songs" (with the Magyar text, 1829; without the text, 1831). Of his historical works, which are wrought out from original sources, the principal are: "History of the Magyars (1828–'31); "History of the Austrian States of the Empire" (1834–'42); "The Hungarian Diet of 1830" (1831); "History of the City of Vienna" (1832); "Life of Sophia Müller" (1832); "The Hungarian Urbarial System" (1838). He has also written an "Hungarian Grammar" (1830, 3d edition, 1838); and a work on "Mnemonics" (1842); and for a series of years, commencing with 1839, has edited "The Iris."

MARX, ADOLF BERNHARD, professor of music and musical director in the university of Berlin, born at Halle, November 27, 1799. He was originally educated for a physician, yet he also studied law at the university of Halle. At an early age he learned singing and the piano, and continued a close student of music. At the close of his academic course, he received a judicial appointment in Naumburg. Here he composed his first two operas, to which he also furnished the text. He now began the study of Gluck's works. In order to have greater opportunities of study, he removed to Berlin, where he enjoyed for a while the instructions of Zelter, but gave the chief part of his attention to the works of Gluck, Cherubini, Spontini, and Sebastian Bach. He supported himself, in the meanwhile, by giving lessons in music, and subsequently by editing "The Berlin General Musical Times," and a number of theoretical and practical musical works. In 1827, the university of Marburg gave him the title of doctor of music. His labors extend over every part of the science of composition, and the history and philosophy of music. Among his minor works are, "The Art of Singing" (1826); the tracts, on "Painting in Music" (1828); and, "On the Value of Handel's Solos for our Times" (1829). His principal works

are, "The Theory of Musical Composition" (1837–'45); and the "General Theory of Music" (1839). Among his compositions are, the music to "Jery and Bately" (1825), and that to the melodrama, "Die Rache Wartet" (1827); "Evangelic Choral and Organ-Playing" (1832); the oratorio of "John the Baptist;" many hymns for male voices, and secular choruses; "Rahid and Omar;" and the oratorio of "Moses."

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, FREDERICK FRANCIS, Grand-Duke of, was born February 28, 1823, and is son of the grand-duke Paul Frederick and the princess Alexandrina, of Prussia. He received a private education until 1838, when he entered Blochmann's Institute, at Dresden, whence he removed to the university of Bonn, where Prince Albert had studied the year before. It was hence that he was called by the early death of his father, in 1842, to assume the government. The duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, although governed by the heads of the two branches of the royal house, have a common administration, in virtue of an ancient settlement. The actual government is in the hands of the grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Prior to the era of German popular revolutions, the united duchies had a chamber of Orders, or Stände. In 1848, however, a constitutional chamber was elected, at the desire of the sovereign, and on July 23, 1849, the grand-duke sanctioned the constitution which had been voted by this chamber. The grand-duke of Strelitz, however, refused to be a party to this arrangement, whereupon it was proposed to him to dissolve the union between the sister states. This offer the government of Strelitz declined, and proposed, in return, to convoke the former states, consisting of the deputies of the equestrian order, to deliberate upon the reforms to be made in the old constitution. The equestrians were called together, and declared against all reforms. On August 19, the Mecklenburg deputies took upon themselves to declare the union between the two duchies terminated. Three days afterward, the governing duke declared his personal readiness to accept the constitution, and dissolved the constitutional assembly. On the 5th October following, the aguates of the reigning ducal house of Schwerin protested against the proposed constitution; and the next day, the representatives of the equestrian order assembled at Rostock, and drew up a document, in which they maintained the invalidity of any constitution drawn up without their consent and concurrence. This document was presented to the grand-duke of Schwerin, but by him refused. On the 10th, the grand-duke executed the bold resolution of suppressing the estates of the equestrian order and the corporations on which they depended, promulgating at the same time the new fundamental laws. On the 19th, the chevaliers assembled, and protested formally against this annihilation of their privileges. The next day, the duke of Strelitz caused a plaint to be presented before an arbitral communal against the ministry of Schwerin. On November 22, the king of Prussia, who saw with jealousy the recognition of popular rights, as superior to class-interests taking place in his immediate neighborhood, protested against the fundamental laws of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, basing his protest upon a treaty of eventual succession, dated 1842, as well as upon the protests of the duke of Strelitz, the aguates of the reigning house, and the equestrian order. In the autumn of 1851, the arbitral tribunal decided in favor of the equestrian order, and the grand-duke withdrew the fundamental laws.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, FREDERICK CHARLES JOSEPH, Grand-Duke of, born at Hanover, August 12, 1779, is the third son of the grand-duke Charles Lewis Frederick, whom he succeeded in the government November 6, 1816. He lost his mother as early as May 22, 1782. His father having married a second time, and removed his residence from Hanover to Darmstadt, this prince enjoyed the tender care of his grandmother, the landgravine of Hesse, until 1794, when he accompanied his father, then just called to the government, to New Strelitz. Soon after, he entered the university of Rostock, which he left in 1799. He then lived at the court of Berlin, in the society of his sister, Queen Louise, and the princess Frederika, afterward queen of Hanover. In 1802, he travelled in Italy, where he remained two years. After the battle of Jena, he went to Paris, to negotiate for the admission of his state into the confederation of the Rhine. In 1814, he attended the congress of Vienna, and the next year visited England, after the battle of Waterloo. On August 12, 1817, he married the princess Maria, daughter of Frederick, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. As a governor, he has shown himself anxious for the improvement of the physical and moral welfare of his people, particularly by the promotion and improvement of agriculture, and the extension and multiplication of schools. The service for which he will be the longest remembered with gratitude is the abolition of personal slavery, which, to the disgrace of Christendom, existed here until his accession. His son, the hereditary grand-duke Frederick William, was born October 17, 1819, and married, July 14, 1843, the princess Augusta, eldest daughter of the late duke of Cambridge.

MELVILLE, HERMAN, the author of "Typee," and other works, was born in the city of New York, August 1, 1819. His father was an importing merchant, and a son of Thomas Melville one of the "Boston tea-party, of 1773." When about eighteen years of age, he made a voyage from New York to Liverpool, before the mast, visited London, and returned home in the same capacity. In after-years, the experience of this voyage suggested the author's "Redburn." About a year after his return home, he shipped on board a whaling-vessel, bound on a cruise to the Pacific, to engage in the sperm-whale fishery. Having been out about eighteen months, the vessel arrived at the port of Nukaheva, one of the Marquesa islands, in the summer of 1842. The captain had been harsh and tyrannical to the crew; and, preferring to risk his fortunes among the natives, than to endure another voyage on board, Mr. Melville determined to leave the vessel. In a few days the starboard watch, to which he belonged, was sent ashore on liberty, and he availed himself of the opportunity thus offered to put his design in execution. Accompanied by a fellow-sailor, he separated from his companions, intending to escape into a neighboring valley, occupied by a tribe of friendly natives. But, mistaking their course, after three days' wandering, the fugitives found themselves in the Typee valley, occupied by a warlike race, taking their name from that of the valley. Here Mr. Melville was detained in a sort of indulgent captivity for about four months. His companion shortly disappeared, and was supposed to have been murdered by the natives. He had long given up all hopes of ever being restored to his friends, when his rescue was effected by a boat's crew from a Sydney whaler. Shipping on board this vessel for the cruise,

he arrived at Tahiti the day the French seized the Society islands. Here he went ashore. Several months passed in the Society and Sandwich islands afforded Mr. Melville opportunities for observing the effect produced by the missionary enterprise and foreign intercourse upon the native population. For some months he resided at Honolulu in the Sandwich islands. The frigate United States, lying at that port, offered the safest and quickest passage home, and Mr. Melville shipped aboard as "ordinary seaman," and arrived at Boston in October, 1844, after a homeward cruise of thirteen months. He thus added to his knowledge of the merchant and whaling service a complete acquaintance with the inner life on board a man-of-war. With this voyage home ended Mr. Melville's sailor-life. In 1847, he married the daughter of Chief-Justice Shaw, of Boston. Until 1850, he resided in New York, removing in the summer of that year to a farm in the neighborhood of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he now resides. Mr. Melville has published already (1852) six works. The first entitled "Typee, or a Peep at Polynesian Life, during a Residence of Four Months in a Valley of the Marquesas," was published by Murray, in London, early in 1846. It immediately appeared in the United States, and was soon translated in to some of the European languages. It met with marked success, and the writer suddenly acquired a substantial reputation. "Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas," appeared in 1847, and was also published by Murray. In 1849, "Mardi, and a Voyage thither," and "Redburn, or the Adventures of the Son of a Gentleman," were published; in 1850, "Whitejacket, or the World in a Man-of-War;" and in 1851, "Moby-Dick, or the Whale."

MERIMEE, PROSPER, a French author, was born at Paris, in 1800. He was educated for the law, yet did not commence pleading, but devoted himself to political journalism, poetry, and the study of the fine arts. After the revolution of July, he became cabinet-secretary, under the comte d'Argout, then secretary in the ministry of commerce, and afterward chief of bureau in the ministry of naval affairs. For a short time he filled the post of general inspector of historical memorials. In 1844, he was elected a member of the academy, in place of Nodier. His earliest work was "Théâtre de Clara Gazal, Comédienne Espagnole" (1825), published under an assumed name, and professing to be a translation, for the sake of misleading the classical critics. "La Gazla, ou Choix de Poésies Illyriques, recueillies dans la Dalmatie la Bosnie," &c. (1827), was a happy mystification, the secret of which was first divulged by Goethe. "La Jacquerie, Scènes Féodales suivies de la Famille Carvajal" (1828), and "1572, Chronique du Règne de Charles IX." (1829), an historical romance, possess considerable interest, on account of their abundant material and clear narration. But Mérimée is deficient in the true poetic element, which he loses sight of in his romances, through close adherence to the actual, and in too-evident attempts at brilliancy of style. Among the best of his romances are, "La Double Méprise" (1833), an admirable picture of manners, and "Colomba" (1840). Of decided value are his descriptions of his numerous travels, which have mostly been undertaken for the purpose of archæological investigations. To these belong his "Notes d'un Voyage dans l'Ouest de la France" (1837), and his accounts respecting Provence, Corsica, and other parts of France.

MESONERO Y ROMANOS, DON RAMON DE, a Spanish author, was born at Madrid, July 19, 1803. His father, a wealthy merchant of that city, died suddenly in January, 1820, leaving him, at the age of sixteen, at the head of an extensive business. From this unpleasant occupation he was unable to free himself until 1833, when he succeeded in closing it, and devoted himself entirely to his literary inclinations. Having become familiar with the archives and chronicles of his native city, he employed himself in writing an historical, political, artistic, and topographical description of it, and which, after four years of constant labor, he published in 1831, under the title of "Manual de Madrid, Descripcion de la Corte y de la Villa." This work met with great success. The first edition was not only exhausted in four months (an event unknown in Spanish literary history), but the government, both general and municipal, offered him every facility for enlarging and improving his new edition. In January, 1832, he commenced in a periodical, entitled, "Castas Españolas," and under the signature of "El Curioso Parlante," a series of articles on the manners and customs of Madrid, which, from their novelty, keenness of observation, sprightliness, and graceful style, at once attracted public attention, and won the author general favor. About the middle of 1833, he suspended his labors, and visited the principal cities of England, France, and Spain, and after his return commenced, in 1835, a second series of his sketches, always using the periodicals as a medium of publication. These he afterward collected in volumes, the two first of which appeared in 1836, under the title, "Panorama Matritense Cuadros de Costumbres de la Capital Observados y Descritos por el Curioso Parlante." In 1837, he published a third volume, and has since continued to add to their number. He likewise published on his return, as an "Apendice al Manual de Madrid," a "Memoria Sobre del Estado de la Capital y los Medios de Mejorarla," in which he endeavored to apply to the wants of Madrid the improvements he had observed in the two principal capitals of Europe, both as regarded the comforts of the population, as in institutions of education and charity, and to the establishment of which he contributed not only by his pen but by personal exertion. He likewise commenced the publication of the "Semanario Pintoresco Español," the first work of its class attempted in Spain, and which has improved constantly since 1836, notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles it has had to encounter from the state of the country. In 1835, he contributed to the establishment of the "Athenæum" of Madrid, of which he was first secretary, and then librarian. In 1838, he was elected a member of the Spanish academy, and in the same year received the cross of the order of Charles III. He has constantly refused all political or official employment, and is the only Spanish writer who has never introduced a line in reference to politics in any of his works.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS WENZEL NEPOMUK LOTHAR, Prince, an Austrian statesman and diplomatist, lately and for forty years, the most powerful minister in Europe, was born at Coblenz, May 15, 1773, educated at Strasburg and Mayence; in 1790, obtained the office of master of the ceremonies at the coronation of the emperor Leopold II.; in 1791 made a journey to England, became Austrian embassador at the Hague, and in 1795 married the granddaughter and heiress of the well-known minister Kaunitz. His diplomatic career commenced

at the congress of Rastadt, where he appeared as a deputy from the Westphalian nobility. In 1801, he became Austrian embassador at Dresden; and in the winter of 1803–'4 was at Berlin, where he negotiated a treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia; and, in 1806, was sent as an embassador to Paris. In this capacity, in 1807, he closed at Fontainebleau the treaty so favorable to Austria. On the commencement of the war between Austria and France, in 1809, he hastened to join the imperial court at Comorn; and, after the battle of Wagram, succeeded Stadion as minister of foreign affairs. Metternich conducted the negotiation which purchased a respite for the empire at the price of an archduchess, completing his work by conducting the second empress of the French to Paris. Though he did this, perhaps his strongest feeling was hatred to France and Napoleon; and, when the opportunity occurred, he displayed it. The decided impulse given by Metternich to the policy of Austria in the parley of Dresden and the conferences of Prague was the signal of Napoleon's downfall. The 10th of August, 1813, had been assigned as the period within which France might accede to the liberal offers of the three powers. That fatal hour passed by, and Count Metternich spent the self-same night in framing the Austrian declaration of war. A month later, the grand alliance was signed at Töplitz; and before October had closed, the emperor Francis had raised him to the dignity of a prince of the empire upon the field of Leipzig. When the allied armies invaded France, Metternich took an active part in the management of affairs. He signed the treaty of Paris, and afterward proceeded on a mission to England, when the university of Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree. When the congress of Vienna opened, Metternich, then in his forty-second year, was chosen to preside over its deliberations. He assumed at that important conjuncture the species of supremacy in the diplomatic affairs of Germany and Europe which he retained by the courtesy of cabinets until the close of his career, and which at certain periods of his administration, extended to a real predominance over the leading states of Europe. This he can scarcely be said to have gained by any greatness of soul or breadth of view, for there is no other statesman, probably, who has managed to spread so small a stock of ability over so large a surface—but rather by courtesy, cautiousness, and by standing always on the defensive, and ever in defence of kings. The work of the congress of Vienna bore no traces of a master-mind. Constitutional liberty and national unity were unsecured. Hatred of constitutional government and denial of all popular rights, were the results of prejudice or fear with Metternich, but they entered always into his mode of deciding national affairs. That mystical bond called the "Holy Alliance," suggested originally by the emperor Alexander, was soon turned by the Austrian cabinet into active league against every liberal principle of political improvement; and such became his power that, from 1814 to 1822, England herself had allowed her foreign policy to be wholly guided by the system of the Austrian cabinet, and the British ministers were degraded into the abettors of a policy they must have despised. The accession of Mr. Canning to office broke this bondage, and England recovered her independent voice, to protest against the abuses which had hitherto been committed with impunity in the councils of Europe. The first important event which occurred after this change was the

struggle for the independence of Greece, and the intervention of the Christian powers in favor of that people. Of those powers Austria was not one, and in those memorable achievements Metternich bore no part. "His sympathy," says a writer, who has very ably sketched his career, "was avowedly on the side of Ibrahim Pacha; for, without distinction of race or creed, the Austrian cabinet was prepared to crush every insurrection in blood. The events of the war which ensued between Russia and Turkey, perhaps inspired him, though in a much fainter degree with other apprehensions; and an army was collected on the eastern frontier of the empire. Yet the Russians were allowed to outflank Austria between the Black sea and the Hungarian frontier, to hold for a considerable time the fortresses of the lower Danube, to establish their ascendency in Moldavia and Wallachia, and, finally, by the treaty of Adrianople, to master the mouths of that river which is the artery of the Austrian dominions. The fact that these prodigious changes were effected by Russia, without so much as an indignant remonstrance from those who had succeeded to the power of Maria-Theresa and Kaunitz, but without inheriting their firmness and foresight, is one of the most important, and probably lasting, stains upon the administration of Prince Metternich. A far more momentous event was, however, approaching, which at once turned all the apprehensions of the cabinet of Vienna in the direction of France, and restored the three northern courts to their closest intimacy. In 1830, the power of the French revolution broke out once more with sudden and irresistible intensity. Three days achieved its triumph; and even the representative of Austria acknowledged the accession of the citizen-king. The first exclamation of Francis, when the intelligence of that great and sudden revolution reached him, in the groves of the Laxemburg, was "*Alles ist verloren!*" and "All is lost!" seemed from that moment to become the maxim of his minister, who, acknowledging that the current of human affairs ran against him, was prepared to play out his game to the last extremity, and to secure his personal power so long as he had energy to wield it. Metternich, however, soon learned the secret of the new French king's character, and a tacit understanding arose between the governments of Austria and France. The events which agitated Europe, in consequence of the revolution of July, met, of course, with a strenuous opposition from the Austrian minister. Italy was occupied with his troops; in Poland he had for an instant carried on a negotiation with the insurgent chiefs, but their speedy defeat placed him again in the catalogue of their foes; in the low countries, the diplomacy of Austria labored to support the pretensions of the king of Holland; in Spain, she thought it worth while to expend incredible sums to enable Don Carlos to carry on a desperate contest in the name of legitimacy; in Germany, measures were taken, in conjunction with Prussia, to crush every symptom of popular excitement and national independence. But during the whole of this important period, the policy of Austria was steadily opposed by that of the western alliance; and though the peace of the world was not broken, every object which the liberal party had sought to attain was gradually approached, and Austria saw the rising tide of constitutional freedom destroy the barriers on which she fondly rested the welfare of the world. In reality, this long series of defeats, and this steady adherence to the losing cause, had greatly and deservedly lowered

the political consideration which Prince Metternich enjoyed. So long a dominion, and so little magnanimity, were never before united in a man who was supposed to owe his fortune to his own abilities. In Germany, the decline of Austrian influence was no less perceptible than in the general relations of Europe. Everywhere the German people felt that, to them, at least, Prince Metternich had been an unfaithful servant. He held the primacy of Germany but in name; and his administration more effectually destroyed the German ascendency of the house of Austria than the battle of Austerlitz or the confederation of the Rhine. Nor was this continual decline compensated by a vigorous and successful government of the internal provinces of the empire. Their vast natural resources, and the industry of the people, have, indeed, in some respects triumphed over the inertness of the government. The Danube was opened by Count Szechenyi to the Anglo-Hungarian steamboats; and Baron Kubeck enabled a railroad company to connect Trieste with Prague, and pierce the great chain of Styrian Alps. But these works rarely met with encouragement from the chancellor of the empire. Except in the case of Trieste, which he looked upon with especial favor and interest, he did nothing for the commercial interest of Austria. The various provinces of the empire were neither drawn together by closer ties to the hereditary states, after the policy of Joseph, nor gratified by local administrations and reforms, in accordance with their usages, their languages, and their laws. Yet, in spite of these precautions and this resistance, the latter years of Prince Metternich's administration witnessed the revival of all the national tendencies which he sought to extirpate or control. The Magyar, the Czech, the Pole, and the Lombard, spoke in their several tongues the language of independence; and it would be idle to pretend that Prince Metternich had the wisdom or the strength to give unity to these motley and heterogeneous dominions. In reality, the Austrian government in his hands became an administration of anonymous and irresponsible agents, working under the imposing shelter of a few distinguished names, but equally devoid in their own persons of talent or dignity. The great and rapid events of the last few months of 1847 complete the dissolution of that system in which and for which Prince Metternich lived. The accession of Pius IX. to the papal throne shook to its centre the ascendency of Austria in Italy; and the feeble attempt at an act of vigor in Ferrara roused the indignation not only of Italy but of Europe. The cause of Italian reform prospered. One by one, the courts which had existed for twenty-five years upon Prince Metternich's favor, and those most nearly connected with the imperial family, crept into the sunshine of popularity, and at length Naples itself sealed, for a while, by revolution, the principle of constitutional government. From that moment, the whole Italian policy of the Austrian cabinet was confined to the defence of Lombardy. Meanwhile, in its own provinces, formidable traces occurred of that spirit which the atrocious massacres of Galicia had not quelled; and the empire seemed drifting before the storm. At that moment the monarchy of France was upset, and the whole of Europe was rent by the convulsion. The shock reached Vienna. A street-tumult of two or three hours, on March 13, 1848, was sufficient to overturn the entire fabric of the government. The ex-chancellor of state stuck to the last moment to his old system. As the deputation of citizens, on the evening of the 13th

arrived at the court, they passed through a suite of rooms into a spacious hall, where Archduke John received them. As the speaker of the deputation depicted the unfortunate state of affairs, and urged the necessity of a speedy decision on the part of the government, Archduke John quieted them by saying that the first measure would be the resignation of Prince Metternich. At these words, the prince came out of the adjoining room, in which all the archdukes and ministers of state had assembled to deliberate, and, leaving the door open, he said in a loud tone, "I will not resign, gentlemen—no, I will not resign!" Archduke John, upon this, without answering the prince, repeated what he had said, and cried in an earnest tone, "As I have already told you, Prince Metternich resigns." At these words, the prince exclaimed, in a tone of great excitement, "What! is this the return I now get for my fifty years' services!" At these words, all the men forming the family council broke into a loud laugh, which seemed to annihilate the unfortunate statesman. On the morning of the 14th he arrived at the station of the Gloggnitz railway, under the escort of fifty hussars, went by railway to Wiener Neustadt, and from that to Frohsdorf, where, apparently, he hoped to find a refuge. His expectations were not realized, however, and he then fled to Feldsperg, one of the seats of Prince Leichtenstein, on the frontiers of Moravia, and subsequently to his own property, Kopstein. Having rested there a week, to recover himself, he went to Dresden on the 25th, and started in the first train to Leipzig, the next morning. He would not, however, touch at Leipzig, but left the station nearest to it, to proceed thence to Schkeuditz, thence by the next train to Magdeburg and Hamburg, to go finally to England. He inscribed himself in the *fremde buch* (strangers' book) under the name of Herr V. Meyer and lady and suite, merchant, from Grätz. In England—the refuge of the exile, princely or democratic—he found a secure abode until time and the follies of the ultra-revolutionary leaders had worn off something of the odium which attached to his character. He left England, and remained some months in Belgium. At length, the population of Austria was thought to be coerced sufficiently to admit of his return; and in the autumn of 1851, he made a progress in semi-state to his splendid palace in the Rennweg, at Vienna.

MEYERBEER, GIACOMO (MEYER BEER), musical composer, was born at Berlin, in 1794. His father, James Beer, a rich Jewish banker, gave him an excellent education; and his musical talents developed themselves so early that at seven years of age he played the pianoforte at concerts. When fifteen, he commenced his great musical studies. The abbé Vogler, one of the greatest organists in Germany, had at this time opened a school of music at Darmstadt, into which only the rarest talent was received for cultivation. Here Meyerbeer had for fellow-pupils Gæusbarber, chapel-master at Vienna, C. Marie von Weber, and Godefroy de Heber. Every morning, the pupils met in the drawing-room of the professor, who gave to every one a theme to be accomplished in the course of the day; one day it was a psalm, another an ode, and on a third a lyric. In the evening, Vogler again met his pupils, when the pieces were executed. Two years after the commencement of Meyerbeer's residence with Vogler, the latter closed his school, and the two travelled in Germany during a year. At Münich, under

Vogler's auspices, Meyerbeer produced his first work, "Jephthah's Daughter:" he was then eighteen years of age. Vogler now drew up, with amusing self-complacency, a brevet of *maestro*, to which he added, with the same plea, his blessing, gave both to Meyerbeer, and bade him adieu. At this time, the Italian style was in high favor at Vienna; Meyerbeer wrote his "Two Califs," at the request of the court, and, neglecting the prevailing taste, failed of success. He then took the advice of Salieri, author of "Tarare," who comforted him by the assurance that he had evinced true musical genius in his last composition, and pressed him to visit Italy. Here his tastes became modified, under the influence of a beautiful climate, and he was charmed with the Italian style. From this time, he commenced a series of works which have achieved the highest success. A list of his numerous compositions would exceed our limits. His "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," and the "Prophète," are known all over Europe. Besides his operas, he has written a "Stabat," a "Miserere," a "Te Deum," twelve psalms, several cantatas, an oratorio, and a great number of melodies to Italian, French, and German words. In 1842, he was named chapel-master to the king of Prussia. He is also a member of the academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, an associate of the Institute, and an officer of the legion of honor.

MICHELET, JULES, a French historian, was born at Paris, August 21, 1798. He early devoted himself to historical studies, and in his twenty-third year became a public teacher, after having passed a brilliant *concours*. From 1821 until 1826 he was engaged in teaching the ancient languages, history, and philosophy, in the Collège Rollin (otherwise, Collège Sainte Barbe). In 1827, he was appointed *maître des conférences* at the Ecole Normale. Shortly after the revolution of 1830, he was appointed chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and Guizot, prevented by the claims of political life from continuing his lectures on history in the faculty of literature at Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838, he succeeded Danvon in the chair of history in the Collège de France, and in the same year was elected member of the Institute. As an historian, M. Michelet belongs to the school which regards history as a body of philosophic teaching. He supports his views upon the philosophy of history as it is taught in Germany, and particularly on the ideas of Vico, of whose works he has published an edition. Michelet's greatest works are, his "Roman History," and his "History of France," neither of which are yet completed. His "Outlines of the History of France before the Revolution" is highly popular. He has since begun to write a "History of the French Revolution." In the early stages of his career, he produced a number of epitomes, and also "The Antiquities of French Law," compiled chiefly from the analogous work of Grimm. He is a bitter enemy of the Jesuits, as is amply proved by his "Priests, Women, and Families," a condensation of some of his lectures. Yet no writer has described with so much fascination the artistic and æsthetic aspect of the Romish church. The government of Guizot, alarmed by the vigor of his attacks, fell into the errors of the councillors of Charles X., and interdicted Michelet's lectures, which were resumed again after the republic was declared. When the revolution of February took place he was in the height of his popularity, but refused to accept the nominations which

were pressed upon him. After the events of December 2, he was removed from the professor's chair, in consequence of his liberal opinions not being satisfactory to the government.

MICKIEWICZ, ADAM, a celebrated Polish poet, was born of an ancient family in Nowogrodek, a city of Lithuania, in 1798. He received his first education at the district-school of his native city, which was in charge of the Dominicans, and when yet quite young manifested a decided taste for chemistry and the natural sciences. Several of his poems show that he had an extensive knowledge of these subjects. In 1815, being then seventeen years of age, he entered the university of Wilna. Here he acquired a taste for classical literature, which he always retained, and soon made rapid progress in his studies, under the instruction of the eminent philologists Groddeck and Borowski. The new German school, founded by Goethe, was at that time in the height of its splendor, and the young student of Wilna soon became a convert to its doctrines, in both literature and politics. Thomas Zan, the intimate friend of Mickiewicz, and afterward distinguished in the Polish insurrection, had founded a patriotic association among the students of Wilna, under the name of the "Rayounants," the students of theology, law, medicine, &c., being distinguished by different colors of the rainbow; the object of the society being to maintain among the members a love of liberty and nationality. This association at first escaped the observation of the Russian government, but having afterward become more extended, under the name of the "Philaretes," the governor-general of Wilna commanded the rector of the university to dissolve the association and punish the guilty. No proof of its having any political object in view could be found against the society, so it was merely dissolved; but it was again established as a secret society, consisting of about thirty members (of whom Mickiewicz was one), under the name of the "Philomates." After completing his studies, he was sent to the district of Kowno, in Lithuania, as professor of the Polish and Latin languages and literature. The years 1820 and 1821 he passed in a delightful retreat on the Niemen, where he put forth his first poems, in two volumes, containing "Gazina," the first two parts of "Dziady," and a large number of ballads. These poems met with an enthusiastic reception, especially from the Polish youth, but the poet, in the height of his popularity, was seized and imprisoned in the capital of Lithuania. At Wilna, he was brought before an imperial commission, accused of being a member of the society of "Philomates," and banished to St. Petersburg, where he was placed under the *surveillance* of the police. About this time he wrote his "Ode to Youth," a patriotic effusion, considered by the Poles one of his finest productions. From St. Petersburg, Mickiewicz was sent to Odessa, whence he set out with some fellow-countrymen on a journey through the steppes of the Crimea, and composed at the same time a collection of sonnets, called "Sonnets of the Crimea." Shortly after he was enabled to return to St. Petersburg, and there wrote his "Conrad Wallenrod," and "Pharis," two poems, the former of which produced a deep and lively sensation through Poland. It was everywhere quoted; passages were learned by heart, and portions were set to music, and became highly popular as songs. Fearing new persecutions in St. Petersburg, he profited by the enthusiasm he had inspired in some influential Russians to obtain a

passport, and set out for Italy. There he heard the news of the revolution of July, 1830. The Polish insurrection soon followed, and, on the capture of Warsaw, Mickiewicz repaired to Dresden, where he spent some time, engaged in literary occupations. The fruits of his residence in that city were a translation of Byron's "Giaour," and some smaller poems. In 1833, he went to France, and, to quiet the contentions among his fellow-exiles in that country, he published his "Polish Pilgrims," a work written in biblical prose, which did not meet with the approbation of the pope. The following year, the third part of "Dziady" appeared, and, in 1835, "Thaddeus," a poem, said to be a most truthful representation of the private life of the nobility of Lithuania. In 1839, he was called to the chair of ancient literature by the academy of Lausanne, but he shortly after resigned this post, and accepted the newly-created chair of the Slavic languages and literature in the college of France, from which he was removed in April, 1852, by the president. The poems of Mickiewicz have been translated into French by a fellow-countryman, Christien Ostrowski.

MIGNET, FRANCOIS AUGUSTUS ALEXIS, a French historian, born at Aix (Bouches du Rhône), May 6, 1796. He was educated at Avignon, and, having terminated his university course, went to study law at his native town, where he had for his fellow-student M. Thiers. He had been for some time called to the bar, when the academy of Aix offered a prize for an *éloge* of Charles VII. He wrote and obtained the prize, a circumstance which determined him to take up his residence in Paris, where he arrived, and lodged with M. Thiers. In 1822, he published his dissertation on feudalism, and the institutions and legislations of St. Louis, written for a prize proposed by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, and demonstrated that even Montesquieu and Boulanvilliers had left something to be discovered on the subject. Two years later his best-known work, "The History of the Revolution," appeared, and had a great success. In this work he betrays the tendencies of the fatalist school, and is evidently pointing out a necessary and inevitable progress in the revolution, not only in general and immediate facts, but in its extremest consequences. At that time he had already become one of the contributors to the "Courrier Française," while his friend Thiers was writing in the "Constitutionnel;" and both remained, until 1830, faithful to these journals, then the organs of the most advanced opposition. In 1830, however, they both associated themselves with Armand Carrel, to found a new journal, the "National," with the object of popularizing in France the idea of substituting the younger for the elder branch of the house of Bourbon, as the sole means of terminating the perpetual war between the interests of the revolution and the new generation and the *ancien régime*. By signing the protest of the press against the decrees of July, M. Mignet had risked his person and liberty; and the new government recompensed him by appointing him director of the archives of the foreign ministry, a nomination which seemed to promise, on the part of the new power, the admission of real capacity to public functions, to which, hitherto, none but creatures of the priestly party had been able to attain. Shortly after this, he was nominated an extraordinary councillor of state, and commissioned, in this capacity, to support the budget during the discussions in the chamber, during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1835. In

1832, he had been called to the Institute, in the class of moral and political science, and on the death of Charles Comte was appointed perpetual secretary. In the discharge of these functions, he has had occasion for about fourteen years to present the academy, according to usage, sketches of the lives and works of deceased members, as they were removed. A number of these have been collected and published, under the title, "Notices et Mémoires Historiques." He also has written "Négociations relatives à la Succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV.," a collection of letters and diplomatic documents relative to the pretensions of the Bourbons to the Spanish throne. In 1837, the academy elected him one of its members, in the room of Raynouard. As the constant friend of Thiers, it was natural that Mignet should be regarded by the republic as their enemy. Accordingly, one of the first acts of M. de Lamartine, on taking possession of the ministry of foreign affairs was to remove his old colleague of the Académie from the office of director of archives. Of all the offices held by M. Mignet under the monarchy of July, he retains but that of the perpetual secretaryship of the academy of the moral and political sciences, where he is protected by the tacitly-recognised principle of immovability.

MILLER, HUGH, justly celebrated as a Christian geologist, was born in 1805, at Cromarty, in Scotland, and labored for about fifteen years as a common quarryman, storing his mind meanwhile by close reading and observation with the facts and processes of nature. A bank having been established in his native village, Miller received the appointment of accountant, in which situation he continued for five years. When the contest in the church of Scotland had come to a close by the decision of the house of lords in the Auchterarder case, in 1839, Miller's celebrated letter drew toward him the attention of the evangelical party, and he was selected as the most competent person to conduct the "Witness" newspaper, the principal metropolitan organ of the free church. This paper owes its success to his able articles, political, ecclesiastical, and geological. Notwithstanding the engrossment of such an occupation, Mr. Miller has devoted himself, with characteristic ardor, to the prosecution of scientific inquiries. His first work, entitled "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland" (1835) has been highly popular, and has gone through several editions and been republished in America. He is also well known in Great Britain, as the author of "A Letter from one of the Scottish People to the Right Honorable Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the Opinions expressed by his Lordship in the Auchterarder Case," and as the author of "The Whiggism of the Old School, as exemplified in the Past History and Present Position of the Church of Scotland." But the works which have given to Hugh Miller a world-wide reputation are, "The Old Red Sandstone, or a New Walk in an Old Field" (1841), "First Impressions of England and its People," and "Footprints of the Creator."

MILLER, THOMAS, poet and basketmaker, was born in the old town of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, August 31, 1809. Like Burns, Bloomfield, Hogg, and Cunningham, he is self-taught. His whole education, as he himself has stated, enabled him "to write a very indifferent hand, and to read the testament tolerably." He began life as a basketmaker; but having written some verses which attracted the notice of Rogers, the banker and poet, Miller was encouraged and assisted to

start in a new walk of life. He has written a considerable number of books more or less successfully. His novels are, "Royston Gower," "Fair Rosamond," and "Lady Jane Grey," each work containing three volumes. Besides these he has written "Gideon Giles," "Godfrey Malvern," and "Fred Holdersworth," the last of which appeared in the "Illustrated London News," a paper to which he has also contributed "Picturesque Sketches of London." His country-books are, however, the most popular. They are, "A Day in the Woods," "Beauties of the Country," "Rural Sketches," "Pictures of Country Life," and "Country Scenes." To these may be added his "History of the Anglo-Saxons" (a strange subject for him to have selected), "Lights and Shadows of London Life," "The Language of Flowers," and a volume of poems. His works for youth are, "The Boy's Country Year-Book," "Fame and Fortitude," "Old England," and "Original Poems for my Children." He has also been a contributor to various journals.

MILMAN, HENRY HART, an English author and clergyman, was born in London, February 10, 1791. He is the youngest son of Sir Francis Milman, physician to George III. He was educated at Dr. Burney's academy, at Greenwich, at Eton school, and at Brasenose college, Oxford. In 1817, he took orders, becoming at once clergyman and dramatist, received the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, Berkshire, England, and published the play of "Fazio." The drama was played with some success, particularly at Covent-Garden theatre, in London, where Miss O'Neill sustained the character of the heroine. In the early part of 1818, his next work, "Samor," an heroic poem, in twelve books, appeared. Of this work a writer in the "Quarterly Review" affirms that every page (there were 374) exhibits some beautiful expression, some pathetic turn, some original thought, or some striking image. In 1820, he published another poem, called "The Fall of Jerusalem," and founded on the narrative of Josephus. In 1821, he was elected professor of poetry to the university of Oxford. He shortly published, at brief intervals, "Anne Boleyne," "The Martyr of Antioch," and "Belshazzar." Mr. Milman has written in prose a "History of Christianity," a "History of the Jews," "Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,'" and a number of articles in the "Quarterly Review." Having been some time rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, he was, in November, 1849, presented to the deanery of St. Paul's, London.

MILNES, RICHARD MONCKTON, an English poet, was born in Yorkshire, about the year 1806. After graduating at Cambridge, he travelled for some time on the continent, and, on his return to England, was elected member of parliament for the borough of Pontefract. He has always voted with the tories in the house, but his parliamentary career has not been very distinguished. Mr. Milnes's poetical works consist of "Memorials of a Tour in Greece" (1834); "Poems of Many Years" (1838); "Poetry for the People" (1840); and "Palm Leaves" (1844). The last of these was written during a tour through Egypt and the Levant, and is an attempt to introduce to the people of England the manners of thought and habits of the East.

MITCHELL, DONALD G., a young and popular American writer, well known to the reading public by his *nom de plume* of "Ik Marvel," was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in April, 1822. He is a graduate of Yale-college, where he took his degree in 1841; and, after being

three years engaged in farming, he commenced the profession of authorship as an agricultural writer. In 1844, he visited Europe. His work called "Fresh Gleanings" appeared in 1847; in 1849, after a second visit to France, he published "Battle Summer;" "The Lorgnette," and "Reveries of a Bachelor," during the following year; and "Dream-Life," in 1851.

MITCHEL, O. M., the distinguished American astronomer, was born in Union county, Kentucky, in July, 1810. He lost his father when but two years old, and, in 1816, the family removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where the subject of this article commenced his education. At the age of thirteen, he began life as a merchant's clerk, and served in that capacity in the town of Piqua, and afterward in Lebanon and Xenia. In 1825, he obtained a cadet's appointment at the West Point academy. Here he studied assiduously, and graduated in the artillery corps, in 1829. The same year he received the appointment of assistant-professor of mathematics in the military academy, the duties of which kept him there two years. In June, 1831, he was employed in the survey of the Philadelphia and Morristown railroad, and in the following September he was engaged upon the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, which detained him about a month, at the end of which time he went to his post at St. Augustine, Florida. Here he remained until his resignation, in June, 1832. The following October, he came to Cincinnati, and began the practice of the law, which he continued for two years, when he opened a scientific school. In 1836, he became professor of mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy, in the Cincinnati college; and it is while holding this post that Professor Mitchel has won his chief reputation. The Cincinnati observatory is a monument of his energy and perseverance in the cause of science. The plan was projected and carried out in the face of all sorts of difficulties, Professor Mitchel not only taking upon himself to raise the necessary funds, but even devoting all the time he could spare from his duties as professor to overseeing the hod-carriers and bricklayers. In November, 1843, the corner-stone of the observatory was laid by John Quincy Adams, and the building was completed in 1845, when Professor Mitchel took up his quarters there, and made his first observation upon the transit of Mercury. In 1848, he brought out his magnetic clock, and in the following year his new declination apparatus was invented. He made his first report on this machinery before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August, 1849, and his report of results at the session of the following year. The committee appointed to examine into the claims of this apparatus made a highly favorable report. Professor Mitchel paid a visit to England in 1842, and studied for some months under Professor Airey, astronomer-royal, at Greenwich. He is well known as a popular lecturer on his favorite science, in most of the large towns of the United States.

MODENA, FRANCIS FERDINAND GEMMEN, Duke of, is son of Francis IV., whose father was the archduke Ferdinand of Austria. His grandmother was the only daughter of Duke Hercules III., in whom expired the male line of the celebrated house of Este. As his father took good care to support, during a reign of thirty-two years, all popular institutions in the duchy, Francis V. has had little to do since his accession in 1846 but enjoy the revenues of his state, sometimes at

home, and sometimes in Vienna. He was born June 1, 1819, and married, March 30, 1842, the princess Adelgonde, daughter of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria. His sister is married to the comte de Chambord, the legitimist pretender to the throne of France.

MOLINA, PEDRO, was born at Guatemala in 1777. He is the first political writer who edited a periodical advocating constitutional principles before the independence of his country, in Central America. He is one of the most constant leaders of the liberal party, and a strenuous supporter of reforms and free institutions for the establishment of which he has labored during a long and active public life. Molina was one of the earliest members of the first national executive, created after the independence in 1823. In 1825, he held the office of embassador of the United States of Central America to the republic of Colombia, where he signed a treaty of alliance between the two countries; in 1826, he was the representative of central America in the Continental congress of Panama; in 1829, governor of the state of Guatemala; in 1832 and 1833, secretary of foreign affairs of the federal government; and in 1848 deputy to the constituent assembly of the republic of Guatemala. He is a man of great mind, equally distinguished as a physician, politician, and poet. For many years he was professor, president of the medical faculty, and chief director of the university of Guatemala. His writings are numerous, but have never been collected.

MOLINA, FELIPE, son of the former, and now minister at Washington for the republics of Costa Rica and Guatemala, was born in the city of Guatemala in 1812, and acquired his early education in Philadelphia. He has held several political offices in his native country, having been chief clerk of the department of finances of the federation, secretary of the state of Guatemala, member of the legislature of the same, secretary of the state of Salvador, and governor of a district in the last-mentioned state. He has always belonged to the liberal and unionist party, and assisted General Marazin in his efforts to maintain the federation; but fortune having decided against them, Molina and his father took refuge in Costa Rica, where they met with a hospitable reception. Felipe Molina disapproved of any further hostile movements on the part of the federalists, and declined taking any part in their attempts to recover power. He consequently left his country, and spent two years in Chili and Peru, engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1843, he returned and settled in Costa Rica, but took no part in politics until 1848, when he was appointed envoy-extraordinary to Nicaragua. He was subsequently sent in the same character to England, France, Spain, Rome, and the Hanseatic towns, all of which countries he has visited, for the purpose of securing by treaties the international relations between them and the republic of Costa Rica, and for other important objects. With a similar commission he was accredited to the government of the United States, and has negotiated a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, which has already been ratified on both sides. F. Molina has published in various languages sketches of Costa Rica, and reports respecting the boundary and navigation questions between that republic and Nicaragua. Among the first, the most complete is his "Bosquejo de Costa Rica," in Spanish.

MOLTKE, ADAM WILLIAM, Count, a Danish statesman, is one of a noble family, which has furnished a large number of distinguished men

for the service of the state. Adam was born in 1785, the son of Joachim Godske, Count Moltke, who entered the public service by the most humble portal, and having afterward administered public affairs at a most critical period, and raised the national credit, died in 1818, leaving an immense fortune. In 1848, Count Adam Moltke had been for more than thirty years Danish minister of finance. On March 22, 1848, he was made president of the new ministry which was then formed to assert the integrity of the Danish monarchy, in opposition to the separatists of Schleswig-Holstein. On August 10, 1850, he resigned office.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, poet, was born as long ago as November 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. His father was a Moravian minister, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire, to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only twelve years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of several small poems. These indications could not save him at first from the fate of the poor, and he was sent to earn his bread as assistant in a chandler's shop. He thirsted for other occupations, and one day set off with not quite a dollar in his pocket, to walk to London, to seek fame and fortune. In his first effort he broke down, and for a while gave up his plan, and took service in another shop. Only for a time, however, was he content, and a second effort to reach the metropolis was successful, so far as bringing him to the spot he had longed for, but unsuccessful to his second hope—that of finding a publisher for a volume of his verses. But the publisher who refused Montgomery's poems accepted his labor, and made him his shopman. Fortune, however, as she generally does, smiled, at last on the zealous youth, and in 1792, he gained a post in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newspaper called the "Sheffield Register." On this paper Montgomery worked, *con amore*, and when his master had to fly from England, to avoid imprisonment for printing an article too liberal for the then despotic government of England, the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to the "Sheffield Iris." In the columns of this print he advocated political and religious freedom, and such conduct secured for him the attentions of the attorney-general, by whom he was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned, in the first instance, for reprinting a song commemorating "The Fall of the Bastile;" in the second case for an account he gave of a riot in Sheffield. Confinement could not crush his love of political justice, and, on his second release, he went on advocating the doctrines of freedom as before, in his paper, and in his books. In the lengthy period between those times and the present, the beliefs which James Montgomery early pioneered in England have obtained general recognition, and as men became more and more liberal our poet gained more and more esteem. He contributed to various magazines, and, despite adverse criticism in the "Edinburgh Review," established his right to rank as a poet. In 1797, he published his "Prison Amusements;" in 1805, "The Ocean;" in 1806, "The Wanderer in Switzerland;" in 1809, "The West Indies;" and, in 1812, "The World Before the Flood." By these works he obtained the chief reputation he has since enjoyed. In 1819, appeared "Greenland," a poem, in five cantos; and, in 1828, "The Pelican Island and other Poems." This venerable poet now enjoys a well-deserved literary pension of £200 a year.

MONTI, RAFFAELLE, an Italian sculptor, was born in 1819, at Milan. In 1838, having exhibited a group of "Ajax defending the Body of Patroclus," he was invited to go to Vienna, where he gained extensive patronage; nor was he less fortunate when he returned to his native city, which he enriched by various successful works. In 1847, he went to England, and exhibited at Colnaghi's, besides other minor works, the veiled statue, for the duke of Devonshire, which attracted much attention during that season. Returning to Milan, he joined the popular political party; and in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the national guard of Milan, was among those sent on a mission to the camp of King Charles Albert. The war over, he fled to England, which had received him so favorably the year before. He there executed several works, among which are the groups of "The Two Sisters," "The Veiled Slave," and "Eve after the Fall." Few of the thousands who visited the Great Exhibition in 1851 will ever forget the beauty of his sculpture displayed in the Milan department.

MORA, JOSEPH JOAQUIN, the son of a distinguished advocate and magistrate of Cadiz, was born in that city, in 1783. He entered the college of San Miguel de Granada, and continued his studies at the higher institutions of Santa Cruz de la Fe and Santa Catalina Martyr, in the same city. The war with the French breaking out, he enlisted as a volunteer in the regiment of dragoons of Pavia, and was soon promoted. Taken prisoner in 1809, he was transferred to France, where he remained six years, during which he occupied himself with his studies. At the peace, he returned to Spain, was admitted to the bar, at Madrid, where he published at the same time the "Cronica Cientifica y Literaria," a periodical, which at the end of two years he changed to the "Constitutional," of which he also continued principal editor for two years. In 1823, he emigrated to England, where he issued, under the auspices of Ackermann, the publisher, the elementary catechisms of the principal branches of human knowledge; the first four volumes of the "No me olvides" ("Do not forget me"); the "Correo de Londres;" the "Museo Cientifico y Literario;" "Cuadras de la Historia de los Arabes;" "Cartas sobre la Education del bello Sexo," for an American lady; "Meditaciones Poéticas;" translations of "Ivanhoe" and the "Talisman;" and other less important productions. In 1826, he went to Buenos Ayres, on the invitation of the celebrated Rivadavias, whose administration he sustained in the "Cronica Politica y Literaria." On the fall of that government, he was offered the post of first under-secretary of foreign affairs in Chili. This he accepted, and at the same time that he fulfilled the duties of his office, he founded and presided over, for many years a large educational establishment, called the Chilian Lyceum, and also issued, in connection with Don José Passaman, the "Mercurio Chileno," a monthly publication, devoted exclusively to science. A political revolution driving him from the country, he went to Lima, where he became a professor of philosophy and law, publishing courses in these sciences, and devoting himself especially to the introduction of the Scottish systems of philosophy. In 1834, he was called to Bolivia by General Santa Cruz, who appointed him his private secretary. He has since filled the post of consul-general of the Peru-Bolivian confederation at London, where he recently published a volume of poems, entitled, "Leyendas Españolas," which possess high merit.

MORA, JUAN RAFAEL, now president of the republic of Costa Rica, was born in San José, the capital of the same, and may be about forty years of age. He was an enterprising merchant and agriculturist from his early youth, and has contributed in a very efficient manner to the material development of the country, and acquired that popularity which family connections, capital, a good credit, honesty, and liberal dispositions, are always sure to exercise. In November, 1849, he was elected to the executive of the republic, which he administers to the present day.

MORALES, SANTISTEBAN JOSÉ, was born at Malaga, in 1799. He commenced his education at the seminary of nobles, at Madrid; but, driven from that establishment by the revolution of 1808, he was forced to continue his studies under the direction of such instructors as chance from time to time threw in his way, until, notwithstanding his early years, he embraced the military career. Peace being shortly afterward declared, he retired from the service, and thenceforth devoted himself exclusively to the cultivation of literature and the sciences. He has published several articles in the "Revista de Madrid," and other periodicals, and is the author of a work entitled, "Considerations on the Political and Social organization of Spain, during the Various Periods of her History." His aim is to dispel the erroneous impressions to which the superficial study of the legislative assemblies of Aragon and Castile have given rise, and to present a correct view of the much-lauded political system of the two crowns. He has represented the province of Cordova in the national cortes.

MORRIS, GEORGE P., a well-known American writer in the miscellaneous and poetical departments, was born in the city of New York, in the year 1802. He holds the rank of brigadier-general in the military organization of the state of New York. His literary career was early commenced. Before he had attained his majority he contributed to various publications, and in the year 1822 became the editor of "The New York Mirror," which remained under his control till the year 1843, when financial embarrassments compelled the general to discontinue its publication. During this long period, the "Mirror" served efficiently the cause of literature in America; and through its pages Willis, Fay, Cox, Legget, and a host of excellent writers, were introduced to the reading public. General Morris is best known through his lyrical productions, one of which has gained an extensive popularity, the ballad of "Woodman, spare that Tree," having become as well known in England as in the United States. In 1825, General Morris wrote the drama of "Brier Cliff," a play in five acts, founded upon events of the American revolution. It was performed forty nights in succession. In 1842, he wrote an opera, called, "The Maid of Saxony," which was performed with success. In 1840, Messrs. Appleton and Co. published an edition of his poems, and in 1842, Paine and Burgess published his songs and ballads. A volume under the the title of "The Little Frenchman and his Water-Lots," was soon after issued by Lea and Blanchard, at Philadelphia. In 1844, in conjunction with Mr. Willis, he established a weekly paper, called "The New Mirror," which was discontinued after an existence of a year and a half. "The Evening Mirror" was next started, and after being continued by Morris and Willis for a year was sold out. A few months after, General Morris

began the publication of "The National Press and Home Journal." In November, 1846, he was joined by Mr. Willis, and the first number of the "Home Journal" was issued, the first part of the name used having given rise to a mistake on the part of many as to the objects of the paper. General Morris resides at Undercliff, near Cold Spring, on the banks of the Hudson.

MORRIS, THOMAS B., D. D., is one of the bishops of the methodist episcopal church. He was born in Kenawka county, Virginia, April 28, 1794. He is for the most part self-educated. From an affliction in his eyes, he has been much restricted in his application to books. But what he has lacked in reading, he has made up by thinking. He is a man of strong, clear, practical sense, a practical preacher, and a chaste writer. In his twentieth year, he made a profession of religion, and was received as a travelling preacher into the Ohio conference, in 1816. In 1818, he was ordained deacon by Bishop George, and elder, in 1820, by Bishop Roberts. He labored in the regular pastoral work in various parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, till 1834, when he was placed in the editorial chair of the "Western Christian Advocate," a religious and literary weekly paper, which two years after its commencement numbered 8,000 subscribers—certainly a successful enterprise for the times. In 1836, the general conference, held that year at Cincinnati, where he resided, elected him to the episcopal office. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the M'Kendrick college, Illinois, in 1841. For sixteen years he has travelled extensively through the states and territories of the Union, presiding in conferences, ordaining ministers, and preaching the word of life, never having failed to reach a conference for which he was responsible at any season of the year. As an author, his only works of any magnitude are a volume of sermons, and a miscellany, consisting of essays, biographical sketches, and notes of travel. Of the former, about 15,000 copies have been sold; the latter has been but recently published. Bishop Morris is a man of great uniformity and simplicity. For thirty years he has been a man of one business, devoting himself to the interests of the church, and her benevolent institutions.

MOTT, VALENTINE, M. D., LL. D. This universally-recognised surgeon, so long pre-eminent in chirurgical science, and in the practical display of that great art, is a native of the state of New York, and was born at Glen-Cove, Oyster-Bay, Long Island, in August, 1785. His father was Henry Mott, a native of Hempstead, Long Island, born in 1757, and was educated by John Bard. He practised physic in New York many years, and died in 1840. Valentine Mott, at present his only surviving son, having received the rudiments of a classical education at a private seminary at Newton, commenced his medical lectures at Columbia college, in 1803, and entered as a student of medicine in the office of his relative, the late Dr. Valentine Seaman. In 1806, he was graduated M. D. by that then substantial school of medical learning, and, repairing to London in 1807, became a diligent student at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals, under the care of Abernethy, Cooper, and the elder Cline, in surgery; listened to the instructions of Currie on the practice of physic; and of Haighton, on obstetrics. Two years having thus passed in London, he visited Edinburgh, where his knowledge of practical medicine and intellectual philosophy was further increased by close application to the prelections of Gregory, Playfair, Hope, and

Dugald Stewart. Shortly after his return to the American metropolis, he was appointed professor of surgery in Columbia college, and held that chair until the union of the medical faculty of that college with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1813, and continued the eminent teacher of chirurgical science until 1826, when, on account of peculiar difficulties with the trustees of this last-named institution, he with his learned colleagues, Drs. Hosack, Post, Francis, Mitchill, and others, resigned his important station, and organized a new medical school, under the name of the "Rutgers Medical College," which for four years enjoyed the highest distinction, yet through legislative enactments, and the want of charter privilege, it ceased its functions in 1830. Professor Mott has, nevertheless, during the last twenty years of his active life, still discharged the important duties inherent in the duties of a teacher of surgery, either in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, or in the Medical university of the city of New York. In this last-named organization he had the honor of being a prominent founder, and much of his reputation is blended with the bright career of that popular school. The eminence which Dr. Mott holds in the department of surgical science has been justly earned by the innumerable demonstrations of his practical skill. No surgeon throughout the world has, perhaps, equalled him in the variety and the brilliancy of his great operations. The first ligature upon the arteria innominata of a human being was applied by him for an aneurism of the right subclavian artery, in May, 1819. In 1821, he performed the first operation upon the lower jaw, for osteo-sarcoma of that bone. But we are forbidden greater details of his surgical achievements. That he has enlarged the boundaries of the science of healing by his bold and intrepid operations, seems conceded by all. "He has," says a great judge on these matters, the late Sir Astley Cooper, of London, "performed more of the great operations than any man living, or that ever did live." In the exercise of his art Dr. Mott is still a resident of New York, and fully occupied in the exercise of his great vocation. Having in 1835 repaired to Europe for health, and travelled not only in England and France but in other countries, as far as the Nile, he has given us a volume of travels, the results of his observations during a most interesting and extensive tour. His medical and surgical papers are to be found in the periodical journals and in the transactions of the Academy of Medicine of New York. His surgical observations are also embodied in the large American edition of "Velpeau," edited by the late Dr. Townsend.

MUNTZ, GEORGE FREDERICK, an English merchant, manufacturer, and political reformer, M. P. for Birmingham, was born in 1794. He was one of the chiefs of the Birmingham Political Union that exercised so great an influence upon public opinion when the first reform bill was under discussion in parliament. He was prosecuted for an alleged riot at the church-rate meeting, in 1837, and though convicted in the first instance, the proceedings were reversed as illegal when a higher legal tribunal was appealed to. Mr. Muntz is a radical reformer, and has advocated his views not only by word of mouth in parliament and at public meetings, but also by his pen in various published pamphlets. He is said to have made a large fortune by the invention of a mixed metal, cheaper than copper, and adapted to ships' sheathing. He has attracted much attention by his speculations on the currency question.

MURRAY, NICHOLAS, D. D., was born in Ireland, in December, 1802. His parents being Roman catholics, he was brought up in that religion. Emigrating to America in the year 1818, he became connected with the printing establishment of Harper and Brothers, New York; but soon afterward, having embraced the protestant faith, he entered upon a course of study, with a view to the ministry of the gospel. He graduated at Williams college in 1826; studied theology in Princeton seminary, and was settled as pastor of the presbyterian church in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He was called thence to the first presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and became its pastor, in July, 1834, in which relation he has since then remained. In 1842, the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Williams college. He was unanimously elected moderator of the general assembly of the presbyterian church in 1849, an honor which, from the nature of the case is necessarily restricted to a small number of the ministers of that church. Dr. Murray has become well known by his writings, especially several series of letters on the characteristics of the Romish church, which were addressed, under the signature of "Kirwan" to Archbishop Hughes. A visit to Europe in 1851 has resulted in the recent publication of another volume by Dr. Murray, entitled "Romanism at Home." These works are characterized by a bold and vigorous style, free from the acrimony of controversy, by shrewd observation and keen analysis and by a genial wit and humor, which is, according to his archiepiscopal antagonist, "unmistakably Irish." The volumes have had a very large sale, and the letters of "Kirwan" have been translated into several foreign languages, and widely circulated in Europe, and even in Asia.

MUSSET, ALFRED DE, a French poet, son of Musset Pathay, known by his life and works of Rousseau, was born at Paris in 1810. His talents were developed at so early an age that before he had passed his twentieth year, he had become one of the leaders of the romantic school. This peculiar versatility of form and airiness of composition gained him great consideration with his own party, while his strenuous determination to bid defiance to all the ordinances of literary and academical tradition excited the sharpest criticism from the adherents of the classical school. His first work was the "Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie" (1830), containing many things quaint and wonderful. The "Spectacle dans un Fauteuil" (1833), and the "Comédies Injouables" comprise many beauties, along with much that is grotesque. The "Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle" (1836, rewritten in 1840) gives many interesting particulars relating to the intellectual development of the author, besides furnishing a glimpse of the moods and feelings of "Young France." He has also published "Comédies et Proverbes en Prose" (1840). A collection of his lyrical poems appeared in the same year, under the title of "Poésies Completes." His bitter and passionate reply to Becker's "Rhine-Song" was the occasion of a sharp newspaper controversy.

MAHON, PHILIP HENRY, Viscount, eldest son of the earl of Stanhope, an English historical writer of great diligence and accuracy, was born January 31, 1805. His family influence introduced him at an early age into parliament. He belongs to the tory party, and during the brief Wellington and Peel administration of 1835, filled the post of under-secretary of state. He began his historical labors with the

"Life of Belisarius" (1830). To this succeeded, in 1832, the "History of the War of the Succession in Spain," a work for which he possessed materials of unusual interest, from the fact that his ancestor, General Stanhope, was commander of the British auxiliary forces in the Spanish service, and, by the capture of Port Mahon, furnished the name of the title which the historian bears. Of still greater historical interest is his "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle," which is enhanced in value by the use of materials contained in his family archives. Of this work, four volumes have appeared, two of which were quite recently published, containing a full and accurate account of the American war of independence.

MOSEN, JULIUS, a German dramatist and novelist, was born at Marienei, a village in the Saxon Voigtland, July 8, 1803. His name is properly Moses, though he is not, as that would seem to indicate, of Jewish descent. He received his early education from his father, who was the schoolmaster of his native place; in 1822, he entered the university of Jena, where he studied law. In 1824, when he was on his way to Leipzig, he lost his father, which plunged him into great distress. Nevertheless, he managed to make a tour through the Tyrol and Italy, from which he returned in 1826. He then completed his studies at Leipzig, and passed his legal trial in 1828. In 1831, having in the meantime been engaged in the practical exercise of his profession, he received the appointment of actuary in the patrimonial court of Kohren; but this being abolished three years later, he went to Dresden, where he received the post of "advocate for the poor," which brought him into relations with a higher circle in society. In 1844, he was invited to Oldenburg, as dramatist to the court theatre, with the title of "aulic councillor." Mosen's first literary production was, "The Lay of the Ritter Wahn" (1831), founded upon an Italian story. Kindred with this was "Ahasver" (1838). These poems were too strongly marked with the author's idiosyncracies, and too destitute of poetic probability, except in the way of allegory, to excite any general interest. In his "Poems" (1836) he laid aside this subjective manner. Of these poems, "Andreas Hofer," and "The Last Ten of the Fourth Regiment" have attained a wide popularity. His first novel, "George Venlot" (1831), occasioned by the July revolution, introduced him to that life of the people to which he devoted his admirable "Congress of Verona" (1842). His "Novellen" are mainly idyllic pictures of nature, running over into a legendary fantastic manner. Mosen's dramatic works indicate a new stage in his development. The most prominent are, "Henry the Fowler," "Cola Rienzi," "The Bride of Florence," "The Emperor Otto III.," and "The Wager," a comedy. They are marked by clearness of plot, lively treatment, and a poetical use of language; but the author is deficient in acquaintance with practical stage effect.

MIRAFLORES, DON MANUEL PANDO FERNANDES DE PINEDO MACEA Y DAVILA, Marques de, Conde de Villapaterna, was born in Madrid, December 23, 1792, and was educated as one of the pages of the king. On the death of his father in 1809, he retired to his estates, and devoted himself to his favorite studies, history and politics, and, at the same time to the agricultural improvement of his estates. He likewise founded at Daniel the magnificent agricultural and manufacturing establishment of Madara. In 1820, he commenced his public

career by issuing a pamphlet, entitled, "Ideas Politicas Relativas a España," &c., in which he pointed out several necessary reforms in the constitution, and particularly the establishment of two chambers. This, though at present the view of all sensible persons, did not then meet with much favor, and subjected the author to a prosecution which would have proved fatal had it not been for the liberal opinions of the judge. Finding himself involved in the reactionary prosecutions of 1823, he went to Paris, where he remained some months, and on his return took no part in politics until after the affair of La Granja, when, in connection with his intimate friend, the Duque de San Fernando, he supported the claims of the young princess, and with that view published in 1833 an historico-legal memoir upon the laws of succession to the crown of Spain, the first work of the kind ever published, and which was afterward translated into French. Miraflores exerted considerable influence on public affairs in delicate circumstances which followed the death of Ferdinand VII. until the fall of the Cea ministry. Being favored with the especial confidence of the queen-regent, he endeavored to introduce into the government those principles of moderation which every true patriot, disenchanted of old illusions, ardently desired. On the accession of Martinez de la Rosa to power, Miraflores retired to his estates, and for a time abandoned all participation in public affairs. In 1834, he was appointed minister to London, where he arrived on April 5, and on the 22d of the same month he forwarded to Spain the treaty known as the "quadruple alliance," together with a proposition from the house of Rothschild for a loan of fifty millions of reals, on the most advantageous terms. While in London, he published in that city "Apuntes Historico criticos para escribir la Historia de la Revolution de España." Having succeeded in the embassy to London, he returned, after a short delay in Paris, to Madrid, and took his seat in the chamber of peers, where he sided with the conservatives. He was appointed by Señor Isturitz to the presidency of the council of ministers, and afterward president of the chamber of peers in the cortez to revise the constitution, but on the insurrection of La Granja, he fled to France, on which account, and for having refused to swear to the constitution of 1812, his property was confiscated, but afterward restored. On the promulgation of the constitution of 1837, he was a candidate for senator, without seeking the nomination, in nine different provinces, and in 1838 took his seat in that body. The same year he went to London as embassador, to assist at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and has since been embassador to France. Since his return from France, Miraflores has been connected with the ministry of Murillo.

M'LEAN, JOHN, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1785. Four years after his birth, his father emigrated with his family to Virginia, whence he removed to Kentucky, and finally settled in the state of Ohio. Here John M'Lean received such scanty education as that country afforded at that early period; and, having determined to pursue the legal profession, he engaged at the age of eighteen to write in the clerk's office, at Cincinnati, in order to maintain himself, by devoting a portion of his time to that labor, while engaged in his studies. In the fall of 1807, he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of the law at Lebanon, Ohio. In October, 1812, he became a candidate

to represent his district in Congress, and was elected by a large majority over his opponents. He professed the political principles of the democratic party, being an ardent supporter of the war, and of Mr. Madison's administration. In 1814, he was again elected to Congress by a unanimous vote, a circumstance of rare occurrence; and remained a member of the house of representatives until 1816, when the legislature of Ohio having elected him a judge of the supreme court of the state, he resigned his seat in Congress at the close of the session. Judge M'Lean remained six years upon the supreme bench of Ohio, evincing those professional attainments and judicial qualities for which he has since been distinguished. In 1822, he was appointed commissioner of the general land-office by President Monroe; and in 1823 he became postmaster-general, both of which offices he filled with ability. In the year 1829, he was appointed by President Jackson a justice of the United States supreme court, after he had refused the offer of the war and navy departments. He entered upon the discharge of his duties at the January term of 1830, and his eminent fitness for the station has been displayed in the many able and standard decisions he has rendered during a service of twenty-two years on the bench, especially on commercial law.

MATHEWS, CORNELIUS, an American author, was born in the village of Portchester, Westchester county, state of New York, October 28, 1816. He published his earliest sketches in a monthly magazine, in 1835–'36. His works date as follows: "The Motley-Book, a Series of Sketches of American Life and Manners" (1838); "Behemoth, a Legend of the Mound-Builders" (1839); "The Politicians," a comedy (1840); "The Career of Puffer Hopkins," a novel (1841); "Poems on Man in the Republic" (1843); "Big Abel, or the Little Manhattan" (1845); "Witchcraft," a tragedy, first performed at Philadelphia, in 1846, and published in London, in 1852; "Jacob Leisler," an historical play, performed at Philadelphia (1848); "Moneypenny, or the Heart of the World, a Romance of the Present Times" (1850); "Chanticleer, a Thanksgiving Story of the Peabody Family" (1850). Besides writing these works, he was associate editor of the "Arcturus," a monthly magazine, and has contributed to various public journals, with which he has been associated as editor and proprietor. He is the author, also, of various pamphlets, speeches, &c., in advocacy of international copyright. Mr. Mathews passed some years in the practice of the law, in which profession he was educated.

MITCHELL, JOHN, the Irish "patriot," is the son of a unitarian clergyman of Newry, in the county of Down and province of Ulster, and was born in 1814. Having received the rudiments of education in his father's house, he was sent to school, where he attained great efficiency in his classical and mathematical studies. While yet a boy, he was apprenticed to a distinguished solicitor in the neighborhood, and soon gave promise that he would rise to eminence in his profession; and, in fact, when he made his *début* in the law, he immediately came into an extensive practice. In the meantime, he devoted his leisure hours to literature, and wrote pieces in both prose and verse for the local newspapers, principally for the "Belfast Chronicle," of which Mr. Gavan Duffy was at that time editor, all of them evincing that national feeling which continued to be the ruling passion of the author. He was married to a

Miss Verner, niece of Sir William Verner, and shortly after went with his wife to reside in the town of Banbridge, nine or ten miles from Newry. Here his business as a solicitor enabled him to realize an income of £500 to £700 a year, and his practice was still increasing until the beginning of the year 1843, when Mr. Duffy commenced the publication of the "Nation" newspaper, and Mitchell was induced to become his *collaborateur*. He soon became more fiercely national, and more bitter against the "Saxon," than any of his associates, so that all the more violent articles in the paper were attributed to his pen; and no one doubted that he was the author of that celebrated article which appeared in 1846, showing by what means the people might be turned into an available force against the British troops. For that article, Mr. Duffy was prosecuted, and only escaped by the disagreement of the jury. Thenceforward, Mr. Mitchell's articles were pruned of anything that might appear seditious; and after frequent remonstrances against the indignity, he renounced his connection with the "Nation," and brought out the "United Irishman." The violent tone of this paper, soon brought upon its editor a government prosecution, which resulted in a verdict of guilty, and his transportation to the Bermudas.

MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE, an American artist, better known, perhaps, as the inventor of the electric telegraph, is the eldest son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the first American geographer, and was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He was educated at Yale college, where he graduated in 1810. He had from a very early age determined to be a painter; and his father finding his passion for art incorrigible, consented to indulge him in his wishes; and he accordingly sailed for England, under the charge of Mr. Allston, and arrived in London, in August, 1811. Here he formed an intimacy with C. R. Leslie, and the first portraits of either of these artists painted in London were likenesses of each other. Mr. Morse made rapid progress in his profession. In 1813, he exhibited at the Royal Academy his picture of "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, which received high praise from the connoisseurs, and the plaster model which he made of the same subject, to assist him in his picture received the prize in sculpture, the same year. Encouraged by this success, the artist determined to contend for the premium in historical composition offered by the academy the following year. The picture, the subject of which was, "The Judgment of Jupiter, in the case of Apollo, Marpessa, and Idas," was completed in time, but Mr. Morse was obliged to leave England before the premiums were to be adjudged, and was consequently excluded from the privilege of competing for the prize. Mr. West afterward assured him that he would undoubtedly have won it. On his return to America, he settled in Boston, but he met with so little encouragement that he removed to New Hampshire, where he found employment in painting portraits at $15 per head. He was induced by his friends to remove to Charleston, South Carolina, and there his art, proved more profitable. About 1822, he took up his residence in New York, where he found his works and talents more justly appreciated, and his skill as an artist put in requisition. Under a commission from the corporation, he painted a full-length portrait of Lafayette, then on a visit to the United States. It was shortly after this, that

Mr. Morse formed that association of artists which resulted in the establishment of the National Academy of Design, of which he was elected president; and it is worthy of note, that the first course of lectures on the subject of art read in America, was delivered by him before the New York Athenæum, and afterward repeated to the students of the academy. In 1829, he paid a second visit to Europe, and remained abroad three years. On his return from Europe, in the packet-ship Sully, in 1832, a gentleman, in describing the experiments that had just been made in Paris with the electro-magnet, the question arose as to the time occupied by the electric fluid in passing through the wire, stated to be about one hundred feet in length. On the reply that it was instantaneous (recollecting the experiments of Franklin), he suggested that it might be carried to any distance, and that the electric spark could be made a means of conveying and recording intelligence. This suggestion, which drew some casual observation of assent from the party, took deep hold of Professor Morse, who undertook to develop the idea which he had originated; and, before the end of the voyage, he had drawn out and written the general plan of the invention with which his name will be inseparably connected. His main object was to effect a communication by means of the electro-magnet that would leave a permanent record by signs answering for an alphabet, and which, though carried to any distance, would communicate with any place that might be on the line. His first idea was to pass a strip of paper, saturated with some chemical preparation that would be decomposed when brought in connection with the wire, along which the electric current was passing, and thus form an alphabet by marks, varying in width and number, that could be made upon the paper at the will of the operator, and by this means avoid separating the wire at the different points of communication. On his return to New York, he resumed his profession, still devoting all his spare time, under great disadvantages, to the perfection of his invention. Finding his original plan impracticable, he availed himself of the action of the electro-magnet upon the lever as a mode of using pens and ink, as in the ruling machine. Of these he had five, with the idea of securing the required characters from one of the pens. These he abandoned for pencils, and after a trial of various means for obtaining the end desired, and finding by experiment he could obtain any requisite force from the lever, he adopted the stylus or steel point for indenting the paper, and it is this he has since used. After great difficulty and much discouragement, Professor Morse in 1835 demonstrated the practicability of his invention by completing and putting in operation in the New York university a model of his "Recording Electric Telegraph"—the whole apparatus, with the exception of a wooden clock which formed part of it, having been made by himself. In 1837, he abandoned his profession, with great regret, hoping to make his invention a means of resuming it, under easier and more agreeable circumstances. In the same year, he filed his caveat at the patent-office in Washington; and it is somewhat singular that, during this year (1837), Wheatstone, in England, and Steinheil, in Bavaria, both invented a magnetic telegraph, differing from the American and from each other. Wheatstone's is very inferior, not being a recording telegraph, but requiring to be watched by one of the attendants—the alphabet being made by the deflection of the

needle. Steinheil's, on the contrary, is a recording telegraph, but from its complicated and delicate machinery, has been found impracticable for extended lines. At a convention held in 1851 by Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphing for all Germany, by the advice of Steinheil, Professor Morse's was the one selected. From the sultan of Turkey he received the first foreign acknowledgment of his invention in the bestowal of a *nishan*, or order—the "order of glory:" a diploma to that effect was transmitted to him with the magnificent decoration of that order in diamonds. The second acknowledgment was from the king of Prussia, being a splendid gold snuff-box, containing in its lid the Prussian gold medal of scientific merit. The latest acknowledgment is from the king of Wurtemberg, who transmitted to him (after the adoption of the Telegraph treaty by the convention above mentioned) the "Wurtemberg Gold Medal of Arts and Sciences." In 1838, he went to England, for the purpose of securing a patent there, but was refused through the influence of Wheatstone and his friends, under the pretence that his invention had already been published there. All that could be adduced in proof of this was the publication in an English scientific periodical of an extract copied from the New York "Journal of Commerce," stating the results of his invention, without giving the means by which they were produced. In the following spring, he returned to this country, and in 1840 perfected his patent at Washington, and set about getting his telegraph into practical operation. In 1844, the first electric telegraph was completed in the United States, between Baltimore and Washington; and the first intelligence of a public character which passed over the wires was the announcement of the nomination of James K. Polk, as the democratic candidate for the presidency, by the Baltimore convention. Since then, he has seen its wires extended all over the country, to the length of more than fifteen thousand miles—an extent unknown elsewhere in the civilized world. His success has led to the invasion of his patent rights by others, whom he has finally succeeded in defeating, after an expensive and protracted litigation. Professor Morse still clings to the idea of resuming his early profession of painting, to which he is strongly attached, and in the progress of which he has always taken a deep interest. As an artist, he has always enjoyed a very high reputation. His tastes inclined to historical painting, but circumstanaes did not often permit him to indulge it; he was mainly engaged in the painting of portraits. In 1820, he painted a large picture of the interior of the house of representatives, with portraits of the members, which passed into the possession of an English gentleman; and in 1832, while in Paris, he made a beautiful picture of the Louvre gallery, copying in miniature the most valuable paintings. He resides at Locust Grove, two miles south of Poughkeepsie, on the banks of the Hudson river.

MOUNT, WILLIAM S., an American artist, was born at Setauket, Suffolk county, New York, in November, 1807. He had been bred as a farmer's boy up to the age of seventeen, when he came to the city of New York, and commenced an apprenticeship as sign and ornamental painter, but feeling above this occupation, he abandoned it for a higher branch of art, and entered as a student of the National Academy of Design, in 1826. In 1828, he painted his first picture, a portrait

of himself. He at first devoted himself to historical subjects, and fancied that he was destined to succeed in scripture pieces. The first painting he exhibited at the academy was "Christ raising the Daughter of Jairus," followed by "Saul and the Witch of Endor." His first comic picture, the "Rustic Dance," was exhibited in 1830. His early works attracted the attention of Washington Allston, who augured well from these for the future excellence of the artist. Comic subjects have always been Mr. Mount's forte, and his principal paintings have been made familiar to every one through excellent engravings. He is particularly great in delineating negroes, and scenes of negro-life. "Men husking Corn," "Walking the Crack," "The Sportsman's last Visit," "The Raffle," "The Courtship," "Nooning," "Bargaining for a Horse" (in the New York Gallery), "Power of Music," "Music is Contagious," "Just in Time," "California News," and "The Lucky Throw," are among his happiest efforts. Some of these have been engraved by the American Art-Union, and others in Paris. Mr. Mount has also been successful as a portrait-painter. He is a resident of Stony Brook, on the south side of Long Island, about three miles from Setauket, the place of his birth.

MITTERMAIER, CHARLES JOSEPH ANTHON, one of the most distinguished jurists of the age, and a friend of popular freedom, was born in Germany, in 1787. He became private docent in 1809, was made a professor in 1811, received a call to the university of Bonn in 1819, and was appointed to the chair of criminal law in the university of Heidelberg in 1821, where he still resides and teaches. While "professor ordinarius," he was elected in 1831 deputy in the chamber of Baden, where as speaker of the house of representatives, as well as in the committees, he was influential and thoroughly active for constitutional liberty and enlightened legislation. His political career, as well as his numerous works and his lectures as professor, had acquired for him such a reputation throughout the whole of disunited and torn Germany that when that most remarkable and spontaneous popular body called the "Vor-Parliament" met, in 1848, he was unanimously elected speaker. When the so-called parliament met, he was especially active in the committee appointed to frame the constitution for the German empire, then yet believed in by all. Since despotism has again broken in upon Germany, Mittermaier, too liberal to be trusted, but too important to be sent adrift, has quietly fulfilled the duties of his professorship. Mittermaier has (as may be imagined of a German of mark) a number of titles, and at least as many orders. They are of no value to us, but the titles of his books are indeed so, because they represent works of sterling value on criminal jurisprudence, statistics, penalogy, politics, &c. He is a most active contributor to many periodicals, and the chief editor for the "German Quarterly for Foreign Law and Jurisprudence." Mittermaier's last work is, "The Criminal Process of England, Scotland, and the United States," a work evincing the most extensive reading and a liberal judicial spirit, not often met with in men that have been nurtured in the Roman law. Mittermaier gives unqualified preference to the chief features of the English penal process over the French, and one of the objects of this work seems to have been to show to continental Europe the great principles of the German criminal trial in their true light, and by comparison, the insufficiency of the French half-accusatory, half-inquisitorial process. It will ever be remembered, as a most

noble feature in the life of Mittermaier, that, though a jurist, and bred in the German penal law, he has ever been a consistent liberal, a lover of the popular rights, and an admirer of the great principles and main features of the British law, Mittermaier is, of all German jurists the most known abroad, except Savigny; but Savigny is a lover of the imperial civil law, and consequently no friend of the people.

MARSH, GEORGE, P., an American scholar and politician, was born in Woodstock, in the state of Vermont, in March, 1801, and was educated at Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, where he graduated, with a high reputation for natural abilities and scholarship, in 1820. He afterward removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he commenced the study of the law; and he has since made that place his home. After his admission to the bar, he came into an extensive practice, and he also devoted much of his time to politics. He has been a member of the state legislature, and in 1842, he took his seat in the United States' house of representatives, which he continued to occupy until he was sent as resident minister to Turkey, in 1849, by President Taylor. This post he still holds; and in it he has rendered essential service to the cause of civil and religious toleration in the Turkish empire. Mr. Marsh is also well known as an author and a scholar. He has devoted much attention to the languages and literature of the north of Europe, and his sympathies appear to be with the Goths, whose presence he traces in whatever is great and peculiar in the character of the founders of New England. In a work entitled, "The Goths in New England," he has strongly contrasted the Gothic and Roman characters, which he appears to regard as the great antagonistic principles of society at the present day. He is also the author of a grammar of the old northern or Icelandic language, and of various essays, literary and historical, relating to the Goths and their connections with America. In politics he belongs to the whig party.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE, REV. J. H., D. D., a distinguished minister of the gospel, professor, and author, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, in the year 1794. He was the third son of Louis Merle, a merchant of that city, and a grandson of Aimé Merle, and Elizabeth, daughter of George d'Aubigné, a distinguished French nobleman of the protestant faith, and general under Henry IV. of France. The subject of this notice received his academic and theological education in the university of his native city. At an early age he had the misfortune to lose his excellent father, who in 1799, on his way returning from Vienna to Geneva, was murdered by the Russian and Austrian troops, a day or two after the battle of Zurich. Having finished his studies at Geneva, M. Merle went to Berlin to hear the lectures of the late distinguished Neander, professor of ecclesiastical history in the university of that city. It was while on a visit to Wartburg castle, the scene of Luther's captivity, that he resolved to write the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century." For several years he was pastor of a French church in Hamburg, and for a longer period occupied a similar position in Brussels, where he was the favorite court preacher of the late king of Holland, who resided much of his time in that city, from 1815 to 1830. In the summer of 1830, M. Merle returned to his native city, where, upon the founding of the new theological school by the "Evangelical Society of Geneva," he was appointed professor of church history,

a post which he has held and adorned for twenty years. Professor Merle (for such is his true name, that of D'Aubigne, which belonged to his grandmother, being added in accordance with a Swiss custom, *pro honore*) has attained a world-wide reputation as a professor and preacher, but especially as an author. His first publication consisted of a volume of sermons, printed at Hamburg. He next entered upon his great work, the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century," of which four volumes have appeared, and a fifth is daily expected. His work has had an immense circulation, especially in Great Britain and the United States. It is chiefly remarkable for vivacity, for vigor, and for the other qualities of an eloquent style. M. Merle is also the author of several volumes of less importance, a "Life of Cromwell," "Germany, Scotland, and England," and many sermons and addresses, of which an interesting collection has been translated into English, and published in New York by the Harpers. It is remarkable that one descendant of the great Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigne, Madame de Maintenon, should have done so much to destroy the reformation, and that another, at this distant day, should do so much to vindicate and extend it. M. Merle has received the title of D. D. from the college of New Jersey and the university of Berlin.

N.

NAPIER, CHARLES JAMES, an English general, was born at Whitehall, August 10, 1782, and is a son of Colonel George Napier, and cousin of the well-known admiral of the same name. In infancy he was removed to Castletown, Kildare, and was long treated as a delicate child. His father charged himself with his education, and in January, 1794, before he was twelve years old, obtained for him a commission in the 33d regiment. His first services were rendered in the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1798, during which he was aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff. He next served against the rebels who rose under Emmett, in 1803. In 1804, he became a captain in the 50th regiment, and, two years after, obtained a majority. He commanded the 50th regiment through Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, as well as at the battle. During this action, one of the enemy's guns was observed to be making havoc with the British forces—it was the very one by a shot from which Moore fell. To take this gun, Napier advanced over broken ground, through walled gardens, armed with a musket, and calling upon his men to follow. Three of these fell in the attempt, and the fourth was wounded. Napier, who turned round to assist him, was struck by a musket-ball, which broke the outer bone of his leg. He was compelled to throw down his musket, and try to hobble back to his regiment, using his sword as a walking-stick. Just at this moment, one of the enemy pierced him in the back with a bayonet. The wound not being deep, he was able to turn round and disarm his antagonist, when the latter was joined by several of his comrades, whom, however, Napier kept at bay until he was felled by another French soldier, who just then came up and struck him with a sabre on the skull. The soldiers were about to despatch him, when he was saved by the intervention of a drummer, who had witnessed the scene, and Napier was taken to the rear as a prisoner. Soult received him with kindness; and, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered, suffered him to go to England on parole. When he arrived in England, he found his friends in mourning for his death, and actually administering to his estate. At the Coa, Napier was again to be found fighting as a volunteer. Two horses were here shot under him; and at Busaco he was shot through the face. He was compelled to travel a hundred miles to Lisbon, for efficient surgical assistance, when the bullet was extracted from behind his ear. He recovered, and was at the siege of Fuentes, and at the second siege of Badajoz. In 1813, he served in the expedition to the Chesapeake, having a year before been made lieutenant-colonel. He accompanied the English army to Paris, and was at the storming of Cambray. In 1824, having been a year on the Ionian staff, he was appointed Lieutenant-governor of Cephalonia. In 1839, he was appointed to command the northern military district of England. In 1841, he was appointed to command the troops in the Bombay presidency. In 1842, he was sent to Scinde, to keep open the communication between the columns of Generals Nott, English, and Pollock, then advancing into Affghanistan. Here he had to fight at an immense disadvantage. Upon one occasion, with but 2,000 men, he encountered the Belochee force

of 35,000. Napier defeated this disproportioned army, with a loss of 20 officers and 250 rank and file, while the enemy lost 6,000. At the battle of Hyderabad, he broke the power of the Ameers. One feature of his proceedings in this campaign should not be forgotten. Napier, for the first time in the practice of the British army, inserted in his despatches the names of the private soldiers who had distinguished themselves in arms. Shortly after the taking of Hyderabad, while Napier was engaged in an expedition against a Belochee chief, a powder-magazine blew up, and killed or wounded all who stood round him. His own clothes were singed, and his sword was broken in his hand, but he escaped unhurt. He was appointed governor of the newly-acquired territory, in which he opened canals for hundreds of miles, and directed commerce and industry into newly-discovered channels. In the spring of 1849, when the disasters of the last Sikh campaign had awakened the anxieties of the people of England, Napier was appointed to the command of the Indian army; and, on March 24, 1849, set out and embarked at Dover. When he arrived, the object of the war had been attained. He, however, exerted himself to reform the flagrant abuses which had grown up in the army, especially among the officers. Having remained in India about two years, he resigned his command, and returned to England. Sir Charles Napier has done, perhaps, more to reform the British army than any man living. Debt and idleness in officers have no greater enemy than he has proved. The simplicity of his style of living enables him to enforce his admonitions on these heads with peculiar power.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES, an admiral in the British navy (and cousin of Charles James Napier), was born at Falkirk, March 6, 1786. He entered the navy at an early age, and served against the French. In 1809, he had risen to the rank of captain of the fleet, and succeeded in taking Fort Edward, in Martinique. In the following year, he served as a volunteer in the peninsula, and distinguished himself in several battles. In 1811, he was engaged in the expedition fitted out in Sicily, and gained great credit by the capture of the island of Ponza. For this achievement he was created Cavaliere de Ponza by the king of the Two Sicilies. Afterward, he commanded the frigate Galatea, and acquired considerable notoriety by the experiments he made in navigating the vessel by means of stern wheels; he was also among the first promoters of steam-navigation. In 1833, he resigned his command, and entered the service of Dom Pedro as admiral, and distinguished himself for his exertions to secure the accession of Queen Donna Maria, particularly by his victory off Cape St. Vincent, for which he was created by Dom Pedro, Visconde de Cabo de San Vincente. After the expulsion of Dom Miguel from Portugal, Sir Charles Napier returned to England, and, in 1840, resumed active service. He bore a prominent part, as second in command under Admiral Stopford, in the proceedings against Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha, upon the coast of Syria, and in the treaty shortly after concluded with the former. For these services he received the honor of knighthood, and was presented with the thanks of parliament, together with orders from the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. In 1841, he was returned to parliament, and showed himself a zealous whig, and attracted considerable notice by his strenuous efforts to increase the efficiency of the navy. Sir Charles Napier is the author

of "An Account of the War between Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel" (1840), and of "The War in Syria" (1842), besides a number of pamphlets on naval architecture. He has also within the last few years published a number of letters and pamphlets on the state of the English navy, in which he seeks to show that this department is wofully mismanaged, and that England is liable at any moment to fall a prey to French, Russian, or American rapacity. He is marked by great originality and force of character, but is one of the most crotchety and impracticable of men.

NAPLES, FERDINAND II., king of the Two Sicilies, was born January 22, 1810, the son of Francis I., by his second wife, Isabella Maria, infanta of Spain, and succeeded to the throne, November 8, 1830. He found the country in a most deplorable condition, by reason of the maladministration of former reigns, as well as of the confiscations of private property, which had taken place to gratify the military. Civil liberty and interior security were alike wanting. The brigands with whom Murat had been able to deal successfully were the terror of the population, and a contemptible aristocracy oppressed the nation, while the public treasury was empty. When the young king ascended the throne, the excitement induced by the French revolution was producing a not unsalutary effect upon a few arbitrary governments, and probably the expulsion of his kinsman from France was not without influence upon this young Bourbon. He amnestied a number of exiles, and declared that in the future distribution of offices, the government would look less at the political views and more at the capacities of candidates. He also ordered the publication of all documents calculated to throw light upon the finances of the state, and promised measures of economy and reductions of taxation. The traditional ideas of his race, however, revived in a very brief space; Austria, the aristocracy, and the priesthood, became his favorite councillors; and, from 1832 to 1848, no year can be said to have elapsed in real tranquillity. At length, on January 12, 1848, the king's birthday, a formidable revolt took place at Palermo. The troops at first made scarcely any show of resistance. On the night of the 13th, shells and round shot were fired on the city from the fort of Castelmare, but, at the intercession of several consuls, the fire was suspended. After a delay of twenty-four hours, the struggle recommenced, but without result. On the 20th, a steamer brought from Naples decrees reorganizing the council of state, opening up public offices to Sicilians, and promising to provincial councils a voice in local affairs. The Sicilians demanded the constitution of 1812, with a parliament at Palermo. On January 28, the king issued a decree to the subjects of the whole realm, promising a constitution. Hostilities meanwhile continued in Sicily, which had now come to insist upon a separate administration. Messina joined the insurrection; and it is computed, that on March 7, no fewer than 5,000 projectiles were discharged from the citadel and Fort Salvador, and from the city, in return. On May 14, the deputies who had been returned to the Neapolitan chambers met to discuss the nature of the oath to be taken to the new constitution. The king wished the latter to be sworn to *en bloc*, as he had promulgated it; but the deputies insisted upon swearing to it, "without prejudice to any changes which may be made hereafter in it by the chambers." A serious dispute ensued in which neither party

would give way. On the morning of the 15th, barricades were erected in the streets, and the royal palace was garrisoned with troops, while artillerymen stood by their guns with lighted matches. The king, hereupon, declared that he acceded to the wishes of the deputies, and called upon the national guards to withdraw from the barricades, and remove them. The latter replied, that they would do so as soon as the royal decree was signed and issued, and not before. As invariably happens at such crises, "a musket of the national guard went off by accident." The other guards thinking that the Swiss troops were attacking them, fired a volley. A bloody fight now ensued, which lasted for eight hours; the lazzaroni were let loose on the side of the king, and pontiarded and plundered in all directions. The very dregs of the population were thus fighting on the side of the government: the consequences may be imagined: a scene of havoc, such as only the historian of the Thirty Years' war could only fitly depict, was enacted. At length, Admiral Baudin, who was in the harbor, notified to the government, that if it were not ended, he would land a force to restore order. The troops now ceased firing, the king was once more absolute, and the chamber was dissolved. Naples was subdued, but Sicily remained. On August 29, a body of 15,000 soldiers sailed to Messina, and joined the royal troops in garrison. On September 20, an attack was made from the fire of the garrison, the fleet in the harbor, and a force which had landed on the shore. After a bombardment of four days, during which the people fought with heroic courage, the city was taken—a heap of ruins. The insurrection was not so readily put down in Palermo, the seat of the provisional government; and, at the beginning of March, 1849, the king thought it expedient to offer to that body, on condition that it would lay down its arms, and acknowledge his authority, a statute, or fundamental law, on the basis of the constitution of 1812; an electoral law accompanied this proposition. The British and French ministers considered that the concessions conveyed in this offer were as large as the circumstances of the case demanded, and made the continuance of their mediation contingent upon their acceptance. The provisional government, having regard as much to the character of the king, and the probable realization of his promises, as to the nature of the latter, preferred the appeal to arms. On March 28, hostilities against the Sicilians were again resumed. Catania was taken by General Filangieri, after a bombardment which laid a great part of the city in ruins; Syracuse surrendered without resistance; and, on April 22, Palermo opened its gates to the king's forces. Since the fall of Rome, and the re-establishment of Austrian supremacy in Lombardy, the tyrannies and atrocities of the Neapolitan government have surpassed all belief. A brief sojourn in Naples and Sicily impelled that eminently-conservative statesman, Mr. Gladstone, to denounce with energy the foulness and malignity of the Neapolitan state prosecutions, which have filled the galleys with senators and ministers of state, and sent half a parliament to expiate in chains its trust in a Bourbon. In 1851, Lord Palmerston appealed, in the name of humanity, to the continental powers generally, to use their influence to abate the system of universal proscription and exile, but in vain. In December, 1851, the courts were still sitting under a Neapolitan Jeffries, trying men for offences of 1848.

NASSAU, ADOLPH, Duke of, was born July 24, 1817, and assumed the government on August 20, 1839. A constitutional government had existed in his states for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation, being represented not in chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the states of the realm. In 1848, however, a new constitution, upon a liberal basis, was proclaimed, and the duke declared his intention to govern by parliamentary means. For a time, the experiment promised to succeed. The duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German states, under the presidency of the king of Prussia, which, after the failure of the Frankfort constitution, seemed likely to guaranty a certain amount of constitutional liberty in Germany. The reaction which carried away larger states, however, overpowered Nassau. The duke, probably indulging his own predilections, went over to the Austrian party in 1850, and has since voted with it in the diet. In November, 1851, the constitution was extinguished. In 1844, the duke married the daughter of the grand-prince Michael of Russia. The younger line of his house is enthroned in the Netherlands.

NEUREUTHER, EUGENE, a German artist, was born in Munich, in 1806. In 1823, he was received as a student of art in the class of landscape-painters in the academy of Munich, Duke Eugene von Leuctenberg and King Maximilian, of Bavaria, having granted him a pension, to enable him to prosecute his studies. The death of his patrons deprived him of his annuity; but, through the influence of Cornelius, he obtained from King Louis the appointment of assistant to that celebrated painter, at that time engaged in decorating the Glyptothek. He was employed to paint the ornaments and arabesques. During this period (1826–'30) he turned his attention to the illustration of books, and several of his productions in this line obtained a high reputation, especially the marginal illustrations of the poems of Goethe, and of the songs of the Alps. In 1830, he visited Paris, intending to employ his talents in the illustration of the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs, but the result of his labors was not very happy. Returning to Munich, the following year, he was employed on the decorations of the saloon of the new palace. Neureuther's principal reputation rests upon his book illustrations; he has also great talent as a designer of ornamental articles, but has done but little in oil. Besides the works already mentioned, he has produced several engravings of distinguished merit. He was appointed inspector of the Royal Institute of Porcelain Manufacture, at Munich, in 1849.

NORMANBY, CONSTANTINE HENRY PHIPPS, Marquis of, diplomatist, and an ex-viceroy of Ireland, was born May 15, 1797. He was educated at Harrow school, Middlesex, and at Trinity-college, Cambridge, England, taking his degree at the latter place before he was nineteen. On coming of age, he married Maria, eldest daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and entered parliament for the borough of Scarborough. In the house of commons he at once took a course of political action opposed entirely to the traditions of his family, which from the days of Colonel Phipps, who died at the head of his cavalier followers, fighting for Charles I., to the father of Lord Normanby, had always voted against liberal principles. His first speech was delivered on the catholic question, and was considered a great parliamentary success. Lord John Russell's earliest-proposed resolutions on reform were seconded by Lord Nor-

manby, in a speech which went much farther than the formal resolutions he was seconding. Shortly after this he felt so strongly the unpleasantness of opposing the views of his father (the former friend of Pitt), while indebted to him for a seat, that he retired for a time into private life, and withdrew to the continent. He resided two years in Italy; and, on his return, wrote several pamphlets in behalf of reform in parliament. In 1822 he again entered the house of commons, as member for Higham Ferrers. Here, the representative of one of the most insignificant constituencies of the country, he again exerted himself to procure the endowment of the great towns with the electoral franchise, and the purification of the house of commons. Having brought forward a motion for abolishing the office of second or joint postmaster-general, he was met by ministers with the bold assertion, that sinecure offices were necessary to the maintenance of the influence of the crown. Immediately after, a circular letter was discovered, addressed by the secretary of the treasury to the members of the government party, in which Lord Althorp, Lord Normanby, and Mr. Creevy, were denounced as having combined to ruin the influence of the crown. Lord Normanby's conduct was spirited and able: he brought the whole matter before the house, and carried an address to the crown upon the subject. The joint postmaster-generalship was soon afterward abolished. On April 7, 1831, Lord Normanby was called to succeed his father in the earldom of Mulgrave. The long illness of his father had prevented him from taking an active part in the excitement of the reform-bill agitation. In the house of lords, however, he exerted himself to induce the hereditary legislature to yield to the national demands for a renovation of the constitution. In 1832, the troubles which had broken out in Jamaica demanded the presence of a governor at once resolute and gentle. A rebellion had broken out in the island; the slaves were expecting from the government some amelioration of their condition, and the new ministry were resolved to grant their emancipation. Lord Mulgrave was selected to fulfil the difficult mission of restoring peace and quiet, and to prepare negro and planter alike for the approaching change. Soon after his arrival, the unionist party had excited the soldiers to mutiny, and a scene of disgraceful confusion ensued. The governor, addressing the troops, recalled them to a sense of duty, and the reign of order was secured. The emancipation act was carried in the imperial legislature; and Mulgrave, having won the confidence of all parties by his judicious, firm, and kind conduct, in carrying out its provisions, returned to England. He then accepted the office of lord privy seal, which he held until the breaking-up of the first Melbourne cabinet, in 1834. When, in 1835, Lord Melbourne returned to office, Mulgrave was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He landed in Dublin, May 11, determined to attempt an administration of the government on the principle of equal and impartial justice to all parties, and became the most popular of viceroys. He removed from the bench a crowd of magistrates, who only used their office to oppress the people, because they were of another party or creed. He abated the custom of intrusting the dominant clergy with the administration of justice; substituted the civil for the military force on court errands; and at the same time strengthened the law by reforming the executive system, and uniting in it catholics as well as protestants, and making all feel that the law was no longer an enemy

but a powerful friend. O'Connell said of him, that he was the best Englishman Ireland had ever seen. In April, 1839, he resigned the Irish lieutenancy, and was secretary for the colonies from September to December of that year, when he became home-secretary, and held this office until September, 1841. He was appointed embassador to France in 1846. In his younger days, he wrote several novels, entitled, "Yes and No;" "Clarinda;" "Matilda;" "The Contrast;" "The Prophet of St. Paul's," &c.

NORTON, ANDREWS, an American poet and prose-writer, was born at Hingham, in Massachusetts, in 1786. In 1804, he graduated at Harvard college, and commenced the study of divinity, but never became a settled clergyman. He held the situation of tutor in Bowdoin college for a time, and was afterward appointed tutor and librarian in Harvard university, and Dexter professor of sacred literature in the same institution in 1819. He resigned this office in 1830, and has since resided at Cambridge. Mr. Norton published, in 1837, "The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels," and he is the author of several other theological works, which give evidence of a high order of ability. His poems, which are not numerous, are short and mostly of a religious character, such as the "Lines on the Death of Charles Eliot;" "Lines on the Death of a Young Friend;" "Hymn on the Dedication of a Church," &c.

NOTT, ELIPHALET, D. D., president of Union college, in the state of New York, was born of poor parents in Ashford, Connecticut, in June, 1773. He lost both his parents while yet a boy, and went to live with his brother, the Rev. Samuel Nott, pastor of a congregational church, at Franklin, Connecticut. Here he was enabled to gratify his desire for learning, and acquired some knowledge of Greek, Latin, and mathematics, at the same time teaching a district school in the winter, in order to obtain the means of support. At the age of seventeen he took charge of a school at Plainfield; and, two years later, obtained his bachelor's degree at Brown university. Young Nott then turned his attention to the ministry, and when twenty-two years of age was licensed to preach. The first year of his ministry he labored as a missionary at Cherry Valley, in the double relation of pastor and principal of the academy; and in the latter capacity he soon gathered around him quite a large number of pupils. He remained there but for two years, however, and, in 1798, he became the pastor of the presbyterian church in Albany, where he preached for six years with great success. In 1804, he was elected president of Union college; and from that time his history has been identified with that institution. When Dr. Nott took charge of the college it had but fourteen students; its buildings were unfinished, its funds exhausted; and its prospects generally gloomy. He obtained grants of land from the state, endowed professorships, built libraries, furnished apparatus, and raised the institution to the rank which it now holds. Dr. Nott has also claims to notice by his labors in the field of practical mechanics. By his experiments in heat, and the improvements he introduced, he effected an entire revolution in the mode of warming buildings. Nott's stoves are probably familiar to the reader. Although Dr. Nott is said to have written much, he has published but little. As a pulpit orator, he is said to have but few equals, being an effective and eloquent preacher. He still continues in the active discharge of his duties, at the age of seventy-nine.

NARVAEZ, DON RAMON, Duke of Valencia, a prominent Spanish politician, was born in 1795, at Jaen, in Andalusia. He took part, at a very early age, in the war of liberation against Napoleon, rose rapidly from rank to rank, in the army, and at the breaking out of the insurrection in the Basque provinces, had attained the rank of colonel. He fought against the Carlists with such distinction, that he was appointed speedily brigadier. His unwearied pursuit of Gomez, the Carlist general, in his romantic march through Spain, in 1836, gained him a great reputation. At the close of the war in the Basque provinces, in 1840, he quarrelled with Espartero, and went over to the party of the queen-regent Christina, and was among those who, in 1841, attempted to overthrow Espartero by insurrection. The attempt miscarried, and he was obliged to take refuge in Paris. Here he was one of the heads of the moderate party in the camarilla of the exiled queen. If not the soul, he was the most zealous furtherer of her plans, for which his decided and energetic character fitted him, notwithstanding his rashness and peculiarities of character. In 1842, he went to Perpignan, the better to conduct the movement in favor of Christina. The success of the insurrection against Espartero, in 1843, which resulted in the expulsion of that minister, was owing, in a great measure, to Narvaez, who was rewarded for his services with the title of duke of Valencia, and made a grandee of the first class. After the return of Queen Christina, he was at the head of the Camarilla, and kept down the progressists and agacuchos, until his ministry was overthrown, in February, 1846. He remained now for a while in the background, and seems to have opposed the marriage of the queen, as if with the design of making terms with the opposite party. Nevertheless, the Pacheco ministry found it advisable to get so formidable a man out of the way, and, in May, 1847, sent him as embassador to Paris. He forthwith made terms with Queen Christina, and became a leader in the plots formed against Queen Isabella by her mother and Louis Philippe. In October, 1847, he became president of the council, and head of the ministry, which post he retained till January, 1851, when his ministry broke up on account of financial embarrassments. Bravo Murillo assumed the presidency of the council, and Narvaez went once more to Paris.

NEAL, JOHN, an American writer, was born in Portland, about 1794. In 1815, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, but, being unsuccessful, he turned his attention to literature, and began his career by writing for "The Portico," a monthly magazine. In 1823, he went abroad, and spent about four years in Great Britain and on the continent. While in England, he contributed to "Blackwood," and other periodicals. On his return, he went back to his native city, where he still resides. His prose writings are generally of a humorous character, and consist of "Keep Cool," published in 1818, "Logan," "Seventy-six," "Randolph," "Brother Jonathan," "Rachel Dyer," "The Down-Easters," and "Ruth Elder," all novels, and some other works, besides his contributions to journals and periodicals. He first made his appearance as a poet in 1819, with a volume entitled, "The Battle of Niagara; Goldau, the Maniac Harper; and other Poems, by Jehu O'Cataract." Besides these he has published "Otho," a tragedy, a portion of an epic called "The Conquest of Peru," and other smaller poems.

O.

OLDENBURG, AUGUSTUS-PAUL-FREDERICK, Grand-Duke of, was born July 13, 1783, at Rastede. After the occupation of Oldenburg by the French, he went with his father, Duke Peter-Frederick-Louis, to Russia, in 1811, where his younger brother George was governor of Novgorod. He took an active part in the war of liberation. In the year 1813 he became governor of Reval, the capital of the Russian government in Esthland, where he will be remembered as having abolished personal slavery. A year after his return to Oldenburg, in 1816, he married the princess Adelaide of Anhalt-Bernberg-Schaumberg, who died in 1820. In 1825 he married her sister Ida, who died in 1828. In 1831 he married Cecily, daughter of Gustavus-Adolph, the former king of Sweden. His eldest daughter is married to Otho, king of Greece. His government has been characterized by mildness, and a disposition to adopt administrative reforms. In 1848 he granted a popular constitution, which he has since withdrawn in what, in Germany, is considered an honorable and legal manner.

OTHO I., King of Greece, the second son of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria, was born at Salzburg, June 1, 1815. He was educated at Munich by Councillor Œttl, with the assistance of Schelling, Thiersch, and other distinguished men. Afterward he took several journeys into Germany and Italy. He was chosen king of Greece by virtue of the authority committed by the Greek people to France, Great Britain, and Russia (allied by the preliminary convention signed at London, July 6, 1817), by the treaty of London, May 7, 1832, ratified at Munich by the king of Bavaria, May 27, of the same year. He accepted the crown October 5, 1832, and ascended the throne January 25, 1833 (February 6, new style). A loan of sixty million francs was also guarantied by the contracting powers. A commission of regency, consisting of three members, was nominated to exercise the supreme authority until he should arrive at the age of twenty-one; and M. de Maurer, one of the persons so designated, was charged with the duty of instructing the young monarch in the fundamental principles of politics and legislation. After having transferred the seat of government from Nauplis to Athens, he took the reins of government by a proclamation dated June 1, 1835, the same day promoting the count of Armansperg, former president of the commission of regency, to the office of chancellor of the kingdom; changed the ministry; issued a decree relative to the division of lands among the Palicares, and ratified the treaty of commerce concluded with Austria—all measures which produced the liveliest satisfaction in the nation. On the 22d November, 1836, he espoused the princess Amelia of Oldenburg, but is as yet without issue. The reign of his Greek majesty has not been of the most prosperous character. The party of the defeated candidate, Capo d'Istrias, troubled the early years of his reign; the regency, too, disgusted the nation by its bureaucratic mode of administration, and especially by the German character which it lent to the government. Each of the great powers, moreover, sought to abuse its claims to gratitude, by exercising an influence too strong to allow of the growth of an independent national policy. In 1837 the national party, as the opposition called itself,

came into power as one Zographos; the Bavarian troops were sent home, as well as the swarm of German functionaries who filled every office; but the ministry did not succeed in consolidating the government, or improving its finances, which had fallen so low, through the expensive system of previous governments, that the funds for the payment of the third series of the loan were wanting in 1837. In 1843 the ill results of this extravagance, which were manifest in all kinds of interior disorganization, became apparent in the foreign relations of the government. In August of that year the emperor of Russia, who had, it must be said, favored the plots of a powerful party against the government, and thus probably rendered much defensive expenditure necessary to the Greek ministers, addressed a very menacing note to Greece, insisting upon a reduction of expenditure, and the payment of the interest on the loans. Many economies were now effected—some useless offices were abolished—a more reasonable budget appeared the next year. The root of the evil was, however, left untouched—the support withdrawn from useful institutions was by far larger, in pecuniary amount, than the expenditure maintained upon worthless objects. A joint note, drawn up by the three powers in September, 1843, similar in tenor to that of Russia, by exhibiting the discontent of the protectors of the new king, encouraged the discontented at home. On the 15th September of that year, an insurrection broke out at Athens by night, and the troops entering, under Kalergis and Makryjanius, into the movement, the king was compelled to submit. He dismissed his minister, and named another, taken from the mis-called national opposition, whose president was Metaxas, a man devoted to Russian interests. A royal decree convoked a constitutive assembly, and another authorized a commission to drive out all foreigners from the public service. The first consequence of this revolution was a total relaxation of the bands of social order, partial insurrections broke out on all sides, and brigandage fearfully increased. The new movement, however, had consequences very different from the thoughts of its originators; instead of leading to the abdication of the king, it brought about the establishment of a constitution, which certainly was no part of the design of the Napistic party, and the Russian embassador, Katakzy, compromised his government to no profit. In October the new order of things was recognised by England and France, and in the following year by Russia. On the 30th March, 1844, the king took the oaths to the new constitution, since which time a marked amelioration has taken place in the government, though it can not be said that the people are contented, the roads safe from brigands, or the finances in a healthy state.

OTEY, JAMES H., D.D., protestant episcopal bishop of Tennessee, was born at Liberty, Virginia, January 27, 1800. He graduated at North Carolina university, 1820; received orders, 1825; and was the first protestant episcopal minister who settled in Tennessee. Among the names of Mr. Otey's pupils at this time, were those of Mr. Graham, secretary of the navy, Lieutenant Maury, United States navy, and others equally eminent. Dr. Otey was consecrated bishop of Tennessee, January 14, 1834, and has performed episcopal duties in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, among the Indians, &c. Bishop Otey is the author of numerous occasional sermons, addresses, charges, speeches, &c., between 1833 and 1851.

OLIVAN, DON ALESANDRO DE, a Spanish publicist, was born in Aso de Sobremonte, in the high Pyrenees of Aragon. In 1803 he entered the college of Escolapios de Jaca, and in 1807, that of Sorèze in France. In 1811, wishing to become attached to the artillery, he entered the military college established at the island of Leon, or the city of San Fernando, and in August of the following year, was appointed ensign of artillery, occupying as the result of his examination the first place for promotion. On the termination of the war of independence, he was ordered to the military establishment in Madrid, and was successively appointed to the staff of the general-in-chief, the general superintendence of the artillery, and to the archive office in the ministry of war. In 1820 he was appointed keeper of the archives for the department of Spain and the Indies, and in 1822 was made secretary to the king. Since 1816 he has contributed various articles to the periodicals, and published some "Memorias" in reference to agriculture and political economy. In 1823 he published anonymously a pamphlet entitled, "Sobre Modificar la Constitucion." In June, 1824, he went to Paris, and on his return in December to Huesca, was seized by the police and imprisoned. In April, 1825, he was removed to Zaragoza, where he was liberated on bail on the 17th of that month. He abandoned politics and applied himself to belles-lettres and the study of the oriental languages, especially the Greek. Tired of inaction, he left Zaragoza and went to France, England, and Havana, at which latter place he accepted from the royal council of the island of Cuba, the commission to investigate the best methods of manufacturing and refining sugar. For this purpose he visited Jamaica, and examined the principal manufactories of England, France, and Belgium. On his return in February, 1831, he was elected a member of the Royal Patriotic society of Havana, which awarded him two gold medals for his report. In 1834, on the change of affairs in Spain, he returned to Madrid in the midst of the cholera. He was immediately appointed secretary of a commission to reform the military regulations by the minister of war, and by the minister of the interior secretary of a commission to improve the primary instruction. In 1834–'35 he was concerned in editing the "Abeja," a periodical, and was named secretary of the section of the Indies in royal council. In 1836, he was elected to the cortes by the province of Huesca, and drew up the reply of the deputies to the speech from the throne. He was invited to form part of the ministry, but declined. He afterward was connected with the Isturiz ministry, and held the post of under-secretary of the interior, so which he was appointed by the duke de Rivos, from whom the affair of La Granja estranged him. In August, 1836, he went to Paris, and thence to Havana, where he remained five months. On his return he again represented the same province in the cortes. He was offered but declined office under Bardaji. He then accepted his former post of under-secretary of the interior, under the conde de Ofalia, the duties of which he discharged until the fall of that ministry. Though possessing considerable influence in the cortes, he is nothing of an orator, and has but little taste for parliamentary display; so much so, that it is only on two or three occasions that he has ever addressed that body to any length. He has since been a member of the board of general instruction.

OWEN, ROBERT, a political theorist, was born in Wales, in 1771. His checkered career is thus related by one of his admirers: "At seven years of age he was usher, and at nine undermaster of an elementary school in his native town. Next year he was in a neighbor's grocery and drapery shop, and then proceeded to Stamford to a draper's shop, supporting himself for four years, when he went to London, where in two years he was offered a half-partnership in the lucrative establishment he had joined, with the promise of the whole concern and adequate capital after a time; but he declined, and at eighteen became a partner in a cotton-spinning factory employing forty men, Arkwright's machinery being then introduced for the first time. Progressing in worldly prosperity, he commenced the Chorlton mills, near Manchester, and selling those, took with his partners the celebrated New Lanark mills, in Scotland, including its farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and upward of two thousand inhabitants. During more than a quarter of a century that he conducted this establishment, 'he was visited by emperors, kings, princes, archbishops, bishops, and clergy of every denomination, from all countries, to witness the unheard-of results produced on children, and on a population of adults living in harmony, and governed only by the novel influence of well-directed kindness without punishment or fear.' In furtherance of his great object, 'to revolutionize peaceably the minds and practice of the human race,' Mr. Owen was invited, in 1828, by the Mexican minister and others interested in human progress, to go to Mexico, which he did (under the sanction and with the aid of the British cabinet), to ask from the Mexican authorities the government of Coahuila and Texas, then undisputed provinces of Mexico, which had not the right of appointing governors to these provinces—they were elected by the people. But they freely offered him a district extending one hundred and fifty miles in breadth, from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, along the line dividing the republic of North America from the republic of Mexico, and in which was included what is now called the golden region of California. New Lanark was commenced in 1784 by Sir R. Arkwright, with David Dale of Glasgow, 'one of the most benevolent men of the last century,' and whose daughter Owen married, and commenced business there just half a century ago. All sorts of difficulties beset him, for he had to make profit for his partners and work at benevolence for himself. In ten years the gains, after paying five per cent. capital, were £60,000, and he bought out his partners for £84,000. His new partners, not content with a similar rate of profit, objected to this extraordinary expenditure for philanthropic purposes, which they ridiculed as visionary and impracticable; and the concern being put up four years after the second partnership, he purchased it for £114,000, which the partners aforesaid declared to be £20,000 too cheap, they having realized in the four years £150,000 profit. The majority of his new partners being men of much benevolence, he had everything his own way, and in 1816 commenced in earnest his great moral experiments." His friends laud these in the highest terms, but where are now the results? Since that period Owen has been less fortunate. He attempted to establish a new moral community, which failed, and a labor-exchange bazar, which was equally unsuccessful. He still has some followers, who preach the doctrines of their master's school.

OVERBECK, FREDERICH, a German artist residing at Rome, the principal founder of the modern religious school of painting. He was born at Lübeck, July 3, 1789, and commenced his artistic education at Vienna, in 1806. While a student he gave evidence of the peculiar bent of his genius. In 1810 he went to Rome, embraced the catholic faith, and has ever since made that his residence. A madonna, exhibited in 1811, gave him a wide reputation. The first considerable work executed by the artists of the new school, was the frescoes from the "History of Joseph," at the villa of the Prussian consul-general, Bartholdy. Of these Overbeck painted the "Selling of Joseph," and the "Seven Lean Years" (1816). In the following year the school won a still higher reputation by the frescoes at the villa of the Marchese Massini, of which Overbeck furnished five large compositions from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," which were received with great favor. His best fresco, however, is the "Miracle of Roses of St. Francis," in the church at Assise. His oil-paintings are not numerous, for he does not work rapidly. The one best known out of Italy is, "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," at Lübeck, a picture begun at Vienna, but not finished till 1824 at Rome, and exhibited there. Besides this there are the "Christ on the Mount of Olives," at Hamburg; the "Marriage of Mary;" several "Holy Families;" the "Death of St. Joseph;" and the great painting in the Stadel institute at Frankfort, representing the "Influence of Religion upon Art." His drawings, "Christ Blessing Little Children," "John the Preacher in the Wilderness," "The Raising the Young Man at Nain," and the "Gathering the Manna," also bear witness to his artistic powers. The school to which Overbeck belongs is captivated by the simplicity of the early Italiaa and German painters. He, however, is the only one who has remained unwaveringly faithful to the principle with which he set out. His fundamental principle is, that art does not exist for its own sake, nor for the sake of beauty, but only to subserve the cause of religion. Deep sincerity of religious feeling, correctness and harmony of composition, simplicity of form, and touching beauty of expression, can not be denied to him. But on the other hand, his indifference to all those forms which do not serve as a direct vehicle of religious expression, a contempt for models, for the nude figure, and likewise of the antique sculpture, often betrays him into incorrectness and lifelessness of drawing. He contemns and opposes not only classic antiquity, but also those painters who have done homage to it—Raffaelle himself, even, in his later days; and utterly ignores all the artistic efforts of the last three centuries. Thus limited in subjects, he is also limited in representation. Where a bold and energetic mode of treatment is required, he fails in vigor and in truth. He repeats himself, and likewise reproduces reminiscences of others, especially of Raffaelle, of whom he has latterly become, with the exception of color, which he rarely if ever uses, a very close imitator. His drawings are generally executed in charcoal, which he afterward renders permanent by passing over them a wash of milk, or some other preparation. His position in art grows more and more solitary, as his fellows have partly died, and partly, as in the case of Cornelius, have attained a more unembarrassed point of view. Many of the productions of Overbeck are widely known by means of engravings. Two of his drawings were exhibited in this city last year.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM SMITH, the Irish patriot, is the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, bart., of County Clare, Ireland, who sat for several years in the Irish parliament. He was born in 1806, educated at Harrow school and Cambridge university, and made his entry into public life in 1827, when he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Ennis, in the principles of his family which were highly conservative. He soon, however, abandoned his ancestral politics, became a member of the Catholic Association, and a warm advocate of civil and religious liberty. His parliamentary career is said to have been distinguished; he showed considerable talent for business, and served on the most important committees. He is said also to have won some reputation as a speaker. He generally acted with the whigs, although he considered himself a member of neither of the great parties. In 1837 he voted against a measure introduced by the whig ministry, and his vote having put the government in the minority, the ministers were obliged to resign. His course on that occasion drew upon him the denunciation of Mr. O'Connell, but O'Brien was sustained by his constituents, and again returned to parliament from the county of Limerick. In 1843 he exerted himself strenuously to oppose the passage of what was then called the Arms Act for Ireland, and received for his services to the cause the thanks of the Repeal Association. He shortly after became an active member of that association himself, and continued to act with it until the peace resolutions, introduced by Mr. John O'Connell, forced Mr. O'Brien and a number of others to secede from that body. These persons formed a separate organization under the name of the Irish party, and communicated with the country through the medium of Mr. Duffy's paper. After the French revolution of 1848, Mr. O'Brien became more ultra in his views, and shortly after that event he made a violent speech in the house of commons, threatening the establishment of an Irish republic on the other side of the channel. On his return to Ireland he assumed a bolder tone in his speeches, and in May, 1848, he was brought to trial, together with Mr. Meagher, for sedition. The government, however, failed to convict him, and he was left at liberty for a time to continue his agitation. He was subsequently arrested, tried for treason, convicted, and sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to transportation, and Mr. O'Brien is now in Van Dieman's Land. He, on one occasion, made an attempt to escape, but without success.

OSGOOD, REV. SAMUEL, was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1812; was graduated at Harvard college in 1832, and left the Cambridge theological school in 1835. After two years of travel, he took charge of a church in Nashua, New Hampshire, and removed to Providence at the close of 1841. In 1849 he succeeded Rev. Orville Dewey as pastor of the church of the Messiah in New York, where he remains. He has translated several works from the German, the chief of which is "De Wette's Practical Ethics," in two volumes. He has contributed largely to leading reviews, chiefly upon historical topics. In addition to discourses, lectures, and orations, he has published a volume of historical essays, entitled "Studies in Christian Biography." In connection with Rev. H. W. Bellows, he has edited the "Christian Inquirer," a weekly religious journal of this city. Here and in New England, he has taken an active part in behalf of general literature and education.

OWEN, RICHARD, F.R.S., Hunterian professor in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, was born in the town of Lancaster, England, and matriculated in the university of Edinburgh in 1824. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1826, and was appointed conservator of the museum of the college, and to his present professorship in 1835, having for some years previously been engaged in preparing the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy," 4to, 5 vols.; the "Catalogue of the Natural History;" and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the museum. His other principal works are, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," 4to, 1832; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," 4to, 1842: "Odontography," 2 vols., 1840; "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds," 8vo, 1846; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," 1849–'51; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," 8vo, 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," 8vo, 1846; "On the Archetype Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," 8vo, 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," 8vo, 1849; "On Parthenogenesis or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals, from a Single Ovum." In addition to these Professor Owen has communicated numerous papers which have been published in the Royal Linnæan Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies; and he has contributed some elaborate reports, published in the "Transactions of the British Association." Of the Microscopical Society he was one of the founders and first president, and he is a fellow or associate of most of the English and foreign learned societies or scientific academies.

P.

PACHECO, DON JOAQUIN FRANCISCO, a Spanish journalist, author, and poet, was born in Ecija, in the province of Seville, February 22, 1808. He was educated at the college of La Asuncion at Cordova, until 1823, when he studied law in the university of Seville, where he was graduated in 1825. He was called to the bar in 1833, at the end of which year he removed to Madrid, and was one of the founders of the "Siglo," but abandoned it on the publication of the fourth number. In 1834 he was appointed by the government one of the editors of the "Diario de la Administracion," a purely administrative periodical, and on the attempt of the succeeding minister to change this into a political organ, Pacheco abandoned it and connected himself with the "Abeja." During the ministry of Isturiz he edited "La Ley," which succeeded the "Abeja," and at the same time published the "Boletin de Jurisprudencia y Legislacion" (3 vols.), in connection with Perez Hernandez and Bravo Murillo. He had already published a collection of poems, and a drama, "Alfredo;" and in 1836 he published another drama, entitled "Los Infantes de Lara." In 1836 he was elected deputy to the cortes, but the affair of La Granja having annulled the elections, he took the editorial charge of the "Español," and after a short time founded the "España," which he edited until 1838. In 1837–'39, he was deputy to the cortes for Cordova. In 1839, he took charge of the "Cronica Juridica," which he continued until the close of the last year, and in which he published a fourth volume of the "Boletin de Jurisprudencia." He has likewise published a "History of the Cortes of 1837," and his "Lectures on Penal Law." He has since edited the "Correo National." In 1847, he was called to the head of the government, which office he held for a short period.

PALMERSTON, HENRY TEMPLE, VISCOUNT, an English ex-minister of state, was born on the 20th October, 1784. He was eighteen years of age when he succeeded to the title. He was educated at Cambridge, and, in 1806, about the time of Mr. Pitt's death, was elected member of parliament for the borough of Horsham. He ranged himself on the ministerial side of the house, and supported the government by his vote and influence. In the next parliament he was returned for Newport, in the isle of Wight. Having joined the Portland administration in 1807, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1809, during the administration of Mr. Perceval, he obtained the office of secretary-at-war, in the room of Sir James Murray Pulteney; and next year, vacating his seat for Newport, was elected for the university of Cambridge. He continued to fill the office of secretary-at-war for nineteen years successively, namely, from October, 1809, to May, 1828, when he gave place to Sir Henry Hardinge, in consequence of the breaking up of Lord Goderich's cabinet. Some time prior to 1825 he was fired at and slightly wounded by a man, without his having given the least provocation; but on inquiry the man was proved to be clearly insane. The office which Lord Palmerston filled for so long a period, extending through the successive administrations of Perceval, Castlereagh, Liverpool, Canning, and Goderich, is one of acknowledged

importance, and of no inconsiderable difficulty; and the best proof of his lordship's competency for discharging its functions is to be found in his continuing to retain it undisturbed amid the conflict of parties, and the perpetual changes which, in other offices, were continually taking place. It is pretty evident that Lord Palmerston, for much of this time, must have avowed tory politics, and given his support to them. But it is equally plain that he latterly imbibed the more liberal principles of Mr. Canning; and after that lamented statesman's death he discovered an evident leaning toward the enlightened policy of Lord Goderich and Mr. Huskisson. Though, like the latter, he accepted the office of secretary-at-war in the Wellington ministry, he took Mr. Huskisson's part in the *fracas* occasioned by that gentleman's vote on the East Retford question, and resigned his place on account of what he considered to be the arbitrary conduct of "The Duke" on that occasion. He aided the Peel and Wellington cabinet in the removal of the catholic disabilities, a measure of which he was one of the most powerful advocates. When the first reform bill was introduced to the house of commons, in 1831, by Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston appeared among his supporters, and he continued to give that measure his powerful support until the efforts of its promoters were finally crowned with success. This line of action cost him his seat for the university of Cambridge, which he had held since 1809. He was, however, returned, in 1831, for Bletchingley. In 1832 he sat for South Hants, but was defeated at the general election in 1834. In 1835 he was elected for Tiverton, which he still represents. He held the seals of the foreign secretaryship from 1830 until the dissolution of the whig cabinet in 1834. In the April following he resumed that office, and resigned it again in 1841. With the return of the whigs to office, in 1846, he again took the same office, which he resigned December 22, 1851. His lordship is one of the best-practised statesmen of which England can boast. The extent of his experience gives him a consciousness of superiority in his own department, which, during the last few years of his official career, was found most inconvenient by his colleagues, betraying itself in impatience of advice, and an unwillingness to submit his intentions to the cabinet. This is believed to have been the determining cause of his recent retirement from office.

PAPINEAU, LOUIS JOSEPH, one of the leaders of the popular party in Canada, was born in Canada, in 1787. He is descended from a family who emigrated from France. His father was a notary, and was member of the first house of assembly, which met after the grant of the constitution, in 1791, and retained his seat until he retired from public life in 1814. The son was educated at Quebec, and studied law, though he never practised; but being in independent circumstances, he devoted himself entirely to Canadian politics; and the history of Canada for twenty years and more, is but the record of his public life. He entered the assembly at the age of twenty-two years; and when his father retired, he was elected to fill his place as representative of the western district of Montreal, which he continued to represent without interruption. In 1815 he was chosen speaker of the assembly, which post he filled up to the time of the breaking out of the insurrection. It was owing in a great measure to his influence and exertions, and his eloquence, that the long contest between the Canadians and the succes-

sive British governors was maintained with so much pertinacity. When the opposition party in Lower Canada were verging toward insurrection, Papineau, who had been active in his endeavors to arouse the masses of the people to action, disappeared from the stage. He doubtless had in view a separation from England, as well as the leaders in Upper Canada, but his plan of operations was different. He wished apparently to continue a passive opposition, to make it utterly impossible for the administration to carry on the government of the colony, and to force the government into violent measures. But this plan failed, through a want of co-operation on the part of the other leaders, who entered into measures with Mackenzie in Upper Canada. When the insurrection was suppressed, although it had been undertaken without the co-operation of Papineau, a reward of $5,000 was offered for his apprehension. But he had already escaped to the United States, from which he subsequently went to France, where he associated with the members of the opposition party. When a general amnesty was granted, Papineau returned to Canada, was elected to the provincial parliament, and has, as the representative of the French party, exerted considerable influence on public affairs.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, a captain in the British navy, distinguished for his connection with various expeditions to the north pole, was born at Bath, December 19, 1790. From 1803 to 1806, he served on board the ship Ville de Paris, upon the blockade of the French fleet at Brest, where he gained the special notice of Admiral Cornwallis. In 1808 he served in the Baltic, and distinguished himself in the action with the Danish gun-boats. During this time he had devoted himself with great assiduity to the branches of science specially pertaining to his profession, and filled several important posts. In 1811 he was sent out for the protection of the whale-fishery, and penetrated as far as the seventy-sixth degree of north latitude, and took steps to determine the true position of the pole, by observations upon the fixed stars. From 1813 he cruised for several years in the La Hogue in the American waters, and returned to England in 1817. The following year he was appointed to the command of the Alexander, the second discovery ship in Captain Ross's northwest expedition. In 1819 he began a series of journeys of discovery in the polar regions, under his command, which were conducted with admirable skill. In June, 1829, he went to Australia as commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company, and returned to England in 1832. An edition of his travels appeared in 1833, under the title of "Four Voyages to the North Pole." In 1846 he received the appointment of captain-superintendent of the royal hospital at Haslar. In addition to his writings on professional subjects, he is the author of a small work, "Thoughts on the Parental Character of God."

PARSONS, CHARLES BOOTH, D. D., a distinguished methodist divine, was born in the town of Enfield, on the Connecticut river, in 1805. When about twenty years of age he determined to gratify a passion he had long entertained for the stage, and became an actor, with flattering prospects of distinguishing himself as a tragedian. He remained upon the stage twelve years, and is said to have risen to the highest eminence in his profession. A distinguished compliment was paid to his talents as an actor by the Seminole chiefs who witnessed his

performance of an Indian part in New Orleans. They are said to have been so highly delighted with the representation, that they consecrated him a chief of their nation, with the title of the "Red War-Cloud." In the meantime, in 1837, he became subject to serious impressions, abandoned his profession, and became a member of a methodist church in Louisville, Kentucky. Immediately after his conversion, he felt an inclination to the ministry, and having applied himself assiduously to the study of divinity, was licensed to preach in 1840, and the following year admitted into the Kentucky annual conference, and became an itinerant preacher. As a writer he stands high; his numerous orations and popular speeches which have been published, give evidence of mental strength and a refined classic taste. His style of oratory is peculiar, and he retains, in gesticulation, much of the action of the stage. He has also distinguished himself as an able advocate of the temperance cause. His church has testified their high sense of his talents and ability by electing him a delegate to the general conference at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1846. Dr. Parsons is now presiding elder of a district, and associate editor of one of the methodist periodicals. He also occupies the responsible situation of a member of the board of southern commissioners to superintend the settlement of the monetary question now in litigation between the two branches of the methodist church in the United States. He is a resident of Louisville, where he first became a member of the church.

PASTOR DIAZ, DON NICOMEDES, a Spanish poet, was born in the city of Vivero, in Galicia, September 15, 1811. He commenced his education at the seminary of Mondoñedo, and studied law in the university of Santiago, where he was graduated. On the opening of the schools by Queen Christina, in 1832, he studied at Alcalá de Henares, and was admitted to the bar. On his arrival at Madrid, he met with a very favorable reception from Quintana, who introduced him to the principal literary men, among whom he devoted himself to the cultivation of poetry. The political changes that arose on the death of the king drove him into political life. He has held several administrative offices in the provinces, and head of the provincial government of Segovia and Cáceres. His duties as a public man, and the assiduity with which he fulfilled them, left him but little time to devote to the cultivation of poetry. His productions have been few, all in the elegiac style, and all contributed to various periodials. His "Mariposa Negra," published in the "Abeja," and his "Oda à la Luna," published in the "Artista," are two of the finest modern poems of their kind in the Spanish language.

PASKEWITCH, IVAN FEODOROVITCH, prince of Warsaw, and count of Erivan, was born at Pultona, in the south of Russia, in 1782. He entered the Russian army at an early age, served with distinction in the wars of his country, and rose rapidly through the different military grades to the rank of general officer in 1812. In the campaign of that year he also distinguished himself, more especially at Smolensk and Borodino. He took part in the battle of Leipzig, and led a division of the Russian army in the campaign of 1814 in France. In 1826 he held a command under General Yermalof, in the war between Russia and Persia. He succeeded to the chief command of the army the following year, and by his repeated victories, especially by the capture of the

fortress of Erivan (by which exploit he won one of his titles), he was soon enabled to impose his own terms upon the shah. In 1828–'29 he commanded with ability and success the Russian forces that penetrated into Asia Minor, and for his services was elevated to the rank of field-marshal. He took command of the army acting against the Poles in 1831, and on the subjection of that country, was nominated governor-general of the kingdom of Poland, with the title of prince of Warsaw. He commanded the Russian forces that entered Hungary, to suppress the insurrection in that country in 1849.

PAULDING, JAMES KIRKE, an American writer, was born on August 22, 1779, at Pleasant Valley, in Dutchess county, state of New York. On the conclusion of the revolutionary war, the family returned to their former residence in the county of Westchester, whence they had been driven by that event, and where he received his education at a country school. At early manhood he took up his abode in the city of New York, where he resided with occasional intervals until some eight years past, when he retired to a country-seat on the banks of the Hudson, in his native county. Having been previously acquainted with Washington Irving, in consequence of a family alliance, an intimacy took place which resulted in the publication of an irregular periodical called "Salmagundi," the principal object of which was to satirize the follies and foibles of fashionable life. This youthful production, contrary to the expectations of its authors, became very popular, obtained a wide circulation, and awakened a spirit of emulation throughout the whole country. It would have been continued indefinitely, had it not been brought to an abrupt conclusion by the refusal of the publisher to allow the authors any compensation. The entire collection was the production of Mr. Paulding and Washington Irving, with the exception of three prose articles, and the poetical epistles, which were written by William Irving, an elder brother of Washington, a gentleman of singular talents and humor. The success of this now well-known work probably decided the future course of the authors, who, however, in future pursued their avocations separately. In 1813 Mr. Paulding published "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," the most popular of all his satires. The next year a poetical work called "The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle," which was shortly followed by a prose pamphlet, entitled "The United States and England," which was called forth by a criticism in the "London Quarterly," on "Inchiguin's Letters," written by Mr. Charles J. Ingersol of Philadelphia. Having passed part of the summer of 1815 in a tour through Virginia, he wrote his "Letters from the South," containing interesting sketches of scenery, manners, and personal character. In 1818 he published a poem called the "Backwoodsman," sketching the progress of an emigrant and his family from the old to the new states; in 1819, a second series of "Salmagundi;" in 1823, "Konigsmarke," a novel founded on the history of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, the title of which he changed in a subsequent edition, to that of "Old Times in the New World;" in 1824, "John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen;" and in 1826, "Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham," a satire levelled principally at Mr. Owen's system of socialism, the science of craniology, and the great legal maxim of *caveat empter*. After this appeared "The Traveller's Guide," or "The New

Pilgrim's Progress," as he afterward called it, finding it was mistaken for a real itineracy; "Tales of the Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman," and "The Dutchman's Fireside," which has ever been regarded as the best of his novels. It is a domestic story of the old French war. This was followed by "Westward, Ho!" a novel of forest life, and Kentucky characters. In 1835 he published "A Life of Washington," for the use of schools. More recently, "Slavery in the United States," and two novels, one called "The Old Continental," the other, "The Puritan and his Daughter," which is his latest production. At the close of the war of 1814, he resided some time at Washington as secretary to the board of navy commissioners, and was subsequently many years navy agent at New York. From 1837 to 1841 he was at the head of the navy department of the United States under the Van Buren administration, since which he has retired from public life. Though several of Mr. Paulding's works have been translated and published abroad, they appear to have been written exclusively for his own countrymen, and are not so well known in Europe as those of many contemporaries. His collected works make twenty-five volumes, and his anonymous productions, dispersed in various periodicals and newspapers, would probably make as many more.

PAXTON, SIR JOSEPH, the architect of the Crystal Palace, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1804. He was apprenticed to a gardener at an early age, and was first employed in a responsible capacity by the duke of Somerset, at Wimbledon. From this situation he passed into the service of the duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, and the vast conservatory which he erected there was probably the original of the design of the exhibition building, which has made the name of Paxton known throughout the world. The queen has testified her sense of his service and his talents, by conferring upon him the honor of knighthood, and he also received a more substantial favor in the shape of a grant of a large sum of money.

PAEZ, JOSE ANTONIO, ex-president of Venezuela, was born in the town of Araure, in the province of Barinas, Venezuela, in 1790. When about seventeen or eighteen years of age, he was employed by a wealthy proprietor, whose affection and confidence he had gained, as overseer of his cattle estate. On the breaking out of the revolution in 1810, he enlisted as a private in the Barinas militia, and was promoted during the course of the campaign to the rank of sergeant of cavalry. The first efforts of the patriots were unsuccessful, and in 1812 Paez again retired to private life. In the following year, when Bolivar was approaching Venezuela, Paez rejected the brilliant offers of the Spanish authorities, and having organized a troop of horse, joined the insurgent forces at Santa Barbara, and rendered good service to their cause. He was twice taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped being shot; on the first occasion through the intercession of some influential individuals who interested themselves in his fate, and the second time by the retreat of the enemy from the town in which he was imprisoned. He distinguished himself in many actions with the royalist forces; but the most important of his earlier exploits was the defeat of Don Rafael Lopez, whom he attacked with a far inferior force at a place called Mata de la Miel, on the right bank of the river Apure. The action took place in the night, and ended in the total route of the royalists,

who left 400 men dead upon the field, 400 prisoners, 3,500 horses, and all their arms in the hands of the enemy. On the whole, the result of the campaigns of 1814–'15–'16, was disastrous to the insurgents; they were driven from Venezuela, New Granada, and the plains of Casanare, and suffered much from want. In the latter part of the year 1816, however, Paez gained a considerable victory over Lopez near the city of Achaguas, by which he succeeded in rescuing the province of Apure, and a part of that of Barinas and Casanare from the hands of the royalists, and was enabled to make the river Apure the basis of his operations in the following campaigns. In the commencement of the year 1817 the royalists gained some advantages, but about the end of January of that year, Paez won another brilliant victory over the Spanish commanders, Ramos and La Torre, on the plains of Los Mucuritas. In the same year, Bolivar appeared in the province of Guiana, and Paez acknowledged his authority, and these two distinguished leaders acted in concert during the remainder of the war. The contest was maintained for several years with great bravery by both parties; but the insurgents constantly gained ground, until the plains of Venezuela were rescued from the hands of the Spaniards. New Granada was afterward won by the arms of Bolivar, and in December, 1819, the two countries were united into one great republic by the name of Colombia, with a territory embracing 115,000 square leagues. In 1821, Bolivar and Paez gained the great victory of Carabobo, which secured Venezuela to the patriots, and compelled the Spanish commander, La Torre, to take refuge in Puerto Cabello. For his distinguished services on that occasion, Paez was raised to the rank of commander-in-chief by the congress. In the latter part of September, 1823, he attacked the royalists in their last stronghold, Puerto Cabello, and carried the place by assault in the early part of November. The fall of this fortress removed the last vestige of Spanish authority in the republic of Colombia. During the course of this long contest, his great bravery, and affable and familiar manner toward his followers, had procured for Paez great popularity, and an unlimited sway over the minds of his soldiery. No one was better calculated to win their love and respect. He was a man of great bodily strength and agility, one of the best riders in a district celebrated for good horsemen, and well skilled in the management of his favorite weapon the lance. But it is as well for his civic as military virtues, that Paez has won his place in history. When, on the dissolution of the Colombian confederation, in 1830, Venezuela became an independent nation, he surrendered the office of provisional chief with which he had been invested, and in the following year was elected the first president under the new constitution for a term of four years. The first insurrection of General Monagas occurred during this period, but was promptly suppressed. In 1835, during the presidency of Vargas, Paez was again called upon to take the field against the rebel Monagas, and was again successful. For these services to his country, congress presented him with a golden sword, and conferred on him the appellation of "Illustrious Citizen." In 1839 he was again elected to the presidency, and on the expiration of his term retired into private life, determined never again to accept office. This determination he firmly adhered to, and in 1846, when his name was again brought forward, he resisted the pressing entreaties of his friends, and gave his

influence in favor of Monagas, hoping that the ambition of that turbulent leader would thus be satisfied. Monagas sadly disappointed such expectations. His high-handed measures, and evident attempts to establish a military despotism, roused the people to rebellion, and Paez at the head of a few followers ventured to oppose the government. He was defeated, and compelled to leave the country. He returned, however, in 1849, but met with no better success. After several hard-fought encounters, he capitulated, and was thrown into prison at Valencia, whence he was removed to the fortress of San Antonio, in the province of Cumana, where he was treated with the greatest rigor. In May, 1850, General Paez was set at liberty, and being condemned to exile, set sail for the United States, where he arrived in July of the same year. He has since been living a retired life in the vicinity of New York.

PAINE, DR. ROBERT, one of the bishops of the methodist episcopal church south, was born in Tennessee. In 1819 he entered the ministry in connection with the Tennessee conference, and in 1830 was elected president of La Grange college, Alabama, which position he held with distinguished credit until 1846, when he was elected bishop. He is possessed of eminent abilities, both as a pulpit orator, and as the presiding officer in an annual conference. His residence is in Aberdeen, Missouri. He is about fifty years of age.

PELLICO, SILVIO, one of the most celebrated of modern Italian writers, was born at Saluzzo in Piedmont, in 1789. His father was proprietor of a silk manufactory in Pignerol, where Silvio was educated, until he arrived at the age of sixteen, when he accompanied a married sister to her residence in Lyons. There he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the language and literature of France, and a preference for the manners and customs of its inhabitants. He remained in Lyons a considerable time. On his return to Italy, he made the acquaintance of Foscolo and Monti at Milan, with the latter of whom he formed an intimate friendship. In that city he became instructor in French to a school of military orphans, and afterward tutor to Count Lambertenghi's children. At the same time he commenced his career as an author, and his tragedies, "Laodicea," and "Francesca di Rimini," won him a high reputation. In connection with his literary friends, among whom were Sismondi, Romagnosi, Gioja, and Manzoni, he established at Milan a journal called "Il Conciliatore," which, although of a professedly literary character, excited the suspicions of the Austrian government, on account of the liberal spirit which pervaded it, and the antecedents of some of its contributors. It was subjected to a strict censorship, and at length, in 1820, finally suppressed. The breaking out of the insurrections in Naples and Piedmont shortly after, caused the Austrian government to adopt yet harsher measures, and most of those who had been connected with the "Conciliatore" were arrested and thrown into prison. Pellico shared the fate of his companions. In October, 1820, he was arrested and imprisoned, and in February, 1822, the sentence of death was pronounced upon him in the piazza of Venice. This sentence was subsequently commuted by an imperial rescript into fifteen years severe imprisonment, and Pellico was transferred to the castle of Spielberg in Moravia. This portion of his life has been narrated by himself in the best known and most popular of his works, "Le Mie

Prigioni (My Prisons)," a work which has been translated into all the languages of Europe. At the end of eight years and a half he was set at liberty, and conducted to the Piedmontese frontier, and since that time he has resided principally at Turin, devoted to religion and literary pursuits, and carefully avoiding all contact with politics. Besides the work already mentioned, Pellico is the author of a treatise on the duty of man, six tragedies, and a number of smaller poems.

PENA Y AGUAYO, DON JOSE DE LA, a Spanish lawyer and author, was born December 16, 1801, in the city of Cabra, in the province of Cordova. He studied philosophy at the college of the Purisima Concepcion in that city, and afterward law in the imperial university of Granada, and was admitted counsellor in January, 1824. After having been professor of political economy in the above-named college, he practised his profession in the city of Granada, until the close of 1833. On the death of the king, and the appointment by his will of a council of government, the conde de Ofalia, who was its secretary, appointed him to the principal official charge in his department, and he had conferred upon him the cross of Charles III. Through this appointment he was engaged in most of the important affairs of state, until the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, published in Madrid, 15th August, 1836, when he resigned and returned to practise his profession before the highest courts of the kingdom. He was successfully engaged in the defence of some of the most important causes. In the elections for the cortes to revise the laws of the kingdom, he was elected deputy by the province of Cordova, and in the general cortes which succeeded the constituent, was likewise elected by the province of Malaga. His principal works, some of which have given him a high position as a legal writer, are "Discurso Historico Legal Sobre la Succesion a la Corona," "Vida de Doña Mariana Pineda," "El juicio de jurados, para conocer de la causa contra los Canónigos de la Santa Iglesia Primada de Toledo," "Tratado de la Hacienda de España," "Defensa del Principe de la Paz."

PHILLPOTTS, HENRY, the champion of the extreme high-church party in the church of England, bishop of Exeter, canon of Durham, canon and treasurer of Exeter, was born in 1777. His university honors were: Magdalene college: Prizeman (prose), 1795; A. M., 1798; B. and D. D., 1821. His early preferments: rectory of Stanhope; chaplain to the bishop of Durham. His list of published works, beginning with "Letter on the Coronation Oath," "Letter to Charles Butler," might be extended to an indefinite extent, if the titles of all his controversial pamphlets were given. He has enjoyed the bishopric of Exeter since 1830.

PIDDINGTON, HENRY, curator of museum of economic geology of India, sub-secretary of the Asiatic Society, and president of marine courts of inquiry at Calcutta. He was born in the south of England, and in early life engaged in the hazards and enterprises of the sea, where, as commander, he became practically acquainted with ocean tempests. Having his attention much excited by the published notices of Colonel Reid's book on the law of storms, he commenced, in 1839, a course of inquiry into the character and courses of the storms and hurricanes of India and the Asiatic seas. In that year he published the first of his elaborate "Memoirs on the Law of Storms in India, with

Copious Illustrations," and still continues his useful labors with great energy and perseverance. The twentieth of these memoirs was published in 1851; and they prove the extensive or universal prevalence of the systematic law of rotation and progression in storms, as previously indicated and shown by Redfield and Reid. In 1844 he published "The Horn-Book of Storms," for the special use of navigators, and in 1848, an extended work, entitled "The Sailors' Horn-Book for the Law of Storms," which has since reached a third edition. The knowledge afforded to navigators by the labors of himself and others, has tended greatly to the security of commerce; and, in many cases, commanders have borne testimony that the safety of their vessels has been due to the knowledge thus acquired.

PIERCE, FRANKLIN, the democratic nominee for president of the United States, is the son of Benjamin Pierce, who rose to the rank of brigade-major in the American army during the revolutionary war, and held several political offices in the state of New Hampshire. Franklin Pierce was born in the western part of that state, in the town of Hillsborough in 1804, and after completing his academical studies, entered Bowdoin college, Maine. Immediately on leaving college he commenced his legal studies with Judge Howe, an eminent jurist of Northampton Mass., but subsequently returned to his native state and finished his studies at Amherst. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town; but before the end of two years he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and during his second year's service was chosen speaker of the house. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of the house of representatives for four years. During this period, General Pierce, although a firm supporter of democratic measures, seldom distinguished himself as a debater, being modest and unassuming in his character, and rather quick to hear and slow to speak. In 1837 he was elected a member of the United States senate, but, after five years' service in that body, resigned his seat, intending to devote himself wholly to his profession. He had been more than ten years in public life, and he felt the necessity of giving his attention to his private affairs, which had suffered in his absence. He accordingly settled in Concord, the capital of his native state, and resumed his practice at the bar, with a firm resolution to be withdrawn for the future from public life. He rose to high distinction as an advocate, being considered one of the ablest lawyers in New Hampshire. He firmly adhered to his resolution of accepting no political office; he declined to be a candidate for governor of the state, or United States senator, and he also refused the offices of attorney-general and secretary of war, which were tendered him by President Polk. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, however, General Pierce, deeming that his services were required in the cause of his country, enrolled himself as a private soldier in the New England regiment, but President Polk sent him a colonel's commission, and subsequently raised him to the rank of brigadier-general in March, 1847. His command consisted of 2,500 men, with whom he landed at Vera Cruz, June 28, 1847. He distinguished himself in most of the battles which were fought between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and made himself highly popular with the men under his command. On the restoration of peace between the two

countries, he resigned his commission, and returned home, where he met with a brilliant reception from his fellow-citizens, and where he has been residing comparatively unobserved, until the recent action of the Baltimore democratic convention gave him a new importance throughout the Union. He was nominated by that body on the forty-ninth ballot, almost unanimously, as the democratic candidate for the presidency.

PIERCE, DR. GEORGE F., president of Emory college, Georgia, is a Georgian by birth, a graduate of Franklin college, and one of the most eloquent and brilliant pulpit orators of the United States. He is a member of the Georgia conference of the methodist episcopal church south.

PIUS THE NINTH, Pope, was born at Senegalia in 1792. Born of the noble family of Ferretti, he was originally intended for the army; but, it is said, that having fallen deeply in love with a young English lady at Rome, who refused the proffered alliance on the grounds of the difference in religion, young Ferretti resolved to retire from the world and devote himself to the church. For several years after his ordination he devoted himself to pastoral duties with an exemplary self-devotion that won universal esteem. He was nominated by Pope Pius the Seventh on a mission to the government of Chili, in South America, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission, which were both delicate and important, were performed with discretion and success; and immediately on his return to Rome, he was appointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments of administration in the city of Rome. Some time after the accession of Gregory XVI. to the papal throne, he was sent as apostolic nuncio to Naples; and while the cholera was raging there in 1836, he personally visited the hospitals and houses of the sick, disposed of his plate, furniture, and equipage, and distributed the proceeds among the poorer victims of that disease. During the whole period of the epidemic, he was incessantly employed night and day in administering the consolations of religion, as well as assistance from his purse. In these visits he always went on foot, replying to those who remonstrated with him on its impropriety in these remarkable words, "When the poor of Jesus Christ die in the streets, his ministers ought not to ride in carriages." His name is still idolized by the poorer inhabitants of that city, who will long remember with gratitude his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created cardinal archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political disaffection existed. However, he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such a liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. During the six years of his episcopacy he was only twice absent from his charge—once on going to Rome to receive his hat as cardinal, and again when summoned to attend the conclave for the election of a successor to the pontifical chair. Pope Gregory XVI. died on the 1st of June, 1846. On Sunday the 14th, the cardinals went with great pomp in procession into conclave. The following day news circulated through Rome that a new pope was chosen. It has been said that the election of Cardinal Ferretti was carried by acclamation. This, however, does not appear to have been the case. There were three scrutinies. At

the first ballot, Cardinal Lambruschini—the stern and cruel minister of Gregory XVI.—had a majority of votes, but not sufficient for a decision. Thirty-four votes were the number required for an election. The cardinals, alarmed at the prospect of the election of the unpopular Lambruschini, and fearing the consequences of the existing disaffection of the inhabitants of the Roman states, withdrew their votes on the third scrutiny from Lambruschini, and hastily transferred them to Cardinal Ferretti, who happened to be one of the three cardinals charged with the opening of the voting papers. On opening the thirty-fourth, which gave him the necessary majority, his emotion was so great that he fainted. On the morning of Tuesday the 16th of June, at nine o'clock, Cardinal Camerlengo appeared in the balcony of the Quirinal to announce the exaltation of Cardinal Mastai Ferretti to the papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth. So long as Austria was powerful enough to command a military supremacy in Italy, it had been her policy to crush every movement that promised the slightest approach to a constitutional system. The sub-division of the peninsula into petty states favored this policy, and gave her a dictatorial power over both princes and people. This power was exercised to retard every improvement; and notwithstanding the most urgent protest on the part of enlightened men, this system was persevered in until an almost fanatical desperation had sprung up among all classes of civilians and a considerable proportion of the unbeneficed clergy. So intolerable had become the system of government in the papal states, before the death of Gregory XVI., that nothing but the iron hand of Austria could have kept him on his throne. It was under these circumstances that Pius IX. assumed the pontifical government. The new pope set to work immediately to popularize himself, by favoring the hopes and wishes of his people; and the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. The disgraceful proscriptions and imprisonments of the previous reign afforded him a graceful opportunity of inaugurating the new era by an act of mercy and justice. An amnesty was proclaimed for all political offenders, with very trifling exceptions, and was supposed to have restored about 3,000 of noble and respectable citizens to their families and friends. A great many offices to which formerly churchmen only were eligible were at once thrown open to the laity. The freedom of the press and the public administration of justice were conceded, and various other reforms were proposed, in spite of the remonstrances of the Austrian embassadors, and every possible opposition on the part of the sacred college. Owing to the state of confusion in every department of the public service, these acts of justice were not only difficult but also dangerous. Though the great bulk of the people, and many of the nobility, went hand-in-hand with him, yet he was vigorously opposed by the leading clergy, who had so long enjoyed the exclusive monopoly of all the patronage of the state. But the pope was not to be deterred from pursuing what he thought was the path of duty; and seeing his determination, and enraged thereat, his opponents entered into a conspiracy to cause a tumult, and to take advantage of it to further their own views; but, happily, all was discovered, and the plot prevented. For a considerable time the name of Pius resounded over Europe, and was hailed with enthusiasm by every true friend to liberty. No doubt the pope was anxious to give

his people beneficial and practical reforms, but, from his secluded life, he had no idea of the strong hold which democratic principles had taken on the Italian mind, and believed it possible to construct such a government with the moderate party as would give his subjects all good and practical reforms, while at the same time it enabled him to resist the broader demands of the more democratic party. But the French revolution of February, 1848, took place, and gave a new direction to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe, awakening a demand, not for administrative reforms alone, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the pope was not prepared to concede, and from that moment his popularity began to wane. A policy of reaction was attempted, which only tended to widen the breach, and to increase the agitation for these organic changes. The heart of all Italy was set on expelling the Austrians. Pius IX. would probably not have been sorry to see them depart, could he have been assured of the safety of his chair. He even went so far as to countenance the formation of a Roman legion of volunteers, to which he appointed Gavazzi chaplain; at least these things were done in his name. But it is certain that he shrunk from the decisive step, and recalled the troops before they had encountered the common enemy. At length he took for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome. When Rossi was placed at the head of the ministry, the fury of the people could with difficulty be kept from breaking out into open violence. On the 15th of November he went to open the chamber of deputies, and his proud and haughty spirit urged him to brave with gesture and expression the hatred and hostility of the assembled multitude. The result was soon seen. Though surrounded by a strong military escort, a tumult took place at the door of the chamber, and in a moment Count Rossi fell by the hand of an assassin, who escaped. Next morning an immense multitude took up arms, marched to the pontifical palace, and demanded a change of ministry and various organic reforms. The pope temporized, but the day of hesitation was gone by; war had begun, and whoever was not for Italy was against her; the people insisted on an immediate and definite answer, which was refused. The pope had made his election: he loved the temporal power of the apostolic chair more than country. A collision took place between the people and the Swiss guards, who were on duty, and after a short but severe contest the people were victorious. Rome was now in a state of the greatest excitement: the popular forces filled the street, but no one thought of harming the pontiff. In the midst of these scenes the diplomatic corps arrived to offer their services to the pope. He received them with his usual calm and courtesy. However, the ignorant and hasty Swiss closed the doors, and fired from the windows, wounding five or six persons. A rumor was at the same time disseminated through the crowd that a prelate had been seen with two pistols in his hands, and that he had fired at the people; their excitement and anger redoubled. It was then that M. Martinez de la Rosa offered, in the name of old catholic Spain, and of his sovereign, to place a vessel at the pope's orders, and to give him an asylum in Spain. The embassador of the French republic also said: "I have not received any instructions to that effect, but I do not fear to be disavowed if I offer to

the holy father my assistance to protect him and secure his withdrawal." However, outside Cicerovacchio was calming down the popular frenzy; the few troops on whom Pius IX. thought he could reckon to support him against the nation fraternized with the assailants; the Transteverins did not stir. Several times the pope wished to satisfy himself if some persons remained faithful to his cause, either in the troops or in the population, but he found none. "You see," said the pope to the embassadors, "all is impossible." A list of a new ministry was then presented to the pope: "I can not sign that," he said; "it is against my conscience." Meanwhile, the crowd augmented, the danger increased: and at last, about seven o'clock, the signature was given. Rome was then illuminated, and the people went through the streets crying out—"The sovereign has given us the republic." The pope now handed to the foreign diplomatic body the following protest: "I am, gentlemen, a prisoner. They have taken away my guards, and I am surrounded by other persons. My conduct at this moment, when all support fails me, is based on the principle of avoiding the effusion of all fraternal blood. I make all yield to this principle; but know, gentlemen, and let all Europe and all the world know likewise, that I do not take, even nominally, any part in the acts of the new government, to which I consider myself as altogether a stranger. I have, however, desired that my name should not be abused, and I wish that they would not even employ the ordinary formalities." After these events, the pope remained a prisoner in his palace, under the charge of the civic guard, but uniformly declined sanctioning any act of the government, which was still conducted in his name. On the 24th of November, Pius escaped from the Quirinal in the disguise of a footman of the Bavarian minister, and arrived safely next day at Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the diplomatic corps. On the 27th he sent to Rome an ordonnance, declaring void all the acts of the government, and superseding it by a state commission. This manifesto the Roman chambers treated with contempt, appointed a provisional government, and set about improving the important victory which they had achieved. The pope remained long at Gaeta, an object of sympathy as the head of the catholic church with his own spiritual adherents, and of pity with all liberal men, that he had lost the golden opportunity of raising the name of Pio Nono to a greater height than churchman had ever yet attained as a friend to the progression of mankind. His subsequent declarations have proved that Pius IX. was never more than an administrative reformer. He had no confidence either in his people or in himself. For eighteen months after his flight from Rome he lived at the royal palace of Portici, about four miles from Naples. On the 4th of April, 1850, he left Portici, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the king of Naples, and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina on the 6th, and entered Rome on the 12th, amid the thunder of French cannon. His subsequent government has been decidedly retrograding to the old forms.

POLK, LEONIDAS, bishop of the protestant episcopal church in the diocese of Louisiana, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1806. He was intended for the army, and entered the military academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1827, with the rank of second lieu-

tenant of artillery. He resigned his commission, however, before the end of the year, with the intention of becoming a minister of the gospel, and was ordained a deacon in the church in 1830. In 1838 he was consecrated missionary-bishop of Arkansas and the Indian territory south of 36° 30′, with provisional charge of the dioceses of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the missions in the republic of Texas. His episcopal jurisdiction was limited to his present diocese of Louisiana in 1841.

PORTUGAL, MARIA-DA-GLORIA, Queen of, daughter of the late emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I., by his first consort, the archduchess Leopolden of Austria, was born at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819. On the death of her grandfather, John VI., she was designated successor to the crown of Portugal by virtue of the act of renunciation executed by Pedro, one of the provisions of which was that, upon coming of age, she should marry her father's brother, Dom Miguel, whom it was desired, as a dangerous competitor for the throne, to satisfy by such arrangement. Another condition was, that she and her future husband should acknowledge the new constitution. When Dom Miguel had accepted of this arrangement, had sworn to the constitution, been betrothed to the child Donna Maria, and received the regency, the young queen left Brazil, in 1828, to sail for Europe. Miguel had, meanwhile (June 30, 1828), declared himself absolute king of Portugal, and forbade the queen to land. She was now compelled to come to England, where she was received by the court as lawful queen of Portugal, but found no actual support, the ministry of the day secretly favoring the usurper. In 1829 she returned to Rio Janeiro, with Amelia of Leuchtenberg, her subsequent stepmother, and lived there until 1831, when her father found himself compelled to resign the crown of Brazil to his son, Pedro II. She then resided in Paris, while her father waged war for her rights in Portugal. After the taking of Lisbon, in September, 1833, she made her entry into that city. On the 29th of May, 1834, Miguel renounced his claims, and retired to Italy, where he recalled his renunciation, and was acknowledged by the pope king of Portugal. Pedro now administered the government as regent and guardian of his daughter. His power, however, was soon exhausted; and when, on the 18th of September, 1834, he announced to the cortes that he was no longer able to conduct the government, that assembly declared the queen of full age, by which means the intrigues of the competitors for the regency were defeated. Maria now occupied herself with thoughts of marriage. Her choice fell upon Duke Charles-Augustus-Eugène-Napoleon, of Leuchtenberg, who already had won her affections. On the 8th of November she was married by proxy, at Munich, to this prince; and on the 27th January of the following year in person. Dom Augustus, prince of Portugal as he was named, was made commander of the army, and was likely to become popular, when he died suddenly, March 28, 1835. On the 9th of April, 1836, she was married a second time to Duke Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Cohary, who, upon the birth of a crown-prince, was named king. In the course of the next ten years the corruptions of the government, which had fallen into the hands of the Cabrals, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the increase of taxes, irritated a large portion of the nation. In May, 1846, civil war broke out in the upper Minho, and in a

few weeks several districts were in arms against the Cabral ministry. The brothers resigned, and retired from the kingdom. The chamber of deputies was dissolved, and grand cortes extraordinarily convoked, a number of concessions were made. The duke de Palmella was called to power, and held office with Saldanha for four months, when his cabinet was succeeded by a new ministry under Saldanha's premiership. Civil war, meanwhile, continued. Das Antas, the commander nominated by the juntas, and supported by Bandiera, Louli, and Fournos, gained several successes, and it was feared that the queen and king would have to leave Portugal, and seek safety in England. In November however, the popular party were in turn defeated, and lost two whole regiments by desertion. In the ensuing year, the mediation of the British government was offered, and accepted by the queen, but declined by the junta. Das Antas now prepared to evacuate Oporto. The British fleet under Sir Thomas Maitland was off that city. Steamers belonging to the junta were permitted to enter and embark Das Antas's troops. On the 31st of May, 1847, a corvette and three armed steamers, one barque, one brig, two schooners, transports, containing in all about 3,000 troops, left the port. On crossing the bar they were summoned to surrender to the British, and as resistance would have been useless they did so without firing a shot. As soon as he was on board the British ship, the conde das Antas presented to the commander a protest in the name of the Portuguese nation against this act of hostility, without declaration of war, or any pretext for the same. By these means resistance to the royal authority was suppressed. The queen, in return for services rendered by Great Britain, signed an agreement excluding the Cabrals from power, and this was all the opponents of the court gained by the insurrection. As soon, however, as quiet had been restored, the conde de Thomar, the elder of the Gabrals, again became premier in the face of Great Britain, and continued a career of oppression and corruption until, in 1851, the duke de Saldanha carried out a military revolution and reconstituted the government. Donna Maria yielded with a very bad grace to the necessities of her position. Her husband had been appointed commander-in-chief at the commencement of the outbreak, and actually advanced against Saldanha, but was forced to make a speedy and solitary retreat to Lisbon, his troops having deserted him on his march.

POTTER, ALONZO, D. D., LL. D., protestant episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania, was born in 1800, in Dutchess county, New York. He graduated at Union college in the same state in 1818, taking the first honors of his class; became tutor in the college the following year, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1821. In 1825 Dr. Potter was chosen president of Geneva college, but did not accept the office. From 1826 to 1831 he was rector of St. Paul's church, Boston, and in the latter year he became vice-president and professor of moral philosophy in Union college, which post he held until his election to the bishopric of Pennsylvania in 1845. Dr. Potter has published several occasional discourses, reviews, official charges, &c.; also an elementary work on "Science and the Arts of Industry," one on "Political Economy," and one on "The School, its Uses, Objects, and Relations." Bishop Potter enjoys a distinguished reputation as a scholar, teacher, and theologian.

PRATT, ZADOCK, president of the Mechanics' Institute, New York, an eminently successful mechanic, banker, and legislator, was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, October 30, 1790. He commenced in early life without means, but by his untiring industry he gained a large fortune. Devoting his attention to tanning, as a science, he attained eminent success in that important branch of the mechanic arts, became, so to speak, chief in his profession, and his name will ever be associated with Prattsville, and that vast tannery, where, previous to the close of it in 1846, Colonel Pratt had tanned more than a million sides of leather. Colonel Pratt was elected to Congress in 1836, and though making no pretensions to eloquence or skill in the arts of the politican, he labored very diligently and successfully for the public good, as is evidenced by the record of his various acts in the house of representatives. His career in Congress will long be remembered for his efforts in behalf of the reduction of postage, his plans, &c., for the new postoffice buildings, the bureau of statistics, which owes its origin to him, &c., &c. Colonel Pratt has been proposed several times for governor of the state of New York, and other elevated posts. He is a man of an enlarged, liberal mind and heart, gentle yet firm in deportment, and an ornament to the profession of working men, to which class he is proud to belong. Colonel Pratt is a living monument of what can be accomplished by industry, integrity, and untiring energy. He is now a resident in the city of New York.

PRENTICE, GEORGE D., editor of the "Louisville Journal," a paper which is celebrated throughout the United States, was born in the town of Preston, Connecticut, in 1804. He was educated at Brown university, in Rhode Island, where he graduated in 1823. He afterward resided at Hartford, where he was several years engaged in editing "The New England Weekly Review;" and removed to Louisville, in Kentucky, in 1831. Since that time he has been a resident of that city, and editor of the journal with which his name has since been identified, and which in his hands has become one of the most popular in the country. To his other accomplishments, Mr. Prentice unites that of being a poet. Most of his poetical productions are the work of his early years, and they have never been collected.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, an eminent American historian, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1796, the son of an able lawyer, and grandson of that Prescott who commanded our troops at Bunker's Hill. When he was twelve years of age his family removed to Boston, where Prescott has since resided, and where his classical training, begun in the place of his birth, was continued with success by Dr. Gardiner, a pupil of Dr. Parr. In 1811 he entered Harvard college, and was graduated there in 1814, with honors appropriate to his favorite studies, and with an intention to devote himself to the legal profession. But the great misfortune of his life had already befallen him. Before he had been graduated, an accidental blow had deprived him of the sight of one eye, and the natural consequence soon followed. The other became weakened by the increased labor thrown upon it; and, after a severe illness, during which he was entirely blind, he found the sight of his remaining eye so much impaired, that he was compelled to give up his professional studies and his hopes of success at the bar. The two next years he spent in Europe, travelling for health in Eng-

land, France, and Italy, and seeking the aid of the great oculists of London and Paris. He returned to America with renovated health, but for his great misfortune found no relief. Still he was not disheartened, but turned with alacrity to those studies which remained yet within his reach. He resolved to become, in the best sense of the word, an historian, and freely gave himself ten years to prepare for the task, by a course of the classical reading he had always loved. He then selected his subject, and, having done this, gave ten years more to his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," one of the few important periods in the affairs of modern Europe that seemed to invite the hand of a master. With this great work, in 1838, at the age of forty-two, he appeared before the world as an author, publishing simultaneously in London and Boston. It was received, on both sides of the Atlantic, with unhesitating applause. It has since run through many editions, and been translated into German, Italian, French, and Spanish. During his labor on this work, Mr. Prescott's vision had been somewhat improved by a diminution of the sensibility which had led to earlier inflammations, and which had compelled him to live in a darkened apartment, relying entirely on a reader when collecting his materials. His "Conquest of Mexico," therefore, first printed in 1843, though prepared largely from manuscript documents, was perhaps a work of less troublesome toil than his first had been. The prompt honors that it received were even more brilliant than those paid to the "Ferdinand and Isabella," and having before been admitted to several of the distinguished academies of Europe, he was now elected a member of the French institute. His "Conquest of Peru" appeared in 1847. It is marked by the same striking events which distinguish its predecessors, and is, with the exception of a volume of collated miscellanies, his last work. It is understood that he is now engaged in writing a "History of Philip II." In 1850 he made a short visit to England, where he was received with marked kindness and respect by whatever is most distinguished in society and letters, and where the ancient university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor in civil law.

PRESTON, HON. WILLIAM C., an eminent statesman, and lawyer of South Carolina, was born on the 27th December, 1794, in Philadelphia, while his father was attending Congress at that place, as a member from Virginia. His maternal grandmother was the sister of Patrick Henry. He was educated at the university of South Carolina, where he was remarkable for his general capacity as a student, and great readiness of speech as a youthful speaker. In 1812 he graduated and returned to Virginia, where he studied law in the office of William Wirt, at Richmond. In 1816 he went to Europe, and after visiting France, England, and Switzerland, resided for some time in Edinburgh, where he attended, together with the late Mr. Legaré, the lectures of Hope, Playfair, and Brown. In 1819, Mr. Preston returned to the United States, and being admitted to the bar in 1821, commenced the practice of law in Virginia. In 1822 he removed to Columbia in South Carolina, where he continued to practise his profession with great distinction and success. In 1824, Mr. Preston was elected to the house of representatives, where he soon became a leading member, and distinguished himself as an able advocate of state-rights and free-trade. In 1832 Mr. Preston was elected to the senate of the United States,

where he at once assumed a high position as an able and eloquent debater. In 1842 he resigned his place in the senate, and returned to the practice of his profession in South Carolina. In 1845 he became president of the university of South Carolina, which office he filled with great credit, until last year, when he was forced to resign in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Preston is remarkable for a winning power of eloquence, which charms and captivates the feelings. His oratory is thus characterized in this tasteful tribute by his friend Dr. Lieber, in an oration before the members of South Carolina college: "I stand here where an orator has stood, of wide and high American repute, whose wealthy eloquence has often gushed forth from this very spot in all the native energy of his Saxon idiom, perfumed with the fragrance of a scholar's mind and the aroma of a cultivated taste—a speaker whose oratory is yet fondly remembered by the humblest classes of our people. It is not more than a twelvemonth ago that one of them, as they assembled around the house of justice, said within my hearing, pointing at him, 'That man used to talk like a mocking-bird.'"

PROCTER, BRYAN WALLER (better known as Barry Cornwall), poet, and lunacy commissioner, issued his first book in 1815. It was a small volume of dramatic sketches, completed with much care and skill, and betraying a more natural manner than is usual in such productions. In 1821 he produced a tragedy, entitled "Mirandola," which, being played at Covent-Garden theatre, enjoyed a temporary success. He is the author, also, of "Marcian Colonna," "The Flood of Thessaly," and a number of songs; which latter are, in truth, his most successful, and will probably be his most lasting, productions. He is a barrister, and enjoys the post of commissioner of lunacy.

PRUTZ, REINHOLD ERNST, a German poet and historian of literature, was born at Stettin in 1810. He pursued the study of philology, philosophy, and history, at Halle, where he made himself widely known by his connection with the "German Year-Books." Though belonging to what has been denominated "the left" of the Hegelian school, he had too much taste and genuine philosophic culture not to avoid many of the absurdities into which that party have fallen. His reputation as an historian of literature, rests upon his "Göttinger Dichterbund" (1841), the "History of German Journalism" (1845), and the "Literary Pocket-Book," begun in 1843, which is filled with valuable matter. The prompt and honorable feeling which these works indicate, appears yet more decidedly, and in relation to state affairs and public life, in his poems, of which a volume was issued in 1844, mainly of a political character. His tragedies, "Charles of Bourbon," "Maurice of Saxony," and "Ereck XIV." possess an argumentative and rhetorical character, which interferes somewhat with their poetic merits. His comedy, "The Political Birth-Room," is a work of more decided merit. Few modern comedies equal it in keen wit, while its bold humor and unbridled satire are the fitting characteristics of comedy, which must seek materials in the present. Prutz was expelled from Jena, where he had for some time resided, for reasons which are not stated. In 1846 he went to Berlin, where a residence was at first refused but afterward accorded to him, and where he delivered lectures upon the development of the German theatre, which were well attended. He is one of those authors from whose future efforts much is expected.

PUCKLER-MUSKAU, HERMAN SUD. HEINRI, Prince Von, was born at Muskau, in Lausatia, October 30, 1785. From 1800 to 1803 he studied law at Dresden, then entered the garde du corps, from which he took his dismission with the rank of captain, and made a tour through France and Italy. In 1811 the death of his father put him in possession of the lordship of Muskau, and considerable wealth. Sickness prevented him from taking a share in the early portion of the war. But in 1813 he entered the Russian service as major, and acted as adjutant to Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. He distinguished himself in the Netherlands, and was appointed civil and military governor of Brügge. After the peace he went to England, where he remained a year. He undertook great improvements upon his estate at Muskau, upon which mineral springs were discovered and a spa established, which is known by the name of Hermannsbad. In 1817 he married the daughter of the chancellor Von Hardenburg, from whom he separated in 1826. He received the title of prince in 1822, from the king of Prussia. In 1828 he made another tour to England and France, which lasted for more than a year. Upon his return he prosecuted his improvements at Muskau with increased zeal, one result of which was his great work on landscape-gardening. In 1845 he sold the estate, since which he has resided in various parts of Germany. He first became known as an author by the "Letters from a Dead Man" (1830), though it was not till some time after its publication that he was positively identified as the author. These letters contain a diary in England, Wales, Ireland, France, Germany, and Holland; and though written in a somewhat trifling and conceited tone, are valuable for their descriptions of character and customs among the higher classes. In 1834, appeared "Tutti Frutti, from the Papers of a Dead Man," and "Youthful Travels," both containing many insignificant details. The results of his later travels are contained in "Semilasso's Last Journey but One" (1835), "Semilasso in Africa" (1836), "The Precursor" (1838), "From Mehemet Ali's Dominions" (1844), and "The Return" (1846).

PUSEY, EDWARD BOUVERIE, theologian, and, with Dr. Newman, founder of the Anglican party in the church of England called Puseyite. About eighteen years ago he commenced, in conjunction with Dr. Newman, the publication of the work called "Tracts for the Times," in which great learning and the most subtle reasoning were brought to bear in supporting a theory of church-worship based upon the doctrines of apostolical succession, and attributing an efficacy to the sacraments of the church not inferior to that claimed exclusively by the church of Rome. These attempts to Romanize the protestant church of England led, in 1843, to his suspension from the work of a preacher for four years. Against this suspension he protested. He is Regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ church. Since the desertion of his friend and coadjutor, Dr. Newman, to the Romish communion, Pusey has taken up a position rather more defensive with regard to Anglicanism, having been somewhat alarmed at the large secessions from the church among the alumni of Oxford. Dr. Pusey has always protested against the use of his name as the watch-word of party. He has, also, on various occasions, proclaimed his steadfast adherence to the church of England in doctrine and worship.

PEABODY, REV. ANDREW PRESTON, D. D., was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 19, 1811. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1826, finished his course of study at the Cambridge divinity school in 1832, remained as tutor at Cambridge one year after, and was ordained pastor of the south congregational church in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in October, 1833. He has published more than fifty occasional discourses, orations, and addresses, and two books, the first of which, "Lectures on Christian Doctrine" (1844), has passed through three editions; and the second, "Sermons of Consolation" (1847), has passed through two editions. He has been a member of the editorial corps of the "Christian Register," the weekly journal of the unitarians of New England, and a frequent contributor to the "Christian Examiner." For many years he has been a constant contributor to the "North American Review," and is author of conspicuous articles in almost every number. As a critical biblical scholar, an acute reasoner, and a clear and elegant writer, he stands in the front rank of the clergymen of letters of New England.

PERCIVAL, JAMES GATES, an American poet, was born in Berlin, near Hartford, Connecticut, in 1795. His father died in 1807, leaving his son to the care of a guardian. At the age of fifteen he entered Yale college, where he graduated with high honors in 1815; and he subsequently entered the medical school connected with the same institution, and took his degree in 1820. Dr. Percival began to write verses when quite young; he is said to have produced a political satire in his fourteenth year, and he composed a dramatic piece, intended to be spoken by the students, during his last year in college. But his first appearance as an author before the public was in 1821, when he published the first part of his "Prometheus," together with some minor poems. Two volumes of miscellaneous poems and prose-writings, under the title of "Clio," containing some pieces that are regarded as among the finest of his works; and the second part of "Prometheus" appeared the following year. In 1824 he was appointed assistant-surgeon in the army, and stationed at West Point to lecture on chemistry, but after a few months' residence there, he resigned his commission. The third volume of "Clio" appeared in 1827, and the "Dream of Day, and Other Poems," in 1843. Dr. Percival is an accomplished scholar, and is acquainted with a great variety of European languages. He is also a man of science, and in 1835 he was employed by the government of Connecticut to make a geological survey of the state, and published an able and elaborate report on the subject.

POWERS, HIRAM, sculptor, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, July 29, 1805. He was the eighth child of a family of nine, and his parents were plain country people, who cultivated a little farm. He acquired such education as the district school afforded, and he also found leisure to get some knowledge of divers kinds of handicraft, among which was the art of drawing. His father finding it difficult to maintain his family upon his farm, removed to Ohio, where he shortly after died, and the future artist was thrown upon his own resources. He set out for Cincinnati to seek his fortune, and found employment in a reading-room connected with one of the principal hotels of the city, and afterward became clerk in a produce store, where he remained until his principal failed. He then found a situation with a clockma-

ker, by whom he was employed in collecting debts, and afterward in the mechanical part of the business; but, although this employment was not disagreeable to him, he aspired to some higher branch of the arts. In Cincinnati, he made the acquaintance of a Prussian, who was engaged upon a bust of General Jackson, and with some little instruction in the art of modelling obtained from him, Mr. Powers was soon able to produce busts in plaster of considerable merit; in fact one of his earliest, he has declared himself, to have been unsurpassed in likeness and finish by any of his later works. He then felt that his vocation was the arts, and he formed a connection with the Western Museum at Cincinnati, where, for about seven years, he superintended the artistic department, such as wax-work shows, &c. After leaving this situation he visited Washington, in 1835, hoping to gain some reputation as an artist, which would enable him to increase his business, and furnish him the means of visiting Italy. In this he was not disappointed. After spending some time in the capital engaged in taking the busts of the most eminent men of the day, he was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. N. Longworth, to accomplish his long-cherished scheme; and in 1837 he landed in Florence. For some time after his arrival he continued to devote himself principally to busts, but he soon determined to employ his spare time on the production of an ideal work; the subject determined upon was "Eve." Just before the model of this statue was completed, Mr. Powers received a visit from the celebrated Thorwalsden, who was then passing through Florence. He expressed himself in terms of high admiration of the artist's busts; and, in reference to these, declared Powers to be the greatest sculptor since Michael Angelo. The statue of "Eve" also excited his admiration: and to the artist's apology that it was his first statue, he replied that any man might well be proud of it, as his last. When the model of "Eve" was completed, he began the "Greek Slave," which was finished in eight months. This, the best-known and most admired of all Mr. Powers's works, has been exhibited throughout the United States, and at the Great Exhibition at London. There are two copies in existence besides the original, one of which recently formed one of the prizes distributed by the Western Art-Union. The "Fisher-Boy" was the next production of Mr. Powers's chisel. This is also well known in America. A statue of Mr. Calhoun is among the latest of his productions. This work, after being shipwrecked off the coast of Fire island, and suffering some damage, has at length been safely deposited in the city of Charleston. Mr. Power's busts are justly celebrated, both as high works of art and for the fidelity with which they represent their originals. Among them are portraits of Jackson, Webster, Adams, Calhoun, Chief-Justice Marshall, and many persons of less eminence. He has also produced some ideal busts; the "Proserpine" is one of the finest.

PAGE, WILLIAM, portrait-painter, was born in the city of Albany, in the state of New York, in January, 1811. His talent for the art in which he has gained so high a reputation, was developed at a very early age, and he was sent to New York by his friends at the age of fourteen, and placed under the tuition of Mr. Herring, a teacher of drawing, from whom he was transferred to Mr. Morse, at that time president of the National Academy of Design; he remained under the tuition of Mr. Morse but a year, as that gentleman left the country on a visit

to Europe. Mr. Page gained the highest prizes for drawing while a student at the National Academy, and at once attracted the notice of connoisseurs, in exhibiting his first paintings, by the richness of his coloring and the correctness of his drawing. He took a high rank in his art at the outset, and fulfilled all the expectations which had been formed by those who had watched the development of his genius. Although his portraits had first attracted the attention of the public by the masterly skill which they evinced, yet he soon showed his capacity for a higher order of historical paintings. Among his most successful achievements were a "Holy Family," now in the Boston Athenæum; "The Wife's Last Visit;" "The Whistle;" an "Ecce Homo," painted for Mr. Coggill of New York; a "Ruth and Naomi," in the possession of Charles M. Leuff, Esq., of New York; a "Cupid and Psyche," and a cartoon for a large picture of "Jephthah's Rash Vow." He also painted a full-length portrait of Governor Marcy for the city-hall in New York; and several large family pieces, among which was one that attracted great attention by its richness of color, of the children of Professor Mapes of New York. With the exception of a short residence in Boston, where he went to paint the portraits of some of the distinguished people of that city, Mr. Page has resided constantly in the city of New York, until he left for Europe in 1850. He had never before been abroad, and after a brief sojourn in Paris he hastened to Florence, where he still resides. Since his residence in Italy, he has been chiefly occupied in executing the orders which he received before leaving the United States. The pictures he has sent home are but four in number; one of them a "Holy Family," for the American Art-Union; a copy of Titian's "Duke of Urbino;" a "Psyche," painted from a head by Powers, the sculptor; and a "Study from Nature," representing an Italian woman. Mr. Page is, in the highest sense, an original artist, and his rejection of the conventionalisms of painters, as well as his earnest attempts to satisfy his yearning after excellence, has caused him to be regarded as an experimentalist, which in the best sense is true; but his experiments have been those of superior intelligence and exalted genius, and have as often resulted in the attainment of the good sought for, as in failure.

Q.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, ex-president of Harvard university, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 4, 1772. He was graduated at Harvard, in 1790, and entered on the practice of the law in Boston. In 1804 he was chosen representative from Boston, in the Congress of the United States, and held that station eight successive years, until he declined a re-election in 1813. He was chosen senator for Suffolk from 1814 to 1819; representative from Boston and speaker of the house in 1820; judge of the municipal court in Boston in 1821; and mayor of that city in 1823. He held the office of mayor six successive years, until he declined a re-election in December, 1828. In January, 1829, he was chosen president of Harvard university, and held that office until his resignation in 1845. His published works are "Speeches in Congress, and Orations on Various Occasions," "Memoir of [his father] Josiah Quincy, jr., of Massachusetts" (1825), "Centennial Address on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston" (1830), "A History of Harvard University, from 1636 to 1836," 2 vols., 8vo, "Memoir of James Grahame, Historian of the U. S. A." (1846), "Memoir of Major Samuel Shaw," 1 vol., 8vo, 1847, "History of the Boston Athenæum," 1 vol., 8vo, 1851, "A Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston, from 1630 to 1830," 1 vol., 8vo, 1852.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, jr., ex-mayor of Boston, was born in that town, January 17, 1802, graduated at Harvard university in 1821, and entered on the profession of the law. He has held the offices of president of the senate of Massachusetts, of the common council of Boston, and also of mayor of that city from 1845 to 1848. To his talents and skill as a financier are chiefly to be attributed the completion of the western railroad of Massachusetts, of the Cochituate aqueduct in 1848, during his mayoralty, and of the great chain of railroads, in 1851, which connect the waters of the western lakes at Ogdensburg, and of the St. Lawrence at Montreal, with the Atlantic at Boston.

QUINET, EDGAR, a French poet, and historian of literature, was born at Bourgen Bresse, in 1803. He studied at Strasburg, Geneva, and Paris, and then went to Heidelberg, where he translated Huder's "Ideen" (1826). A scientific journey which he undertook in 1826, at the charge of the French institute, as one of the members of the commission to the Morea, furnished materials for his "De la Grèce Moderne et de ses Rapports avec l'Antiquité" (1830–'32). He then turned his attention to the Middle Ages, and wrote his "Rapport sur les Epopées Française du XIII. Siècle" (1831). His poetical works, "Ahasverus, Mystère" (1833), "Napoléon Poème" (1836), and "Prométhée Tragédie" (1838), are confused productions, lacking the true poetic afflatus. His general fault is, in fact, the want of clearness and directness of thought. In his "Allemagne et Italie" (1839), he expressed opinions quite favorable to the German character; but since that time he has inveighed severely against what he calls "Teutomania." In 1840 he was appointed to deliver lectures in the Collége de France, but they were afterward provisionally suspended by the minister of public instruction. The occasion of this was his continued attacks upon the priestly party,

against whom, in conjunction with Michelet, he put forth "Ces Jesuits" (1844), and his perpetual digressions into political discussion. A portion of his lectures were published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," to which he has also contributed a number of critical and historical articles. Among his subsequent works is "Mes Vacances en Espagne" (1846).

QUINTANA, JOSE MANUEL DE, poet and historian, was born at Madrid, in 1772. He was bred to the law at Salamanca, where, however, the poetical influences of Melendez, Valdés, and Cienfuegos, were stronger than those of the Gamaliels, at whose feet he sat. Still he began as a jurist in Madrid, though in 1788 a dainty volume of graceful verse had already shown how doubtful was his allegiance to his profession, from which in fact he was soon entirely separated, by accepting, among other places, that of censor of theatres. In 1795 his "Oda al Mar" placed him—where he has ever since stood—among the honored poets of his age and country. But he has been sparing of his published works His tragedy of the "Duke de Visco" dates from 1801, and was a failure. A volume of poetry followed in 1802, and was much admired. The tragedy of "Pelayo" came in 1805, and has been ever since a favorite. In 1807 appeared the first volume of his "Vidas de Españoles Celebres," and the three volumes of his "Poesias Selectas Castellanas desde Juan de Mena," with an historical introduction, and notices of each of the successive authors. In 1808 the French invasion burst upon Spain. Quintana instantly threw himself into the patriotic movement of the time. He became secretary to the cortes and the regency, and wrote many of their fervent manifestoes and proclamations, to which he added whatever he could do in the leading periodicals, and in fiery odes to his countrymen ("Odas a España Libre," 1808) urging them on in their great contest for national existence. But when the time came for honors and rewards, he, like many of his faithful compatriots, was met with punishment. Ferdinand VII., as soon as he was restored by their exertions, banished many of them as liberals, and shamefully sent Quintana, in 1814, to the fortress of Pamplona, where he was confined, interdicted from all writing materials, till he was released by the revolution of 1820. In 1823, however, the French intervention and its consequences sent him anew into a sort of exile to the *solar* of his family in Estremadura, where he remained till the changes of 1828 permitted him to return to Madrid. The death of the despot in 1833 restored him entirely to his earlier posts of honor, and made him a member of the upper house, where he still sits. Since 1820 he has added two volumes to his "Lives of Celebrated Spaniards," and two to his "Selections from Spanish Poetry," confining the last to the epic and narrative. His works have been often printed—twice at least in France—but the best and amplest edition of them is the one which has appeared this year, 1852, as the nineteenth volume of the "Biblioteca de Autores Españoles," the only instance in which a living author has been admitted to a place in this rich and well-edited collection. Among the works of Quintana that appear there for the first time, is a series of letters written by him to the late Lord Holland, in 1823–'24, throwing much light on that troublesome and obscure portion of recent Spanish history. In politics, Quintana belongs to the progresista party; but of late years he has been chiefly known as the venerated leader of all the literary associations and movements of the Spanish capital.

R.

RADETZKY, JOSEPH, Count, commander of the Austrian army in Italy, was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in 1766. His predilection for military adventures was early developed, and he commenced his military career on the 1st of August, 1781, as a cadet in a cavalry regiment. He was called to take part in the long struggle with Napoleon, and in 1786, became an ensign, and twelve months afterward lieutenant. In 1793, he was made captain; and in 1796, major. In 1800, he obtained the colonelcy of the regiment of the Albert cuirassiers; and in 1801, the rank of major-general. In 1809, he fought with distinction under the archduke Charles, at Agram and Erlingen. On the 27th of May, five days after the battle at the latter place, he received the appointment of field-marshal-lieutenant, and chief of a regiment of hussars. In the battles of 1813, 1814, and 1815, he gained honorable laurels, inasmuch as he defended the independence of his country; and at Kulm, Leipsic, and Brienne, exhibited great bravery. He has since been nothing more than the able executioner of a soul-crushing tyranny. Having been successively governor of Ofen (Hungary), Olmutz (Moravia), and Lemberg (Poland), he was, in 1822, appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Toward the close of 1847, the inhabitants of Milan, disaffected to the last degree to the Austrian government, which they regarded as the sign of foreign domination, resolved to injure the revenue of their oppressors by abstaining from the use of tobacco, and the use of cigars by an Italian thus became the sign of an anti-patriotic feeling. To bring this cigar question to some kind of issue, on the 3d of January, 1848, a supply of cigars was furnished to the soldiers of the Milan barracks, that they might smoke them in the streets. As was doubtless expected, the people resented this affront, and frequent collisions between them and the military took place during the day. The soldiers used their arms, many were wounded and some killed. The 15th of January, Radetzky issued from Milan a general order, warning them to prepare for a struggle. In February, the emperor announced, in a letter to Archduke Rainer, that he would make no further concessions to the Lombard provinces, and he relied on the courage of the troops to prevent any evil consequences. The French revolution was heard of at Milan, and the people, excited as they were, remained unmoved. But when the tidings of the revolution of Vienna came, the guard at the government-house was attacked and overpowered, and O'Donnell, the vice-governor, made prisoner. Two days afterward, on the 26th of March, the Austrian cannon swept the streets of Milan; but the people got the advantage in many points, and everywhere fought with courage. Radetzky now determined on a bombardment. The people had taken possession of the palace of the viceroy, and planted an immense Italian tri-color flag on the top of the cathedral. The people had secured as hostages the family of director-general Torresano and Count Bolza. The hôtel of the military commandant-general was the only place which resisted the attempts of the people to obtain possession of it. On the night of the 22d it was evacuated, and the soldiers held only the gates of the city. Emissaries arrived from

Pavia and Brescia, announcing that they were in open insurrection, and that Archduke Rainer's son was a prisoner. By means of balloons the surrounding population were summoned to come to the help of the Milanese, and to destroy all the roads and bridges by which artillery could be brought to Radetzky. On the 23d, armed peasants from Lecco took the Como and Tosa gates; the citadel was evacuated, and the Austrians retired in two columns on Verona and Mantua; then retired to Cremona, with the intention of falling back upon Verona, there to await the arrival of reinforcements. On the 8th of April, Charles-Albert, who had now taken the field, forced the Austrian line on the Mincio, and, crossing the Adige, took up a position north of Verona. Radetzky was thus cut off from the valley of the Trent, and the Piedmontese army lay between him and Nugent, who was marching to his aid with 15,000 troops. Charles-Albert assigned to the Roman troops under Durando, the duty of opposing this junction: but that general, disaffected to the patriotic cause, retired before the columns of Nugent, which joined their comrades at Verona, April 22d. On the 6th of May, a severe engagement took place between the Piedmontese and Austrians before the walls of Verona. The contest lasted from nine in the morning until five in the evening; but closed without any decisive result. On the 18th of May, the king of Sardinia attacked the fortress of Peschiera, which surrendered on the 30th. On the 29th, Radetzky had attacked the Tuscan and Neapolitan line, and driven the Piedmontese general, Bava, to Goito; but the next day Charles-Albert came up, and repulsed the Austrians along the right bank of the Mincio to the gates of Mantua. The king now took Rivoli after a sharp engagement; but while he was staying there, the old marshal appeared suddenly before Vicenza, which capitulated, and turned back to Verona just as Charles-Albert, thinking the place was abandoned, was proceeding to occupy it. By the end of June the Austrians had taken Padua and Palma Nuova; thus securing three communications with Vienna through the Tyrol. A succession of rapid attacks on the Sardinians now took place, and by the 27th of July they had abandoned every post on the line of the Mincio, except Peschiera. Radetzky occupied successively, Cremona, Pizzighetore, and Lodi; arrived at Milan, and received offers of capitulation from the chiefs of the committee of public safety, while Charles-Albert was yet in the city. On Sunday, the 6th of August, Radetzky entered Milan, signed an armistice for six weeks; Peschiera and Osappo were to be evacuated. An armistice, which continued to the end of the year, was signed by the marshal and the king. The Sardinian troops were to be permitted to return to their country, and this was all that their sovereign could obtain. On the 12th of March, 1849, a superior officer arrived in Radetzky's quarters at Milan, bearing a cabinet despatch, which announced the cessation of the armistice. Both the armies crossed the Ticino at the same moment on the 20th, each to invade the other's territory. Ramorino, who had been stationed on the bank to prevent Radetzky's passage never struck a blow. The Sardinians were now compelled to withdraw their forces from the left bank. Radetzky gave the following account of the battle, which immediately followed, and decided the fate of the Italian cause: "The hostile army, already (on the 24th of March) cut off from what was, in reality, their line of retreat, determined, with a force of 50,000 men, again to try the fortune

of war in a position near Olengo, close to Novara. The second division, which form the vanguard under General Aspré, marched on the 23d toward Olengo, and there encountered the enemy, whose unexpected force made the battle doubtful for some hours. I had placed the fourth division on the right flank of the enemy, and behind that the first, in order to take him completely in the rear, on the other side of the Agoyna. The archduke Albrecht, commanding the vanguard division, kept the enemy at bay until Baron Aspré and Baron Appel, with the third division, brought up their forces on the two wings of that commanded by the archduke Albrecht, while I ordered up the fourth division to support the centre. We succeeded in facing the enemy until the fourth division, under field-marshal-lieutenant Thurn, acted so successfully on the enemy's right wing, on the other side of Agoyna, that this decisive manœuvre made the enemy retreat on all sides in great disorder, and seek shelter in the mountains in the direction of the north." Charles-Albert immediately abdicated, and the duke of Savoy, now Victor-Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, concluded an armistice with the marshal, upon the terms that Sardinia should pay the expenses of the war, and open the fortress of Alessandria to an Austrian garrison.

RADOWITZ, JOSEPH VON, many years the favorite adviser of the present king of Prussia, and sometime his recognised minister, was born February 6, 1797, at Blandenberg, among the Harz mountains. His family belonged originally to the numerous small nobility of Hungary; but his grandfather settled in Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century. He received his early education, partly at home and partly in a school at Altenberg, whither his family removed a few years after his birth. In French and Westphalian schools he also studied the art of war. At the close of his academic course, in 1812, Radowitz was found highly proficient in mathematics, upon which Bonaparte had laid great stress as a military qualification, and was appointed an artillery officer of Westphalia. At the battle of Leipzic he commanded a Westphalian battery, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Previous exhibitions of bravery had procured for his name a place in the roll of the legion of honor. Upon the dissolution of the Westphalian kingdom, and the return of the elector of Hesse-Cassel, Radowitz entered the service of the latter, and made with the Hessian artillery the campaign against France. He quickly commanded the attention of his new superiors, and in 1815, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed first teacher of mathematics and the military sciences to the school for cadets at Cassel. After his dismission from the Hessian service, in which at that time he was a captain, he repaired to Berlin and entering the service of Prussia, speedily obtained advancement. He became, in the first instance, mathematical tutor to Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and was a captain on the general staff. He published two formal works on geometry and one on Ricochet, during the first ten years of his new career. He was elected member of the highest military board, a professor at the military academy, and an examiner of artillery students. In 1828, he became major, and in 1830, chief of the artillery general staff. In 1828, Radowitz married the Countess Maria Voss, daughter of the embassador. He was now, despite of his origin, a recognised member of the court, and, without any of the cares or responsibilities of office, shared all its counsels. His "Recent Dialogues on Church

and State," are taken from actual conversation with Gerlach, General von der Gröben, the late Count Brandenberg, and others, of the old school. Radowitz's ideas of reforming the Prussia of twenty years ago are to be found in his pamphlets and in articles contributed by him to the "Berlin Political Weekly News" of 1831. In the year 1829, he published two books, remarkable for the contrast of their subjects. The first of these was "Iconography of the Saints," containing historic notices of all the representations of the saints which have come down to posterity in pictures, coins, and other memorials; with remarks on the meaning of the emblems, attitudes, and other characteristics with which they have been invested. The other "The Theatre of War in Turkey," being an application of strategetical principles to the topographical features of the country between the Danube and the Balkan. In 1836, Radowitz was named military plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Germanic diet. This appointment, a kind of honorable banishment, he owed to the influence of his opponents at court and in the ministry, men who distrusted his opinions and feared his increasing ascendency over the mind of the crown-prince. In 1840, the prospect of war with France upon the accession of M. Thiers led to the recall of Radowitz to Berlin, whence he was shortly after sent with General von der Gröben to Vienna, to stir up the government of Austria to the defence of Germany. He was the author of the proposition for abolishing the censorship in Prussia, which was debated in the cabinet, and declined out of regard for the decrees of the Bund. Several alterations of the old oppressive laws were, however, introduced by the decrees of February 23, 1843. In April, 1848, Radowitz retired from the Prussian service in consequence of the outbreak and the changed state of affairs. In the elections to the national assembly, which was to meet at Frankfort, he was returned for Arnsberg in Westphalia. He took his seat in the assembly, hoping that the public spirit of Germany would put an end to the revolution by accepting the new power it had given to the representatives of the nation, as the basis of those tangible reforms which had, up to that time, been attempted in vain. The statement of principles drawn up by the Radowitz party on the 30th September, 1848, bears the signatures of Vincke Detwold, Count Schwerin, and thirty other deputies. On the 27th of May, 1849, having doubtless, the miserable end of the Vienna and Berlin parliaments in prospect, he demanded that a committee of five members should be appointed to confer with the authorities of the city of Frankfort, and learn what military force had been provided to protect the national assembly from molestation; and, in the event of an unsatisfactory answer, to apply to the nearest government for a sufficient guard. To the last Radowitz was faithful to the principles which had always guided him: to the last he sought the unity of Germany by a voluntary arrangement between the governments and peoples. When his hopes in the assembly had been frustrated, he returned to Berlin by desire of the king, and became the author of the scheme called the Union. In accordance with this a kind of federal body was formed of about eighteen states, the princes of which met in a congress, while the people were represented in a parliament which was convoked at Erfurt. A constitution was formed, and the princes were summoned to Berlin to adopt it. As the crisis approached, it was felt that Radowitz was bound to come forward and

assume the responsibility of his own measures. He accordingly entered the cabinet in 1850. The Prussian army was mobilized, and the Landwehr called out; troops occupied the Etappen-strasse through Hesse-Cassel, in which Austria had intervened. Shots were actually exchanged between Austria and Prussia, when the king gave way, and sacrificed, with expressions of regret, his minister and friend. Radowitz left Germany for England, and visited Windsor. He has since returned to Prussia, and still enjoys the confidence of the king, but leaves his cautious opponent, Manteuffel, in full possession of the direction of affairs. Radowitz has been assailed as an impracticable and rash man. It is, however, clear that he understood the wants of his country; and although the revolution struck the ground from under his feet, and compelled him to work upon a new basis, it is by no means certain that, had his policy of placing Prussia at the head of the German movement for practical and constitutional reform been carried out, but that country might have defied the emperor of Austria, to whose chariot it is now bound.

RADZIVIL, Prince, the Russian envoy at Constantinople, and a favorite tool of the czar, obtained a commission in the imperial guards about 1826, in the Grodno hussars, then quartered at Warsaw. Two years afterward, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, on returning home one night he met in the principal streets of Warsaw a young married woman, Madame N., who was walking leaning on her husband's arm. Prince Radzivil was accompanied by a friend, Ensign C. Struck by the beauty of Madame N., he, with the assistance of his companion, endeavored to carry her off by main force, when the guard on duty, attracted by the scuffle, came up and took the two officers into custody. The grand duke Constantine, who, despite his violent and despotic character, is nevertheless animated by a strict sense of justice, had the two young men brought before a court-martial, which deprived them of their rank as officers, and ordered them to be drafted as privates in two cavalry regiments. The sentence was carried out as regards the ensign. An express order from St. Petersburgh, from the emperor, commuted the sentence of Prince Radzivil into one month's imprisonment in the fortress of Madhy, in consideration of revelations made by him with regard to his brother-officers. At the breaking out of the revolution of 1831, Prince Radzivil's regiment accompanied the grand-duke in the retreat which the generosity of the Polish provisional government allowed him to make from the Polish territory. The grand-duke refused to march against Warsaw with the troops that were present in that retreat—a step which led to an open rupture between him and General Diebitsch. Radzivil solicited more active employment, and "to be allowed to fight against his rebellious compatriots." His request was granted. He was appointed aid-de-camp to General Foll, and given the command of a division charged to excite the rising of the peasantry of the districts of Podlachia and Lubly. At the close of the campaign the emperor appointed him his aide-de-camp. Shortly afterward, and to the scandal of the whole court, he made a marriage for him, which was at the time the talk of all Russia; and his wife received in dower the fortune which the emperor had confiscated from his uncle, Prince Michel, commander-in-chief of the Polish army at Grochow, who had provided for his education and given him many marks of his

liberality. Henceforth Radzivil was styled "the Black Officer"—a title bestowed upon officers ready to do any mission. The fortune of Radzivil is some fifty millions of dollars.

RAPHALL, MORRIS JACOB, M. A., Ph. Dr., rabbi, preacher at the Great Synagogue, New York, was born at Stockholm, in Sweden, September, 1798. His father, a wealthy merchant, destined him for the Jewish ministry. He was educated at the Jewish college, in Copenhagen, where, at the early age of 13, he obtained the Hebrew degree of *Chabir* Socius, which entitled him to the designation *Rabbi*. In 1812, he went to England, where, during some years, he devoted himself to the assiduous study of the English language. In the years 1818–'20, he travelled in France, Switzerland, and the north of Italy, and from 1821–'24, in Germany, where he made a long sojourn at the university of Giessen, but took no degree. In 1825, returned to England, where he married and took up his residence. His public life he began in 1832, as a lecturer on the biblical poetry of the Hebrews. In 1834, he undertook the publication of "The Hebrew Review, orMagazine of Rabbinical Literature," the first Jewish periodical published in England, of which seventy-eight weekly numbers appeared, when ill health compelled him to close the work. Between the years 1834–'37, he translated into English a portion of the works of Maimonides, also of other eminent rabbinical writers, as the "*Sephir Ikkarim*," or "Book of Principles," by R' Joseph Albo, and "*Yain Lebanon*," a work on ethics, by R' Naphtali Hirts Wessely. In 1839, he published "Festivals of the Lord," a series of essays on the Jewish festivals. In 1840, during the persecution of the Jews at Damascus, he acted as secretary to the chief rabbi of England, Dr. Solomon Hirschel, for whom he composed an expurgatory declaration in Hebrew, English, French, and German. In the same year he again visited Germany, and on his return published, jointly with the Rev. D. A. De Sola, of London, a translation of eighteen treatises of the "Mishna." In connection with that reverend gentleman and Mr. J. L. Lindenthal, he begun a translation of the Hebrew scriptures with copious notes, of which, however, to the great regret of Hebraists, only the book of "Genesis" was published. In 1841, he was appointed rabbi-preacher at the synagogue, Birmingham, England, where he was mainly concerned in building the Hebrew national school, the first institution of the kind, erected by the provincial Jews of England. During his residence in Birmingham, he was engaged in several controversies respecting the character of Judaism, and published "Judaism defended against the Attacks of T. J. C," "Did the Ancient Synagogue acknowledge a Trinity?" "Letters to the Rev. W. T. Marsh," "Letters to Charles Newdegate, M. P." He also contributed to various periodicals, and acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer on biblical poetry, "The Post-Biblical History of the Jews," and on geography and statistics. At the same time he took a leading part as a public speaker and writer, in advocating the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews. In 1847, he wrote an address to the electors of the city of London, which greatly contributed to secure the election of Baron de Rothschild as member of parliament for that city. In 1849, he left England for the United States, and on his departure from Birmingham, a purse of 100 sovereigns was presented to him by the mayor, and the principal inhabitants of all denominations, together with an address, acknowledging his eminent

services in the cause of education, and to the public institutions of that town. The degrees of M. A. and Dr. Ph., had been presented to him by the university of Giessen, after his publication of the "Mishna." On his arrival in the United States he received a call as rabbi-preacher from the first Anglo-German congregation of New York, which he accepted, and took up his abode in that city. He has lately published "Devotional Exercises for the Daughters of Israel," and intends to continue his translation of the Bible. In his public career he is chiefly remarkable as being the first rabbi who, in matters connected with the literature and social condition of the Jews, addressed himself, as a public speaker and writer, to the great mass of the Christian public: and his exertions have in some degree contributed to the removal of prejudices, and to the formation of a more correct judgment respecting that ancient people.

RANKE, LEOPOLD, professor of history in the university of Berlin, was born at Wiehe, in Thüringia, December 21, 1795. He early embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818, became head master of the gymnasium at Frankfort on the Oder. His leisure hours were, however, devoted to historical studies. In 1824, he published his first works, the "History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians." These works attracted so much attention to their author, that in the following year he was invited to Berlin as professor-extraordinary of history in the university. Soon after entering upon this office, he was sent by the Prussian government to Vienna, Venice, and Rome, to examine the historical materials there deposited, particularly those in the archives of the Venetian embassy. The first-fruits of these investigations were, the "Princes and People of Southern Europe, in the 17th and 18th centuries" (1827), and the "Conspiracy against Venice in 1688" (1831). Both these works displayed great powers of personal delineation. Of still higher value was "The Popes of Rome: their Church and their State, in the 16th and 17th Centuries" (1834–'39). But the work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is the "German History in the Times of the Reformation" (1839–'43). In this work he manifests a power for setting forth the facts of history, in combination with their antecedents and consequences, and for delineating the persons of history, beyond that shown by any of his earlier works. Ranke is satisfied with setting forth the new materials which he has himself investigated, often barely hinting at, and still more frequently altogether passing over what was before known. He has assumed the editorial conduct of several historical periodicals, among which is the "Year-Book of the German Empire under the House of Saxony" (1837–'40), in which he sedulously sought to bring before the public the labors of young historical writers. In 1841, Ranke received the appointment of historiographer of the Prussian state, a distinction which he merited, by those works which have placed him in the first rank of German historians.

RAUMER, FRIEDRICH LUDIVICUS GEORGE VON, a distinguished German historian and traveller, was born at Worlitz, near Dessau, May 14, 1781. He received his early education at Berlin, and afterward studied law and political economy at Halle and Göttingen. The years from 1801 to 1811, were passed by Von Raumer in various

official posts. In this last year he was appointed professor at Breslau. In 1815, he visited Venice; and in 1816, at the royal expense, he travelled over Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1819, he was summoned to Berlin as professor of political science, though his lectures were mainly historical. Among the earlier works of Von Raumer are: "Six Dialogues on War and Commerce" (1810), "The British System of Taxation, etc." (anonymous, 1811), "The Orations of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown" (1811), "CCI. Emendationes ad Tabulas Genealogicas Arabum et Turcarum" (1811), the "Hand-Book of Remarkable Passages in the Latin Historians of the Middle Ages" (1813), and the "Autumn Journey to Venice" (1816), containing many keen glances at life, politics, and literature. In a manner connected with these are his, "Prelections upon Ancient History" (1821), and the "History of the Hohenstaufens and their Times (1823–'25 and 1840–'42). The last is a work of great value. In 1826, in conjunction with L. Tieck, he published Solger's "Remains," and the first edition of his essay on "The Progressive Development of the Idea of Law, the State, and Polity," of which a second edition appeared in 1832. In 1828, he became involved in a war of the pen, by the publication of an essay on "The Prussian Municipal Regulations." In 1830, Von Raumer's historical investigations led him to France. His visit produced his "Letters from Paris and France in 1830," and "Letters from Paris, for the Elucidation of the History of the 16th and 17th Centuries," both published in 1831. He now began the composition of the "History of Europe since the Close of the 15th Century" (in seven volumes, 1832–'43), a work worthy of a place by the side of his "History of the Hohenstaufens." In the "Historische Taschenbuch" for 1831, which he commenced editing the previous year, appeared his noble essay on the "Downfall of Poland." In 1835, he visited England; in 1839, Italy; and in 1843, the United States. The following works, comprising in all twelve volumes, were the result of these journeys: "England in 1835," "England in 1841," "Contributions to Modern History, from the British Museum and the Archives of the Kingdom," (five volumes, 1836–'39); "Italy: a Contribution to a Knowledge of that Country;" "The United States of North America" (1845). He has also translated into German, Sparks's "Life of Washington." Von Raumer is now privy councillor, professor in the philosophical faculty in the university, and member of the Academy of Sciences. For a long time he was a member of the board of censors; and his resignation of that post in 1841, excited no little attention.

REACH, ANGUS BETHUNE, journalist and author, born January 23, 1821, is a native of Inverness, Scotland. Some few years since he joined the "Morning Chronicle" newspaper as reporter. His talents immediately asserted themselves, and he soon distinguished himself in original composition. Besides a host of magazine papers, he is the author of two romances, "Clement Lorimer," and "Leonard Lindsay;" the former a tale of mystery, and the latter a well-colored picture of buccaneer life. He has written, successfully, for the stage, and has contributed largely to descriptive and critical journalism. He recently went for the "Morning Chronicle" (upon the staff of which he is now engaged) to accomplish such portion of the survey of foreign "Labor and the Poor," as lies within the republic of France. His series of

thirty letters upon this subject show at once descriptive power and faithful research. The letters in the same journal upon the manufacturing and mining districts of England are also due to Mr. Reach's pen.

REDFIELD, WILLIAM C., meteorologist, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1789; and at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to a mechanical employment at Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), where he assisted in establishing a literary society with a permanent library, which continues to be known as "The Friendly Association." On attaining majority he engaged in the small trade of the place, and about 1822, became engaged in a new attempt at steam navigation, on the Connecticut. With the aid of enterprising associates, he succeeded, soon after, in permanently establishing a steamboat route between the cities of Hartford and New York. In 1825, he removed to New York, and, with the aid of a few friends, he placed two commodious safety barges on the Hudson river, for the accommodation of passengers, which were towed by new and powerful steamboats, and took measures for the permanent establishment of a general line of transportation by steam power, in freight barges of large tonnage, with which he continues to be connected. This was prior to the opening of the Erie canal. In the latter part of 1828, he prepared and published a pamphlet, on the "Route of a Great Western Railway," to connect New York city with Lake Erie, and with the great rivers of the western states. At the close of 1829, this pamphlet was revised, and a still larger edition distributed in the states intersected by the route. The most important links in this projected line of railway, which crosses the Mississippi at Rock Island, and extends to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river, are now completed (1852), and the whole will speedily be accomplished. In 1829, he proposed to illustrate the advantages of railways to the citizens of New York, by laying a railway in the spacious avenue known as Canal street, but his petition was rejected by the common council. He was first in the preliminary efforts for establishing lines of railway between the cities of New York and Albany, and from New Haven through Hartford and the Connecticut valley. In September, 1815, a severe storm swept over Rhode Island and adjacent states, the phenomena of which struck him as not reconcileable with the views he had learned of Franklin, or with the theories of wind found in the books. Six years later, a like storm swept along the coast of the Atlantic states, and across New England, with great violence. He was now induced to make an extensive examination of the direction of its winds, and their changes at various localities, in the distinct order of *place* and *time*. This resulted in a clear conviction that the storm was a great whirlwind, moving in a north-northeasterly direction. Further comparison and renewed observations served to show him that nearly all our storms are whirlwinds, of different degrees of regularity and extension, revolving leftwise, and, by their actual rotation and progress, producing the fall and rise of the barometer, and also the two opposite changes of the wind-vane, which uniformly takes place on the two opposite sides of the line, which is pursued by the axis of the storm. From that time these views were freely expressed to his friends, and nine years later, at the suggestion of Professor Olmstead, he drew up his first paper, "On the Prevailing Storms of the Atlantic Coast," which appeared in the "American Journal of Science" for April, 1831. A

generalization of the chief results of these inquiries was prepared for the "American Coast Pilot," and published in 1833. In April, 1836, his paper, "On the Gales and Hurricanes of the Western Atlantic," with a chart showing the courses of various hurricanes, was published in the "London Nautical Magazine." He printed various other papers on this subject, in different years, the most important, perhaps, being an extended examination of "Three several Hurricanes of the Atlantic, and their Relations to the Northers of Mexico and Central America," found in the "American Journal of Science," volumes i. and ii., new series, (1846). He found evidence in the voyages of Cook and other navigators, that the storms of the Pacific ocean, north of the equator, were of like character to those which are met in corresponding latitudes of the Atlantic; and that in the southern hemisphere the direction of rotation is necessarily inversed, and *south* substituted for *north*, in all the directions and changes of the storm. He alludes to these facts in his papers of 1833. He maintains that the courses of progression which are actually pursued by storms, in all climates and seasons, are fully sufficient to invalidate the theory, which ascribes the principal winds of the globe to the influence of heat. In his published account of surveys of the small but violent tornadoes which visited New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, he points out their similitude to the great whirlwind storms. He has given attention to the fossil fishes of the red sandstone formation of the Connecticut and New Jersey, several species of which are noticed in the "Journal of Science," and in the annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, of which last-named society he is first vice-president. He was an early member of the American association of geologists and naturalists, and was elected president for the session of 1848, when it met under its new title, as the "American Association for the Advancement of Science." He received the honorary degree of master of arts in 1839, from Yale college.

REDGRAVE, RICHARD, a distinguished English painter, was born in London, in 1804. He passed his early life in the counting-house of his father, who was a manufacturer, where his principal duty consisted in making designs, and working drawings for the men, and journeying into the country to measure and direct the works in progress. As he advanced in life he began to perceive that his father's business was a failing one, and that the useful education he had received was his sole resource. His secret wishes had always been for the art, and when between nineteen and twenty years of age, he finally determined to make painting his profession. He resolutely set to work to study from the Elgin and Townley marbles in the British museum, and about the year 1826, he obtained admission, as a student of the royal academy. His early career was one of hardship and difficulty. He quitted home, in order to be no longer a burden upon his family, and commenced teaching landscape painting. About the same time Mr. Redgrave made efforts to obtain the gold medal from the academy, but for some time without success. By constant perseverance, however, his merit at last came to be acknowledged, and Mr. Redgrave now stands in the first rank of English painters. Among his works may be mentioned "Olivia's return to her Parents," "Quintin Mastys showing his first Picture," "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," "The Poor Teacher," "Fashion's Slaves," and "The Seamtress."

REID, COLONEL SIR WILLIAM, Royal Engineers, eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, a clergyman of the Scotch church at Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, was born at that place, within four or five miles of the birthplace of Adam Smith, in 1791, and brought up at Woolwich academy, for the corps of engineers. He entered the army in 1809, and served during the last four years of the war in the peninsula, under the duke of Wellington. After the conclusion of the peace, he served on the coast of America, under General Lambert, until the conclusion of the war there, and rejoined the duke of Wellington again in Belgium, in 1815. In 1816, he served in the expedition against Algiers; was adjutant of the corps of sappers for some years after the peace; in 1838, was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas; and, in 1846, of the Windward West India islands, and in both was fortunate enough, by his firm and beneficent conduct, to gain the confidence and good will of the entire population. On his arrival in Bermuda, in 1839, he found agriculture far behind; corn and hay were imported; there was but little fruit—bitter citron trees grew everywhere; and in sight of the government house was a wide swamp. Colonel Reid set the example of improvement. He grafted a sweet orange on a bitter citron tree, in front of the government house; it bore good fruit, and soon all the bitter trees were grafted. He drained the swamp, imported ploughs, had ploughing taught, gave prizes for the best productions, and in 1846, held a grand agricultural *fête* in a fine dry meadow field—the old swamp. In fact, he gave new spirit to the people, showed them how to work out their own prosperity, changed the face of the island, took great interest in popular education, and won the title of the Good Governor, by which he is still affectionately remembered in Bermuda. In 1848, he returned to England, and in 1849, was appointed commanding engineer at Woolwich, and commanded the engineer officers and sappers and miners at the Great Exhibition; and, on the resignation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by the royal commission, to become, in his room, chairman of the executive committee, in which capacity he served with unremitting attention. But the public services of Colonel Reid, in both civil and military capacities, will be less enduringly known than his valuable labors in aiding the investigation of the law of storms, by a careful analysis of various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. When employed as major of engineers, in Barbadoes, restoring the buildings ruined in the hurricane of 1831, curiosity led him to inquire into the history of former storms; but the West Indian records contain but little beyond details of the losses in lives and property, and make no attempt to furnish data whereby the true character or the actual courses of these storms may be investigated. Mr. Redfield's first paper, in the "American Journal of Science," on the "Gales and Hurricanes of the North Atlantic," had been previously published, and of the copies sent to the West Indies, one was placed in the hands of Colonel Reid, who was impressed with the importance of the subject, and became satisfied of the rotative character and determinate progress of these storms, as maintained by Mr. Redfield. In 1838, Colonel Reid, having been able to devote more attention to these inquiries, published his first paper "On Hurricanes," in the second volume of "Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers." His valuable work, entitled "An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms

by Means of Facts arranged according to Place and Time," appeared in the same year; two enlarged editions of which have since been issued. His later work, entitled "The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms and of the Variable Winds, with the Practical Application of the Subject to Navigation," was published in 1849. By these labors, and those of Redfield, Piddington, and Thom, his principal co-workers, the power of knowledge has conquered even the hurricane: and the intelligent mariner, warned by the indications of the barometer, and those of the early winds of the coming storm, may securely watch its approach, and avoid (in almost all cases) its dangerous vortex, and thus sail on unharmed by the gale, even while skilfully using its outer winds to expedite his voyage. In September, 1851, Col. Reid received the unsought appointment of governor of Malta; and on the closing of his service for the Great Exhibition, for which he generously declined remuneration, the order of knighthood was bestowed by the queen, and he proceeded to the discharge of the governorship of that island.

RETZSCH, MORITZ, the German artist, was born at Dresden, December 9, 1779. Though he manifested a precocious talent for drawing and modelling, his early ambition was limited to attaining the post of forester in the royal domains, and he did not form the determination to devote himself to art, till a somewhat advanced period. He made choice of historical painting as his profession, and in 1798, attended the academy, where he made rapid progress. His plans were deranged by the war which broke out in 1806. Being the sole support of his family, he was forced to forego his cherish wish of visiting Italy. He selected his subjects principally from the region of romantic poetry, though he not unfrequently drew from his own imagination, as in the case of his series of illustrations of human life, of which he etched six sheets himself. His reputation, however, was founded upon his outline illustrations to the works of the great poets, especially those to Goethe's "Faust," consisting of twenty-six sheets of etchings, published in 1812, and an enlarged edition in 1834, which were widely copied in France and England. In 1816, he was elected member, and in 1824, professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden. In 1822, he was commissioned by Cotta, of Stuttgart, to furnish outline illustrations to "Schiller's works." He produced etchings to "Fredolin," the "Fight with the Dragon," "Pegasus in Harness," and the "Song of the Bell." He also undertook a "Gallery to Shakspere's Dramatic Works," of which eight parts, comprising illustrations to six plays, appeared between 1827 and 1846. Besides these, he produced illustrations to "Burger's Ballads," and two collections, "Phantasies," and "The Contest between Light and Darkness," as well as some separate designs, the best of which is the famous "Chess-Players." In his peculiar sphere, marked by spirit of conception and execution, never lapsing into a feeble sentimentality, Retzsch has no superior. As a portrait-painter he is very successful in producing striking likenesses; his miniatures in oil are much admired, but his other efforts in oil painting have not been successful, he is now contributing a series of designs to the London Art Journal, which scarcely equal his reputation.

RIVAS, ANGEL DE SAAVEDRA, DUQUE DE, soldier, statesman, poet, dramatist, painter, the younger son of an old ducal family, was born at Córdova, in 1791, and was educated, first at home by French

refugee ecclesiastics, and afterward in the college of nobles at Madrid. At sixteen he entered the royal body guard, and was an eyewitness of some of the portentous scenes of the opening revolution in the Escurial and at Aranjuez. When the French invaded Spain, he, at once, took the national side; fought bravely in many battles; was left for dead on the field of Ocana with eleven wounds; was taken prisoner; escaped from Malaga to Gibraltar; and from Gibraltar went to Cadiz, where the Cortes then sat, and where he soon obtained promotion in the army, from which, at the end of the war, he retired with many honors, and with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1813, he published a volume of poetry, which, in 1820–'21, was enlarged to two volumes, and embraced tragedies in the French classical style, which had already been acted with success. In 1820, he favored the restoration of the free constitution of 1812, and was elected from Córdova to the new cortes, whose secretary he became, and in which he distinguished himself as a popular leader. But the French intervention of 1823, sent him abroad as an exile, first to England, where he was concerned in the publication of the "Ocios de Españoles Emigrados," the work which gave the earliest impulse to a revival of Spanish literature; then to Italy, where he was hardly permitted to land; and, afterward, to Malta, where an intimacy with Mr. Frere, the English diplomatist and scholar, who had been minister at Madrid, led him to give up his imitations of the French school, and turn to the old masters of his own country. From Malta he went to France, where his resources became so much reduced by confiscations at home, that he was obliged, for the subsistence of his family at Tours, to teach the art of painting, in which he is hardly less distinguished than in the art of poetry, as may be seen by his four large pictures in the cathedral at Seville. At Tours,, too, he finished the "Moro Exposito," an epic tale, in a series of heroic ballads, on the truly national subject of the children of Lara, which was published at Paris, in 1834, and which has done more, perhaps, than any other single work to restore, so far as it is restored, the old Castilian spirit to the literature of his country. In the second volume of this striking poem he published a shorter one, written earlier, and in his less national manner, on the subject of Don Roderick, and a few spirited national ballads, to which he afterward added enough to make a separate volume, printed in 1841; a collection, which, with the "Moro Exposito," has been well received throughout Europe by the romantic school. Meantime the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, had opened the way for his return home, and the death of his brother, in 1834, had given him the estates and titles of his family, to which were soon added the rank of grandee, and a seat in the house of peers. Up to this time, he had belonged to the progresista party with a strong tendency to republicanism. But he now became a moderado, and, in 1836, was made minister of the interior. His party, however, was driven from power, in 1837, by the exaltados, the extreme left of the progresistas, and like its other leaders, he fled before the violence of persecution, taking refuge, first in the house of the English embassador in Madrid, and afterward escaping, through great personal dangers, to Lisbon and Gibraltar. But the counter-revolution soon followed, and he was restored to his home and his fortunes, since which, though he has shared the fate of his party, and submitted to the changes of the times like its other chiefs, he has

enjoyed comparative quiet and unbroken honor. His last place was that of minister to Naples, from which he returned in 1851, and is now, we believe, living in Madrid, an eloquent procer, or member of the upper house, and everywhere to be recognised as one of the distinguished men of his age, whether his various accomplishments as an artist and poet are considered, or his services to the state as a soldier and statesman, or the romantic adventures he has passed through, and the strange reverses of fortune to which he has been exposed, in a career, which is yet to be accounted brilliant, honorable, and successful.

ROBERT-FLEURY, JOSEPH NICOLAS, the celebrated French painter, was born at Cologne of French parents, August 8th, 1797. The family were in humble circumstances, when a rich friend made his father steward over his estates, and had the young Robert brought up with his own children. He was receiving his education at Paris when his father's benefactor died, and his father also dying soon after, the family were again reduced to the most straitened circumstances. In this situation Robert thought of turning to account his natural tendency for art; he took lessons in drawing, and soon became expert in designing coats-of-arms. He attracted the attention of the count de Forbin, director of the museum of the Louvre, who wished to procure him a license as a painter of armorial bearings, but he soon perceived that the young man was destined to shine in a higher sphere of art, and introduced him to the studio of Horace Vernet. He remained, however, but a short time in Vernet's studio, whence he passed into the studio of Girodet. With the latter he continued two years, and after a few months' instruction from Gros, he finally became the pupil of his favorite master Gericault. An occasion that he had long desired having at length presented itself, he made a journey into Switzerland as drawing-tutor to an English family; thence he passed on to Rome. His picture of the "Brigands Attacking a Convent" was completed after four years' labor, and sold for 1200 francs. It was taken from an event which happened shortly before the painter's arrival in Rome, and several of the actors in the scene sat as his models. When exhibited in the Louvre, in 1824, Charles X. offered 5,000 francs for it in vain. The king gave Robert an order for another picture, "Tasso arriving at the Convent of St. Onofrio." About 1829, Robert took a notion that he was destined to be an animal painter, and went to Holland to study Paul Potter. The revolution of July, however, called him back to Paris, his cattle studies were interrupted, and never subsequently resumed. Since that time he has devoted himself wholly to historical painting. His principal works are: "Scene from St. Bartholomew's Eve," now in the Luxembourg, the "Procession of the League," the "Arrival of Count Baldwin, at Odessa," "Henry IV. brought to the Louvre after his Assassination," "Bernard de Palissy in his Workshop." In 1836, he obtained the cross of the legion.

ROBINSON, EDWARD, D. D., LL. D., a distinguished American scholar, born at Southington, Connecticut, in 1794. He studied at Hamilton college, Clinton, New York, where he graduated in 1815, and afterward became mathematical and Greek tutor. In 1818, he married, and gave up his post; but losing his wife, he entered the theological seminary, at Andover, in 1821, where he not long after received the appointment of assistant instructor in the department of sacred litera

ture. Here he translated Wahl's "Clavis Philologica," the germ of his own subsequent "New Testament Lexicon" (1825). In 1826, he went to Europe, and studied at Paris and Halle, devoting himself mainly to oriental languages and literature. Here he married the daughter of Professor Jakob, then and since widely known in the world of letters, under her *nom de plume* of *Talvj*. In 1830, he returned to Andover, and was appointed assistant professor and librarian. In 1837, he received the appointment of professor of biblical literature in the Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, a situation which he now holds. He did not, however, enter at once upon the duties of his office, but passed the two following years in the Holy Land, and in preparing an account of his travels, which were published simultaneously in German and English, and form the classical authority upon all subjects relating to the topography of Palestine. In 1840, he entered upon his duties as instructor, in which, and in various lexicographical labors, he has continued to be actively engaged. The literary labors of Dr. Robinson have mainly been, directly or indirectly, connected with sacred learning. The following are the principal of these: A translation of Wahl's "Clavis Philologica Novi Testamenti," in 1825, followed, in 1836, by his own "Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament," again rewritten and issued in a final form in 1850. This lexicon constitutes the most complete model of lexicography in any language, and is thoroughly exhaustive of its subject, as far as the science of philology had reached at the time of its publication. An edition of Calmet's "Biblical Dictionary," and an abridgment of the same. A translation of Buttman's "Greek Grammar" (1832), followed by a new translation of the 18th edition of the same, in 1850; the "Biblical Repository," a quarterly magazine for theological subjects, which he conducted for four years (1833–'37), with marked ability, and then resigned to other hands. This magazine is still published, having recently been united with the "Bibliotheca Sacra," established many years later by Professor Robinson and others. An edition of Newcombe's "Harmony of the Four Gospels" in Greek; and an original Harmony (1845), with a newly-arranged text, and accompanied by critical notes of great value; followed in the succeeding year by an edition of the same in English. Three separate and independent translations of Gesenius's "Hebrew Lexicon," the last of which was published in 1849. "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa," published simultaneously in German and English, in 1841. For this work the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London was awarded to the author. Dr. Robinson left his country in the winter of 1851, and, after passing through England and Germany, has continued his journey to the East, for the purpose of renewing his investigations among the antiquities of those countries.

RONGE, JOHANNES, the leader of the "German Catholic" movement in Germany, was born at Birchofswalde, in the Circle of Neisse, in Silesia, October 16, 1813. His father was a farmer in narrow circumstances, with a family of eight children. The boy was employed in tending sheep, and his early education was acquired in the few hours of leisure which that occupation afforded, and in the winter months; but he manifested so great aptitude, that the teacher of the school induced his father to permit him to become a student. From 1827 to

1836, he attended the gymnasium of Neisse, where he made good progress. In 1837, he entered the university of Breslau, with the design of studying theology, more, however, in accordance with the wishes of his friends than his own. In 1839, he entered the theological department, his disinclination being overcome by a wish to avoid being any longer a charge upon the narrow means of his parents. In 1840, he left the seminary, and entered upon a chaplaincy at Grottkarr, where he labored with great zeal, especially in the training of the young. No small opposition was aroused against him from various quarters; he was charged with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic tendencies, and the sphere of his activity much narrowed. He afterward gave expression to the emotions thus excited in him in his "Catholic Hymns" (1846). In 1842, Knauer, the newly-appointed prince-bishop of Breslau, was obliged to wait a long time at Rome for his confirmation, and it was reported that the secular administrator had caused this delay. Ronge gave public utterance to this report in a communication to a periodical, under the title of "Rome and the Chapter of Breslau." He was thereupon deprived of his office, and sent back to the seminary, for penance. He protested, and was forbidden all exercise of the priestly function. Shortly afterward he became instructor at the mining establishment of Laurahütte, whence he wrote his famous published "Letter from a Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy Coat of Trèves." This letter, though not free from many defects, both historical and dogmatic, was the spark in the magazine, and led to the "German catholic movement." Ronge was subjected to anathema, whereupon he proceeded to endeavor to induce the cultivated catholics to break loose from Rome. In rapid succession followed publications: "To my Brethren in the Faith, and Fellow-Citizens," "To the Lower Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Appeals;" and after an interval, "The Romish and the German Schools," and "The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first five advocated a separation from Rome, the sixth presented the necessity of an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was directed against the opposition which the movement had met with from protestants. The first "German catholic" congregation was formed at Breslau, on the 26th of January, 1845, and within three months thereafter, there were formed more than one hundred in Germany, though with very wide differences in respect to the creeds they adopted. A council was held at Leipzig, at Easter, 1845, where a very simple and comprehensive creed was framed, which was generally adopted by the societies, which not long afterward were said to number more than two hundred, with a million of members. During the whole of this movement Ronge was the moving spirit, and labored with great xeal, making journeys throughout all Germany to further the progress of the cause. After the suppression of the revolutionary movements of 1848, the German governments took ground against the new societies, and they have been generally suppressed. Ronge himself was obliged to flee, and, in 1850, made his escape to England.

ROSA, FRANCISCO MARTINEZ DE LA, statesman, orator, poet, dramatist, and historian, was born of an hidalgo family, at Granada, in 1789, and was educated chiefly in the university of his native city. In 1808, he joined the patriot cause against the French, and being

driven with the government into Cadiz, went thence to England. Connected with the mission at London, where, in 1811, he published his poem on the siege of Zaragoza, written two years earlier. On his return to Spain, immediately afterward, he became a member of the cortes at Cadiz, where his "Lorque Puede un Empleo," and his "Vinda de Padilla," were acted; the latter, a patriotic tragedy, being performed in July, 1812, on a stage erected for the occasion, because the public theatre was within the range of the French bombs. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII., in 1814, he was elected from Grenada to the cortes, and published his "Revolucion Actual de Españas," but was at once seized as a liberal, by the ungrateful monarch, and sent to Peñon, a barren rock on the coast of Africa, belonging to Spain, where he was kept in military confinement six years, but devoted himself to letters, writing his tragedy of "Morayma," and preparing himself for future success. On his emancipation, in 1820, he became again a member of the cortes, and distinguished himself, as he had earlier, by his eloquence in debate. In 1822, he became secretary for foreign affairs, but in 1823, the French forces, under the duke d'Angoulême, restored the despotism and its persecutions, and he fled from his country; travelling at first in Holland, Germany, and Italy, and finally settling himself at Paris, where he published five volumes of his literary works, and had the pleasure of seeing two of his plays acted on the French stage. In 1831, Ferdinand VII. permitted him to return, but he lived in Malaga till the death of that monarch in 1833; immediately after which he was elected secretary of the Spanish academy. In 1834–'35, he was again secretary for foreign affairs, but in 1834, printed the "Chronicle of Gonzalvo de Cordova," by Hernan Perez del Pulgar, with learned notes, and an excellent life of its chivalrous author; and in 1835, he printed the first volumes of his "Espiritu del Siglo," lately extended to five volumes; an eloquent work, which is directed against the spirit of violent revolutions, but which, from its confused manner, has added nothing to his reputation. His best plays are, "La Hija lu Casa," "Edipo," and "La Conjuracion de Venecia." His "Isabel de Solis," an historical tale connected with the latter years of the Arabs of Grenada, of which the first volume was printed in 1837, and the second in 1839, has had little success. His "Libro de los Niños," on the contrary, is a valued work for education, and his didactic poems on the "Art of Poetry," or rather the ample prose discussions appended to it, on the principal Spanish authors, and especially on the Spanish dramas, have done much for the literature of his country, both at home and abroad. The last eminent political post occupied by him, was that of embassador at Rome, from which he returned in 1850, to resume his place in the legislative assembly, where his position has always been honorable, and where his striking personal appearance, and white hairs, add not a little to the effect of his eloquence, always marked by vivacity of manner, earnestness of purpose, and a wise moderation in the objects it pursues.

ROSENKRANZ, JOHANN KARL FRIEDRICH, professor of philosophy at Königsberg, was born April 23, 1805, at Madgeburg, where his father held a post under government. He pursued his studies at Berlin, Halle, and Heidelberg, and early became known as one of the most zealous of Hegel's adherents. In 1828, he went to Halle as private tutor, where he was soon after appointed professor-extraordinary;

which post he filled till 1833, when he went to Göttingen. His literary efforts betokened great force and versatility of talents. At first they took the direction of poetry and its philosophical history. After publishing the two small essays "On the Titurel and Dante's Commedia," and the "Heldenbuck and the Nibelungen" (1829), he put forth the "History of German Poetry in the Middle Ages" (1830), in which he sought to represent his subject from the point of view of the Hegelian philosophy. This was succeeded by the "Hand-Book of a General History of Poetry" (1832–'33). His occasional essays and critiques were collected in 1836, under the title "For the History of German Literature." In the meanwhile he was endeavoring to bring the principles of the Pegelian philosophy to bear upon theology; for this purpose he wrote "The Religion of Nature," "The Encyclopædia of Religious Science" (1831), "Critique on Schleirermacher's System of Belief" (1836). His minor writings in favor of the Hegelian philosophy were collected in the "Studien" (1839), and the "Critical Elucidation of the Hegelian System" (1840). A still more accurate development of a portion of this system is his "Psychology, or Science of the Subjective Spirit" (1837 and 1843). These works have gained for Rosenkranz the reputation of being one of the principal representatives of the Hegelian philosophy. In conjunction with F. W. Schubert, he superintended an edition of the works of Kant, in twelve volumes (1838–'40), to the last volume of which he appended a "History of the Philosophy of Kant." When Schelling arrived at Berlin, Rosenkranz published "Prelections on Schelling" (1842). Previous to this he had made the position of the parties in philosophy the subject of a comedy, "The Centre of Speculation (1840). Of a different class are his "Königsberg Sketches" (1842). In 1832, as secretary of the Thuringian Antiquarian Society, he edited the "New Contributions to the History of the German Nation," a continuation of Kruse's "Archives."

ROSS, SIR JAMES CLARK, captain in the English navy, celebrated for his participation in a number of expeditions to the Arctic seas, was born April 15, 1800. He entered the navy at the age of twelve, as midshipman under the command of his uncle, whom he afterward, in 1816, accompanied on an expedition for the discovery of the northwest passage. Between 1819 and 1825, he was employed under command of Captain Parry in three other expeditions for the same purpose. In 1827, he was again the companion of Captain Parry in the attempt to reach the north pole by travelling over the ice from the shores of Spitzbergen. From 1829 to 1833, he was again under the command of his uncle in the northern expedition fitted out by Sir Felix Booth, during which he had the honor of placing the British flag upon the north magnetic pole. For these services he was, in 1834, advanced to the rank of captain. From 1835 to 1838, he was employed in making a magnetic survey of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1839, he was appointed to the command of the "Erebus" and "Terror," and despatched on a voyage of discovery and observation in the Antarctic seas. This expedition was absent four years, and performed great services to the cause of science, discovered a new continent, and advanced within one hundred and fifty miles of the south pole, during which time only four men were lost, three by casualties, and one by disease. In 1848, he was again despatched on a voyage to the Arctic ocean, in

command of an expedition for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, which returned a few months ago without success.

ROSSINI, GIOACHIMO, the celebrated composer, was born at Pesaro, in the Roman states, February 29, 1792. His father and mother were musicians, who earned their living by travelling about among the little towns of the Romagna, and singing at the fairs. From his tenth year Gioachimo accompanied his parents in their excursions. At the age of twelve he was placed under a master at Bologna, who taught him to sing and play upon the piano, and who, moreover, assisted him to gain some money by singing in the churches. At the end of two years he was considerably advanced, so as to be able to read and sing the most difficult pieces at first sight, and his father attached him to an itinerant troupe of choristers, which travelled over the papal states. In 1807, he returned to Bologna, where he was admitted to the lyceum, and Father Stanislao Mattei undertook to initiate him into the mystery of single and double counterpoints, but he did not find the young Rossini a very docile pupil. After a year's tuition he fancied he had acquired quite enough of the theory of music, and resolved to turn his knowledge to account. In a few days (being then sixteen), he made his début at Bologna, with a cantata entitled "Il Pianto d'Armonia," which caused him to be chosen director of the academy of the *concordi*, a musical association at the Lyceum of Bologna. For the next two years he devoted himself to practical studies. At the age of eighteen he made a journey to Pesaro, where some friends assisted him in bringing out, at the San-Mosè theatre, at Venice, his opera "Cambiale di Matrimonio." This was followed by "L'Equivoco Stravagante," a buffo opera, which was played at Bologna without success. In 1812, he produced, in rapid succession, "L' Inganno Felice," "Ciro in Babylonia," "La Scala di Seta," "La Pietradel Paragone." But it was in 1813 that Rossini saw the commencement of his musical renown; in that year he produced "Tancredi." The success of that opera established him as the greatest of Italian composers, and all the towns disputed with each other the possession of him. "L'Italiana in Algieri," "Aureliano in Palmira," and "Il Turco in Italia," followed in the course of the same year. But success in Italy confers more celebrity than cash, and Rossini was no exception to the rule. He wandered from city to city, adapting his talents to all the requirements of the *impresari*, the singers, and the public, and contented with his eight hundred francs pay. But, in 1815, more advantageous terms were offered him by Barbaja, the manager of the San Carlo theatre, at Naples, and he formed a permanent connection with that establishment. He made his dèbut at the San Carlo with "Elizabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra;" and from 1815 until 1822, he composed, in quick succession, for the Neapolitan stage, "Otello" (1816), "Armida" (1817), "Mosè in Egitto" (1818), "Ricciardo e Torarde" (1818), "Ermiono" (1819), "La Donna del Lago" (1819), "Maometto Secondo" (1820), "Zelmira" (1822). In the meantime he also brought out at Rome, the "Barber of Seville," and "Cenerentola," and "La Gazza Ladra," at Milan. In 1822, his engagement with Barbaja terminated, and the same year he married Mlle. Colbrand, the *prima donna*, who brought him a splendid dowry. The following year he quitted Naples, and brought out "Semiramide" at Venice, but it met with a cold reception from the Venetians. Rossini then set out

for England, where tempting offers had been held out to him, and remained five months in London, engaged in giving concerts and lessons which brought him in about £10,000. From London he repaired to Paris, where he was made director of the théâtre-Italien. But the indolent composer, finding an easier creditor in the French than the Neapolitan *entrepreneur*, produced but little during his fourteen years sojourn at Paris. The only work worthy of mention is the "William Tell" (1829), the last, and pronounced by many connoisseurs the best of his operas. The théâtre-Italien, however, was far from flourishing under Rossini's direction; the management was taken out of his hands, and he was preferred to the fat sinecure of *intendant-général de la musique du roi* and *inspecteur général du chant en France*. His functions ceased by the revolution of 1830, but he recovered from the government his pension of 6,000 francs per annum, which had been promised him in case any unforeseen circumstances should deprive him of his office. In 1837, he quitted France. Since that period he has been heard of but little in the world. The "*Stabat Mater*," we believe, is the only musical production of the later period of his life. In person Rossini was remarkably handsome. He was naturally very indolent, and the rapidity with which he turned off his operas was not the result of industry, but of his great facility of composition. As his years and his wealth increased he became more and more avaricious, and when residing in Paris, although at that time a millionaire, he was lodged in a miserable garret of the théâtre Favart, to avoid the necessity of paying rent; and here he received all the celebrities of Europe, apologizing for the poorness of his accommodation on the score of hard times and the necessity of economy.

ROTHERMEL, PETER F., an American artist, was born in Luzerne county, in Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817. He was destined for the profession of a land surveyor, and received, during some years, the best education to be had in the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he removed with his parents to Carbon county, and after six years residence, from that place to Montgomery county, and thence to Philadelphia. It was still young Rothermel's intention to practise land surveying, and for that purpose he took lessons in drawing; but after six weeks' instruction he returned no more to his teacher. A visit to the exhibition of the Artist's Fund Society, excited within him the desire to become a painter. He took lessons in painting and color, and after attempting portrait-painting with some success, he ventured to open a studio. He soon gained patrons and purchasers. He did not, however, devote himself exclusively to portrait-painting. He also turned his attention to figure pieces, a branch of the art which is now his forte. "Christabel," and "Katharine and Petruchio," were produced during his early career. Mr. Rothermel is now a resident of Philadelphia, but his works are familiar to the visiters of the National Academy exhibitions, and the American Art Union. "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before the Queen," the "Noche Triste," from Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," and "Murray's Defence of Toleration," are among his happiest efforts.

ROTHSCHILD, Rise and Progress of the House of. Among the men of the times, few exercise a greater influence than the members of the extensive co-partnership known as the house of Rothschild, the imper-

sonation of that money-power which governs the world. For nearly half a century their influence has been continually on the increase; and to them, more than to any monarch or minister of state, Europe is indebted for the preservation of peace between the great powers. In order to give even an outline of the immense and successful operations which have placed a German Jew, his sons, and grandsons, at the head of the moneyed interests of the world, it would be necessary to embrace the history of European finance since the year 1812; and this our space does not permit. A brief sketch of the rise and progress of the house, must, therefore, be sufficient. Its founder, Meyer Anselm Rothschild, born at Frankfort-on-the-Mayn, some time about the year 1740, was a money-changer and exchange broker, a man of fair character, and in easy circumstances. When, in the first campaign of the French revolution (1792), General Custine, at the head of the republican army, took Frankfort, the senate, in order to save the town from pillage, agreed to pay a heavy ransom, within a very limited period. But the money could not be made forthcoming. Public credit in Germany was still in its infancy, and among the wealthy capitalists of Frankfort, not one could be induced to assist the senate. In this strait Meyer A. Rothschild offered his services to obtain a loan for the required amount from the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he had frequently been employed in money-changing transactions. The offer was accepted and the loan obtained. Thus a money-lending connection between the landgrave and M. A. Rothschild begun, and, as in the course of the war, other German princes had occasion for loans, M. A. Rothschild's agency was often offered and accepted, so that the house of Rothschild acquired a certain standing. This landgrave, William IX. (subsequently as elector, William I.), was one of those German despots who, during the American revolution, had sold their troops to England; and who, by means of a similar traffic during the wars of the French revolution, accumulated immense sums of money, but whose tricky politics drew upon him the hatred of Napoleon. After the battle of Jena (October, 1806), Napoleon decreed the forfeiture of their states by the sovereigns of Brunswick and of Hesse-Cassel, and a French army was put in march to enforce the decree. Too feeble to resist, the landgrave prepared for flight. But in the vaults of his palace he had twelve millions florins (about five millions of dollars), in silver. To save this great and bulky amount of money from the hands of the French, was a matter of extreme difficulty, as it could not be carried away, and the landgrave had so little confidence in his subjects, that he could not bring himself to confide his case to their keeping, especially as the French would inflict severe punishment on him, or them, who might undertake the trust. In his utmost need the landgrave bethought himself of M. A. Rothschild, sent for him to Cassel, and entreated him to take charge of the money; and by way of compensation for the danger to which Mr. Rothschild exposed himself, the landgrave offered him the free use of the entire sum without interest. On these terms Mr. Rothschild undertook the trust, and by the assistance of some friends, Jewish bankers at Cassel, the money was so carefully stowed away, that when the French, after a hurried march, arrived in that city, they found the old landgrave gone, and his treasure vanished. At the time this large sum of money was placed in M. A. Rothschild's hands he had five sons, of whom three, Anselm, Nathan,

and Solomon, had arrived at man's estate, These he associated with himself, keeping Anselm at Frankfort, while Nathan was established first, at Manchester, and subsequently in London; and Solomon, as travelling agent for the firm of M. A. Rothschild & Sons, visited the various courts and princes of Germany who needed loans. Old Mr. Rothschild himself, as well as his sons, especially the second, Nathan, of London, appear to have possessed enterprise, prudence, and industry, of the highest order, so that the large sum of ready money at their disposal increased and multiplied with astonishing rapidity. In 1813, when, by the treaty of Teplitz, England agreed to pay Russia, Austria, and Prussia, twelve millions sterling (sixty millions of dollars), subsidies, the Rothschilds, on the recommendation of the old landgrave, were appointed agents for the payment of the money in Germany; an operation by which they gained several millions of dollars. After the victory of Leipzig (October, 1813), in their rapid pursuit of Napoleon, the allied sovereigns suddenly found themselves on the banks of the Rhine. The emperor of Austria, with a brilliant court and staff, took up his quarters at Frankfort. But the treasury of Austria, notwithstanding the large sums received from England, was empty; what resources there might have been at Vienna, were not available at Frankfort. A loan became necessary; but the oft-repeated bankruptcies of Austria had destroyed her credit, so that Prince Metternich, after having in vain applied to the Bethmans and other Christian merchant-princes of Frankfort, was at length reluctantly driven to address himself to Rothschild, and the pride of Hapsburgh's Cæsar stooped to solicit succor from a Jew. The graceful manner in which the request was granted called forth the emperor's gratitude. Old M. A. Rothschild was created a baron of the Austrian empire. His son Nathan was appointed Austrian consul-general in Great Britain; and the whole weight of Austria, and of Metternich's influence were put in requisition to extend and secure the financial operations of the house of Rothschild. The fall of Napoleon enabled the old landgrave to return to Cassel, and he gave the Rothschilds notice that he should withdraw the money he had confided to them; but before the notice expired Napoleon's return from the isle of Elba so greatly alarmed the landgrave, that he urged the Rothschilds to keep the money at the low rate of two per cent per annum, which they did until his death, in 1823, when his son and successor was forced to receive it back, as the Rothschilds refused any longer to keep it. In 1815, James de Rothschild, the fourth son of M. A. Rothschild, opened a banking-house in Paris. In 1820, Charles, the youngest, established himself at Naples, and in 1821, Solomon, the third son, took up his residence at Vienna; so that at the death of M. A. Rothschild (1821) he saw his five sons placed at the head of five immense establishments at Frankfort, London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples, and united in a co-partnership which is universally allowed to be the most wealthy and extensive the world has ever seen. No operation in which he or his sons embarked, had miscarried; and this uninterrupted success was, in a great measure, owing to their foresight and enterprise. Rothschild in London knew the result of the battle of Waterloo eight hours before the British government, and the value of this knowledge was no less than one million dollars gained in one forenoon. No bad loan was ever taken in hand by the Rothschilds: no

good loan ever fell into other hands. Their invariable success at length gained for them such a degree of public confidence, that any financial operation on which they frowned, was sure to fail. And so conscious were they of their influence, that after the July revolution in 1830, Anselm Rothschild of Frankfort, was heard to declare: "The house of Austria desires war, but the house of Rothschild requires peace." In 1840, on the occasion of the troubles between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, the Rothschilds were again chiefly instrumental in preserving the peace of Europe. Nathan the second son of M. A. Rothschild died in 1836; the other four brothers are yet alive. In addition to their five principal establishments, they have agencies of their own in several of the large trading towns, both of the old and new world. As dealers in money and bills, they may be said to have no rivals, and as the magnitude of their operations enables them to regulate the course of exchange throughout the world, their profits are great, while their risks are comparatively small. Indeed, the only *heavy* loss they have as yet experienced, was through the February revolution of 1848, when it is said, that, owing to the sudden depreciation of all funded and railroad property throughout Europe, their losses from March till December of that year reached the enormous figure of eight millions sterling (forty millions of dollars). But great as their losses were they did not affect the credit of the Rothschilds, and do not appear in any degree to have impaired their means. The members of the firm are numerous, as the third generation has been received into the co-partnership; and, as the cousins mostly intermarry, their immense wealth will, for a length of time, remain in comparatively few hands. In politics the Rothschilds of London and Paris profess to be liberals; while those of Frankfort, Vienna, and Naples are conservatives. It is, however, evident that the interests of the Rothschilds must render them alike hostile to absolute monarchy, and to popular movements. Constitutional monarchy, with its representative chambers, is the system most congenial to loan contractors, and to support which their occult influence is doubtless exerted.

RUCKERT FREDERICK, a German poet, was born May 16, 1789. at Schweinfurt, and was the son of a Bavarian customhouse officer. He studied law as a profession, and from inclination, philology and literature. In 1809, he left his parents' house to serve in the Austrian army, but on his arrival at Dresden the news of peace arrived. On the breaking out of the war, the representations and entreaties of his parents, and the conviction that his constitution, enfeebled by study, would not bear the life of a camp, deterred him from joining the army. By means of the influence of Wangenheim, the minister, he assumed the editorship of the "Morgenblatt," which he continued during 1816, but at the beginning of the next year resigned to Theresda Huber. He made a journey through Switzerland to Italy, passed a winter at Rome, and, on his return, lived with his parents at Coburg, Nuremburg, and other places, until in 1826, he became professor of oriental literature at Erlangen. In 1840, he was called by the king of Prussia, Frederick William IV., to Berlin, where he has since resided, and enjoyed the title of privy councillor of state. Rücket commenced his poetic career by writing "Idylls," drawn from youthful and domestic themes. During the period of the patriotic rising, although debarred from partici

pation in the war, he mingled in the storm of German excitement, by composing warlike sonnets, and satires in Aristophanic style, on the emperor Napoleon, so filled with vigorous poetic talent that only their tardy appearance can account for their being passed by with so little sensation. Goethe's "Eastern Divan" awaked the poetic enthusiasm anew in Rücket, who found in eastern literature subjects for his brilliant poems, which he elaborated in a style that Goethe had been unable to attain. No poet has disclosed a richer treasury of thought than Ruckert, and none know how to unite better playful trifles and holy earnest. He has not only cultivated the lyric and didactic, but also the epic and religious. His works are "Poems" (1814), "Napoleon," a political comedy (1816), "The Wanderings of Abu Seid, or the Makamen of Harari" (1826), "Nal and Damajanti," Indian poems (1828), "Schi-king" Chinese song book by Confucius (1833), "The Wisdom of the Brahmins" a didactic poem in fragments (1836), "Seven Books of Eastern Proverbs and Histories (1837), "Resten and Suhrab," an heroic history (1838), "The Life of Jesus," an evangelic harmony (1839), "Amarilkais, the Poet and King" (1843), "Saul and David," a drama from sacred history (1843), "Herod the Great" (1844), "Love's Spring" (1844), "The Emperor Henry IV.," drama (1844), "The Life of the Abbess Hudumod" (1845), "Hamasa," the oldest Arabian songs (1846).

RUSCHENBERGER, W. S. W., M. D., surgeon in the United States navy, and writer on scientific and other subjects, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in September, 1807. While quite young he removed to Philadelphia, where he was educated. In 1824, he commenced the study of medicine, and two years latter entered the navy as surgeon's mate. After serving for more than three years he returned to Philadelphia, and graduated at the university of Pennsylvania, in 1830, after which, he was stationed at the Washington navy-yard, until April, 1831, and then served for three years in the Pacific. In the spring of 1835, he was appointed surgeon of the fleet on the East India station, and returned home in 1837, after a voyage of circumnavigation of nearly three years. In the fall of 1843, he was placed in charge of the naval hospital at Brooklyn, in 1848, he was again appointed to the East India squadron, and the following year he was nominated a member of the board of naval officers, to devise a plan and regulations for the naval academy at Annapolis. In 1844, Dr. Ruschenberger also assisted in devising the existing organization for the bureau of medicine and surgery, in the navy department at Washington. He is a member of many scientific societies. His principal works are, "Three Years in the Pacific" (1834), "A Voyage Round the World" (1838), "Elements of Natural History" (1850), "Lexicon of Terms in Natural History" (1850). Besides these he has written several pamphlets on naval rank and discipline, and been an industrious contributor to various scientific and other magazines.

RUSH, RICHARD, distinguished as a politician, was born in Philadelphia, August, 1780. He is the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent physician, philanthropist, and patriot, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, on the maternal side, Richard Stockton of New Jersey, having been another of the signers of that instrument. He graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey, in 1797, and afterward entered upon the study of the law in Philadelphia

He received, in 1811, the appointment of attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and very soon afterward, the comptrollorship of the treasury of the United States. He then removed to Washington, and, in 1814, was appointed attorney-general of the United States. On the accession of Mr. Monroe to the presidency, he called upon Mr. Rush to fulfil the duties of secretary of state, until the return of Mr. John Quincy Adams, who had been apppointed to that office. On Mr. Adams's return from London, in August of that year, Mr. Rush was appointed minister to the court of St. James. In this situation he remained more than seven years, and conducted a variety of important negotiations. One of them ended in the treaty or convention of 1818; which, among other things, settled the dispute which had grown up between the United States and England, respecting the fisheries after the war of 1812. It settled also, the boundary line from the Lake of the Woods; and effected a temporary arrangement of our territorial claims west of the Rocky mountains, and to Columbia river. Another of his negotiations carried on in the summer and autumn of 1823, produced the celebrated "declaration," in Mr. Monroe's message to Congress of December in that year, against the interference of Europe in the affairs of this continent. Mr. Rush subsequently published an account of these, and his other negotiations in London, intermingled with personal anecdotes, and a description of social scenes in the higher classes of England. When Mr. Adams became president in 1825, he recalled Mr. Rush from the London mission, to place him at the head of the treasury department, in which post he remained until the close of Mr. Adams's administration. In 1836, he went to London, at the request of General Jackson, for the purpose of obtaining Mr. Smithson's legacy to the United States, out of the English court of chancery. He was successful, and, in August, 1838, he returned with the entire sum. In 1847, President Polk appointed Mr. Rush minister to France. In all the high public trusts he has filled, his reputation for abilities, sagacity, and integrity, has been abundantly maintained.

RUTLEDGE, DR. FRANCIS HUGER, protestant episcopal bishop of the diocese of Florida, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1800. He received his early education at Willington academy, under the direction of Moses Waddel, D. D., an eminent presbyterian divine, and who was afterward president of the university of Georgia, situated at Athens of that state. He graduated at Yale college, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1821; was ordained deacon in 1823; advanced to the priesthood, 1825; and consecrated the *first* bishop of Florida, on the 15th of October, 1851.

RAFN, KARL CHRISTIAN, a distinguished Icelandic critic and antiquarian, was born at Brahesborg, on the island of Fünen, in 1795. While at the gymnasium of Odensee, he had occupied himself with the northern literature and languages, and after completing his studies at the university, in 1814, he devoted himself entirely to the ancient history and poetry of the north of Europe. In 1821, he was appointed sub-librarian in the university of Copenhagen, when he commenced a revision of the Icelandic manuscripts. In 1825, he founded the society for northern antiquities, the object of which was, to print the manuscripts extant in that department, and to revise those works which had already been printed. He himself edited more than seventy volumes. He published a Danish edition of the "Northern Heroic Histories,"

which was followed by Regner Lodbrok's "Death-Song" (1826), and the "Fornaldar-Sögur Nordlanda" (1829–'30), a complete collection of the mythical tales of the north, a portion of which belong to the cycle of the "Heldenbuch," and the "Nibelungen;" this collection was made from more than a hundred manuscripts, a great number of which had been before unused. In 1832, he issued the "Färeyinga Saga," a history of the inhabitants of Färö, and of the introduction of Christianity into the islands, in the Icelandic text, with translations into Färöese and Danish, with critical apparatus. Rafn edited the text of the larger part of the great collection of Sagas, the "Fornmanna-Sogur," and furnished a portion of the Danish translation. In his great work, "Antiquitates Americanæ, seu Scriptores Septemtrionales rerum Ante-Columbianarum in America" (1837), he furnishes abundant evidence that in the 10th and 11th centuries, the Scandinavians had discovered, and from the 11th to the 14th centuries, had frequently visited a great extent of the Coast of North America, which has also been confirmed by the investigations of American scholars. The historical and geographical details are carefully elaborated in the collection edited by Finn Magnusen and himself, "Historical Memorials of Greenland" (1838–'45). Rafn also had a large share in the editing of a new collection of Sagas, "Islendinga-Sögur," commenced in 1843, and intended to comprise twelve volumes.

RASPAIL, FRANCOIS VINCENT, a French writer on the national sciences, and a warm advocate of republican principles, was born at Carpentras, in Vaucluse, January 29, 1794. He gave himself up, at an early age, to scientific pursuits, and made many discoveries in botany and chemistry. In 1825, he became known as the editor of the portion of Férussac's "Bulletin des Sciences" relating to natural history. He had already begun to entertain strong republican principles, and the revolution of 1830 strengthened that tendency. He took part in the transactions of the July days, and was enrolled in the artillery brigade of the national guard. He was opposed to the government which ensued, was one of the founders of the society of "Friends of the People," wrote against the new regime, in the republican papers, and was punished by an imprisonment of six months. Upon the enforced dissolution of this society, he was among the founders of others with similar principles. He afterward edited the republican paper the "Reformateur." During this period he was active in scientific pursuits; wrote the "Cours Elémentaire d'Agriculture et d'Economie Rurale" (1831–'32), "Système de Chimie Organique" (1833), "Système de Physiologie Végétale et de Botanique" (1837), the pamphlet "Cigarettes de camphre," and "Lettres sur les Prisons de Paris" (1839). These camphor-cigars, which he made and sold himself, were construed to come within the prohibitions of the law forbidding the unauthorized selling of medicines, and a prosecution was instituted against him by the police. During the revolution of 1848, Raspail took, for a short time, a prominent part, but subsequently was implicated in some republican or socialist plots, and obliged to leave the country.

RAUCH, CHRISTIAN, a distinguished German sculptor, was born January 2, 1777, at Arolsen, in the territory of Waldeck. His first studies in his art were pursued at Cassel, under the sculptor Ruhl. In 1797, he went to Berlin, where, though encountering many obstacles, he made great progress. In 1804, he accompanied Count Sandrecky on

a journey through the south of France, and Genoa, to Rome, where he gained the patronage of Wilhelm Von Humboldt, and the friendship of Thorwaldsen, whose tendencies toward the antique had great influence over him, although he never became a pupil of the great Danish sculptor. While at Rome he executed the *relievos* of "Hippolite and Phædra," and "Mars and Venus Wounded by Diomedes," and a statue of a girl of eleven years; besides his colossal bust of the king of Prussia, now in the white palace at Berlin; the bust of Queen Luise; and those of Count Mengersky and Rafael Mengs. In 1811, he was invited by the king of Prussia to Berlin, to furnish, among other artists, designs for a monument to the queen. That of Rauch was approved, and the execution of it, intrusted to him. But he had scarcely commenced it when he was attacked by a nervous fever, and received permission, on account of his his health, to carry on the work in Italy. He labored, in 1812, at Carrara, and finished the statue of the queen at Rome, the next year. In the winter of 1814 he returned to Rome in order to erect the monument. In 1815, the king gave him commissions for the statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bulow, which were completed in 1822. As early as 1824, he had executed, with his own hands more than seventy busts in marble, of which twenty were of colossal size. For the province of Silesia he modelled a colossal statue in honor of Blücher, which was cast in bronze, and set up at Breslau, in 1827. He executed also another statue of Blücher, at the command of the king, in 1826, after the death of that officer. He has a share in the twelve statues, cast in iron, which ornament the national memorial on the Kreuzberg, near Berlin. In 1825, he modeled the sitting statue of King Maximilian, of Bavaria, which was cast in bronze, and erected in 1835. Among his other masterpieces are a statue of Goethe from life, the memorial to Francke at Halle, a *relievo* for the monument of Miss Cooper at Dublin, and the monument to Albert Dürer, at Nüremberg; the bronze statue of the old Polish kings Mieczislaw and Boleslaw Chrobri, commissioned by Count Raczyneky for the cathedral at Posen, finished in 1840; the colossal victory for the Walhalla; the *relievos* for the sarcophagus of Scharnhorst; a beautiful naiad, for the emperor of Russia: besides an immense number of busts. But the greatest work by Rauch, is the "Frederick the Great," to be erected between the university and the palace of the prince of Prussia, of which the model was completed a number of years ago. Rauch is, many respects, at the head of modern sculptors. He possesses not only the highest powers of imagination, but as a portrait-sculptor, he unites the power of giving a poetic exaltation to his subject, with the utmost truth to nature.

REBOUL, JEAN, "the baker poet," was born at Nismes, in 1796. He has always resided in the place of his birth, following trade as a baker, which yields him a comfortable maintenance. Since he has gained a name by his lyrical poems, various attempts have been made to induce him to remove to Paris, and engage in literary pursuits. His uniform rejection of these is the more singular, since he belongs, as a poet less to the class of popular writers, than to the domain of high lyrical art. He is to be admired for felicity of expression, and tender, romantic sentiment, rather than for original power of thought. The poems of Lamartine have evidently been the exciting cause of his productions. His "Poésies," published in 1836, with a preface by Alex-

andre Dumas, and a letter from Lamartine, contain some fine lyrical strains; but "Le Dernier Jour, Poème en dix Chants," issued in 1839, is defective in plot. The latest production of Reboul, which we have seen, is the "Poésies Nouvelles" (1846).

REISSIGER, KARL GOTTLIEB, court-organist at Dresden, was born January 31, 1798, at Belzig, near Wittenberg, where his father was chorister. In 1818, he entered the university of Leipzig; but previous to that time his musical talents and skill as a singer, pianist, and organist, had attracted no little notice. Some of his productions gave token of such promise, that the chorister, Schicht, was induced to give him gratuitous instruction in the higher branches of music; and thus was confirmed his determination, to abandon his scientific studies, and devote himself to music. Schicht induced a number of persons to support him for three years, and he set out, in 1821, for Leipzig, to pursue his studies. There he composed his first opera, "Das Rockenweibchen," which was not, however, represented, as the text did not receive the approbation of the censorship. In May, 1822, he went to Münich, to enjoy the society of Winter. Here he composed much; among other things, the overture, chorus, and entre-acts to the tragedy of "Nero," and the opera of "Dido," which was not represented, on account of the burning of the theatre. In 1823, he went to Berlin, and the king furnished him with the means of making a journey to France and Italy, with a commission to investigate and report upon the modes of musical instruction in those countries. In 1825, he returned to Berlin, bringing with him, as something entirely new, the opera of "Das Ahnenschatz," which he had finished at Rome; but this was not performed, on account of its great similarity of subject with Weber's "Freischütz;" but the overture was much applauded. He was now appointed teacher in the musical institute, with Zelter, Klein, and Bach. In 1826, he received an invitation to Dresden, as musical director; and was shortly afterward appointed organist. Dresden has been the scene of his principal efforts. He composed the melodrama of "Yelva," the operas of "Libella," "Die Felsenmühle," and "Turandot;" subsequently "Adele de Forx," and, in 1836, "Der Schiffbruch der Medusa," which enjoyed great popularity, and marked a decided advance on the part of the author, as a dramatist. In addition to a great number of pieces composed for the catholic church at Dresden, of which only a few have been printed, and the operas above enumerated, Reissiger, has composed an immense number of pieces for the parlor and concert room—symphonies, quartettes, pieces for the piano, trios for the piano and stringed instruments, and songs for one or more voices. It is to these last compositions, particularly his songs and trios, that he is indebted for the greater share of his popularity. At one time few songs were sung in Germany except his compositions. He composes with great facility, and therefore writes too much. He lacks in concentration of power, and a strenuous aiming at the highest results, which his fine talents, particularly in melody, would enable him to attain. He is too easily satisfied, and endeavors to unite the good qualities of different styles, without making himself thoroughly master of them. He lacks in that definite individuality, which can be produced only by clear conceptions. These defects, combined with an unfortunate or careless choice of subjects, have caused his operas to be laid aside from the *repertoire;* but

his trios are much esteemed by *dilettanti*. In all that relates to the technicalities of art he has great merit, and always shows himself to be a cultivated artist.

ROBERTS, DAVID, a British painter, was born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, October 4, 1796. He first became known in London as a scene-painter at Drury Lane theatre, where he commenced his career, in conjunction with his friend and brother academician Stanfield, in 1822. He first exhibited in the royal academy in 1824. Mr. Roberts has visited at least three of the quarters of the globe, and brought away likenesses of their cities and people in his portfolio. He travelled for years in Spain; he set up his tent in the Syrian desert; he has sketched the spires of Antwerp, the peaks of Lebanon, the rocks of Calton Hill, the towers and castles that rise by the Rhine; the airy Cairo minarets, the solemn pyramids and vast Theban columns, and the huts under the date-trees, along the banks of the Nile. The results of his various journeys have been before the world, in the shape of landscape annuals, and some superbly illustrated works on Spain and the East.

ROEBUCK, JOHN ARTHUR, a radical English politician, is a grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, an eminent physician of Birmingham, and is maternally descended from the poet Tickell, the friend of Addison. He was born in Madras, 1801. When a mere boy he went out to Canada, and left that province in 1824, for the purpose of studying law in England. He was admitted a barrister of the inner temple in 1832, and chosen a member for Bath at the first election after the reform bill. The character of a thorough reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the house of assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute between the executive government and the house of assembly. Soon after this appointment, Mr. Roebuck (having previously contributed to periodical publications) commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People;" and having in these attacked the whole body of political editors, sub-editors, reporters, and contributors of the press, and particularly those of the "Morning Chronicle," he became involved in what is called an affair of honor, and fought a very harmless duel with Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. Within the house a certain asperity of temper prevented his acceptance to the extent enjoyed by many men of inferior ability, but out of doors he was a popular favorite. In 1837, the plain speaking he had practised toward the whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat. He was again elected in 1841, but defeated in the general election of 1847. He now sits as member for Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Disraeli.

ROGERS, SAMUEL, an English poet and banker, was born about 1760. His chief work is his poem on "Italy," on the illustration and printing of which he is said to have spent ten thousand pounds. It would be well for art and literature if all men who enjoy wealth would cultivate the tastes of Samual Rogers. His house in St. James's place is a perfect gem in its way—a perfect treasury of art. His pictures are among the very best of their class, and, though few in number, are said to have cost above six thousand pounds. His first work was the "Ode to Superstition, and other Poems," published in 1787, after he had been completing his education by a course of travel. Five years

later appeared his "Pleasures of Memory," by which his fame as a poet was established. In 1798, he published his "Epistle to a Friend, and other Poems;" in 1814, his "Vision of Columbus," and "Jacqueline;" in 1819, "Human Life;" in 1822, the first part of his "Italy." The criticism of Byron, while it describes the poetry of Rogers, is singularly opposed to the present popular beliefs in poetry: "We are all wrong except Rogers, Crabbe, and Campbell." So said the author of "Childe Harold," who, while he sang in the free and musical verse of Spenser, sighed for the trammelled, monotonous cleverness of Pope.

ROSSE, WILLIAM PARSONS, Earl of, a man of science who does honor to the peerage, and president of the Royal Society, was born in 1800; succeeded his father in 1841; married, 1836, the daughter of J. W. Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, Yorkshire. Lord Rosse has devoted himself with much zeal and success to the study of optics and astronomy, and by great labor and at large cost has succeeded in setting up a vast telescope for the investigation of the starry world. Dr. Robinson has described the difficulties that beset the way of this scientific peer while constructing his astronomical implements, giving a rapid sketch of the steps by which Lord Rosse was led to the construction of his instruments, the difficulties he met with in producing large speculæ of that most intractable and yet beautiful material, speculum metal, which, while it is as hard as steel, is yet so brittle that a slight blow would shiver it to atoms, and so sensitive to changes of temperature, that the effusion of a little warm water over its surface, not too warm to be disagreeable to the touch, would crack it in every direction. He has given a sketch of the contrivances by which the leading difficulties were overcome, of the process of grinding and polishing, and of the adjustments and mechanical suspension of the instruments. A deviation of the speculum from the parabolic form at its outside circumference, which should amount to the 1-100,000th part of an inch, would have rendered it optically imperfect, and a deviation from the proper focal length of any part to the amount of the 1-1,000,000th part of an inch could be detected. Yet, by care and perseverance, and the expenditure of money, the great end was achieved that has shed deserved reputation upon Lord Rosse.

RUSSELL, LORD JOHN, statesman, was born August 18, 1792, in Hertford street, May Fair, London, is the third son of the late duke of Bedford by the second daughter of George Viscount Torrington. He was placed at first at a school at Sunbury, whence he was removed to Westminster. He subsequently proceeded to the university of Edinburgh, where his education was completed. In July, 1813, he entered parliament as member for Tavistock, one of his father's boroughs. He at once took his place in the ranks of the great party whose watchwords were, "Civil and Religious Liberty, guarantied by Parliamentary Reform," of which he has since become the head. It was in the year 1815, that he published his first literary work, the "Life of Lord William Russell." In the opening of the session of 1817, Lord John took the earliest opportunity of denouncing Castlereagh's habeas corpus suspension bill. In the same year he retired from parliament on account of illness; he was, however, returned again for Tavistock in 1818. In December, 1819, he made his own first motion in favor of parliamentary reform. In 1820 and 1821, he took an active part on behalf of Queen Caroline, and in the latter year was successful in

obtaining the disfranchisement of Grampound. In 1822, he made another powerful speech in introducing a motion for parliamentary reform, and obtained 164 supporters. In the April of the same year he proposed a reform measure, one of the propositions of which was, that owners of the rotton boroughs which he proposed to destroy should receive national compensation. The next three years were spent in a sedulous attention to parliamentary duties, and Lord John Russell's vote was always found recorded on the side of freedom and reform. On the 1st of March, 1826, he so far succeeded with the house as to procure the second reading and committal of a bill for transferring the privilege of returning members from small corrupt boroughs to others more populous and wealthy. In 1827, the quasi-liberal ministry of Canning came into power, and Lord John's exertions in the cause of reform were relaxed; partly, as he said, on account of the national apathy on the subject, and partly from confidence in the intentions of the cabinet to effect something in the same direction. In 1828, he proposed a measure for the repeal of the test acts, which was carried in the commons, but only passed the lords after most illiberal mutilations. In February, 1830, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, to return members to parliament; but his motion was lost by a majority of 48—ayes, 140; noes, 188. In May of the same year he spoke in favor of a motion for removing Jewish disabilities, and also supported Mr. Labouchere's resolution on Canada, for placing the seats in the legislative councils of the colony more in the power of the people, and for removing the judges from the executive council. On the 28th of May, he decidedly opposed O'Connell's plan of parliamentary reform, which included universal suffrage, the ballot, and triennial parliaments. A scheme of his own was lost by a majority of 96 in a house of 330. On the formation of Lord Grey's administration, in 1830, Lord John was made paymaster of the forces. On the 1st of March, 1831, he submitted to the house the outline of his scheme of parliamentary reform. The second reading of the bill was carried on the 22d of March. In the committee, April 19, General Gascoyne carried a motion declaring that the number of members of the house should not be increased. The government, refusing to accept the decision, dissolved parliament, and the new house met next June. On the 24th of the same month, Lord John again submitted his measure. The second reading of the bill was this time carried by a majority of 136. The obstructives divided the house seven times against the bill, which, however, was finally read in the commons on the 20th of September, by a majority of 109. In October the bill was lost in the lords. The ministers now undertook to revise and improve the bill, and opened the new session in December. On the 12th of that month the reform bill was again brought forward, and passed the commons without a division on the 23d of March, 1832. On the 27th of March, ministers were defeated in the house on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for postponing the disfranchising clauses. On the 25th, ministers resigned; but the public feeling was so decided in their favor, that by the advice of the duke of Wellington they were recalled. The lords gave way, and passed the measure. In the autumn of 1834, he retired with his colleagues, and Sir Robert Peel was sent for from Rome to form an administration. The Peel parliament met in February, 1835, and on the 30th

of March, Lord John brought forward the question upon which the whig government had been dismissed, by moving, "that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the temporalities of the church of Ireland." He argued that the surplus revenues of that wealthy establishment ought to be appropriated to purposes of general education. His motion was carried, after a four-nights' debate, by a majority of 33: 322 to 289. Following up his victory, he placed Sir Robert, on the 7th of April, in a minority of 27; and the next day the conservative cabinet resigned. By the 12th of May the second whig cabinet was formed under Lord Melbourne, and Lord John became secretary of state for the home department. On returning to the constituency of Devon, which he had represented since 1831, for re-election, he was unseated. He, however, soon obtained a seat as member for Stroud. On the 5th of June, he brought forward the much-needed measure of municipal reform—a great act of liberal legislation, only second in importance to the reform bill. His subsequent career is still fresh in the public mind. Having effected the overthrow of colonial slavery, his government fell into financial difficulties. He attempted in 1841, to meet these by a reduction of the sugar-duties, which he hoped would then yield, as coffee had done, larger returns than under high rates. He also proposed a fixed duty of 8*s.* on corn, instead of the protective sliding-scale. Defeated on these points, he dissolved parliament. With the new parliament he was unsuccessful, and Peel took office in 1841. From that time to 1845, he conducted a moderate opposition to Peel; but in the recess, at the close of that year, he wrote from Edinburgh and published a letter declaring his conversion to total repeal of the corn-laws. In July, 1846, Peel having finished his great act of free-trade policy resigned, and Lord John became first lord of the treasury, a post which he held until the close of 1851. From 1841 he has not ceased to represent the city of London.

RUSSIA, NICHOLAS I., PAWLOWITSCH, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, is the third son of the emperor Paul and his second wife Mary (Sophia-Dorothy) of Wurtemberg. He was born July 6, 1796 (June 25, old style). Nicholas was educated, under the direction of his mother, by General Landsdorf, with the assistance of other tutors for special departments of instruction, among whom were the famous philologist Adelung and councillor Stork, who imparted to his pupil the elements of political economy. The grand-duke devoted himself with peculiar ardor to the military sciences, in which he evinced considerable aptitude, especially in the art of fortification. He also manifested an early preference for music, and proceed so far as to compose a number of military marches, which are said not to want merit. After the establishment of a general peace, and when it was hoped that all the European states, restored to a firm basis, were entering upon a normal path, he visited several foreign countries, and travelled as far as England. On his return to Russia he hastened to acquaint himself with the condition of his expected inheritance, visiting all the provinces, and residing some considerable time in their chief cities. On the 13th of July, 1817, he espoused Charlotte, eldest daughter of Frederick William III. of Prussia; he is, therefore, the brother-in-law of the present king of that country. This lady (born July 13th, 1798) embraced at once the Greek religion, and took the name of Alexandra-Feodo-

rowna. The news of the death of Alexander, which took place at Saganrog in South Russia, December 1, 1825, reached St. Petersburg, and was the signal for the outbreak of a conspiracy long projected and widely ramified, whose leaders were to be found in the army. The insurrection took place under the very eyes of the imperial family, in the great square before the winter palace; but through the cowardice, and perhaps treachery, of one of the conspirators, Nicholas was enabled to defeat it, and having delivered five of the leaders to the executioner, banished the remainder to the mines of Siberia. Upon learning his father's decease, Nicholas took the oaths of fidelity to his brother Constantine, who was at Warsaw, and imposed the same upon all the troops. Although the senators, conforming to the directions of Alexander, had opened the sealed packet which had been intrusted to them, with the injunction to preserve it intact until the emperor's death, and had found in it the abdication of Constantine and the peremptory order of Alexander to proclaim Nicholas emperor, the grand-duke hesitated to avail himself of this authorization to assume power, alleging that such a resolution on the part of his brother could not be valid if made during the life of their father. But Constantine, who had received intelligence of Alexander's death several days before his brother, sent a number of letters to his family, in which he renewed his renunciation of the sovereign dignity, and declared that he acknowledged only Nicholas as emperor of all the Russias. In a manifesto, published December 24, 1825, Nicholas published an authentic relation of the circumstances which had called him to the throne, and the next day received the oath of fidelity. From that day to this all his thoughts have been directed to intensify and extend the power which he has inherited. In striving to attain this end no difficulty has been too great to be surmounted, no cruelty too atrocious to be employed. He is the centre and soul of his government, and probably does all that one man's industry can do to advance the social welfare of the nation, so far as may be compatible with his general policy; but he will have no coadjutor in this work. Better maintain abuse than see improvements spring otherwise than from his own will. In Persia, Greece, Germany, Austria, and, above all, Turkey, his diplomacy has been ever active, and preëminently sagacious and successful. The European events of the last few years have immensely increased his influence on the continent, and have constituted him the pillar and ground of autocratic government from the Vistula to the Rhine.

ROSAS, DON JUAN MANUEL, the dictator who ruled the Argentine republic, for over twenty-three years, with an iron hand, was born about the year 1783, and is the son of a wealthy land-owner, and his parents were worthy and creditable persons. Until 1828, when he was in about his forty-fifth year, Rosas was scarcely known beyond the bounds of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity; but from 1829, until the commencement of 1852, he has made himself notorious by a series of the most frightful and unexampled acts of cruelty. Since his fourteenth year, Rosas lived with the *gauchos* of the Pampas, hardening himself to the labors and life of the country, and habituating himself to the sight of blood, in the butchery of hundreds of thousands of animals. With the habits of an Arab of the desert, and the sanguinary tastes imbibed from early life, he was just the man the *gauchos* wanted to strike terror into the cities and

educated classes. With the name of God upon his lips, he ordered and committed the most atrocious murders; his law was slaughter, vengeance without mercy, and extermination to all who opposed him. The governor Manuel Dorrego, the successor of Rivadavia, who was brutally assassinated by the conspirator Lasalle, had appointed Rosas, who was his intimate friend, to the general command of the rural districts, which was in fact giving him the control of the entire permanent force of the country. Thus the assassination of Dorrego by Lasalle was of no avail, as he soon was compelled to surrender to Rosas, who from that day became the complete ruler of the Argentine confederation. Much contradictory matter has been written and published respecting the atrocities of Rosas, so that at present it is difficult to ascertain what is true in the statements of the defenders of Rosas, or where the exaggeration commences in the accounts of his accusers; but what is beyond doubt, is, that the cruelty and excesses of Rosas have exceeded all expectation. In all his public documents, as in all his official notes to the representatives of foreign powers, is found the motto: "*Mueran los salvajes unitarios,*" Death to the savage unitarians. He succeeded in affirming his power, affecting always to hold it only at the requirement of the people (*pueblos*). He has often repeated the ill-disguised farce of sending his resignation to the chamber of representatives, when every one knew that whoever should not oppose its being accepted, would be assassinated before the end of twenty-four hours, as was Maza, the president of the chamber, who was murdered in the building of the legislative body. Still not all the acts of Rosas's despotic and arbitrary government are justly open to condemnation: for instance his energy and constancy in resisting the conditions which two of the most powerful European nations, England and France, sought to impose upon him. It is a pity that the public life of Rosas had not been confined to this, for his own good fame with posterity. Among his arbitrary exhibitions of power, was his attempt to impose upon the independent republic of Uruguay a governor who had not the slightest right to the office, after his term had expired. This foolish attempt at intervention in the private affairs of another country, and the impolitic conduct he was guilty of toward Brazil, when he should have carefully avoided exciting new and powerful enemies, only hastened an event which was sure to take place a little later, for so violent a state of affairs could not be very lasting. On the 3d of February, 1852, his forces having been destroyed at Monte Casero, six leagues from Buenos Ayres, Rosas abandoned the country to the mercy of the conqueror, General Urquiza, and took refuge with his family on board an English ship-of-war, with which he proceeded to England, where he now is. The friends of Rosas have vaunted his education, his talents, his wisdom, and his religious sentiments; but he has given proofs only of such low culture as could be found among shepherds; of no other talents than that of making himself terrible by his cruelty; no wisdom but that necessary to preserve himself in the power he had usurped, so long as another was not found who understood how to compel him to relinquish it; and his religion was but a profound hypocrisy. Constancy, audacity, and energy, were the only virtues Rosas had exhibited until the day the province of Buenos Ayres was invaded by General Urquiza; from which day, or rather from the 1st of May

1851, when the latter threatened to invade that province, Rosas acted like a man totally ignorant of statesmanship or military affairs. All his actions proved a design long since formed of abandoning the country to the invader, unless he was deterred by the threats and insults of which Rosas was so prodigal against him. Rosas has a son named Juan, of very ordinary capacity, and a daughter, the celebrated Dona Manuela.

RITCHIE, THOMAS, a distinguished politician, and editor, is a native of Virginia, and, for nearly fifty years, was the leading editor south and west of the Potomac. He commenced his editorial labors during the administration of the elder Adams, and continued them with varied success, till the year 1850, when he retired from public life. The "Richmond Enquirer," with which he commenced his labors, was, while it remained in his hands, the political oracle of the south and west, and possessed an influence seldom acquired by a newspaper. In 1845, Mr. Ritchie was selected by Mr. President Polk to edit the "Washington Union," the organ of his administration, and was soon after elected printer to Congress. As a politician he is ardent, industrious, zealous, and thorough-going, and controlled a press that made and unmade statesmen. He was born about the year 1778, and devoted his earlier days to teaching. His career has been an eventful one; and his reward for long and anxious toil, has been that which usually attends the political editor—neglect and poverty. As a man and a citizen, Mr. Ritchie is universally respected.

S.

SA DA BANDEIRA, BERNARDO DE, a Portuguese statesman, was born at Lisbon, September 26, 1796. He was the son of a wealthy landholder, and received a good education. In 1810 he entered the army, and took an honorable part in the peninsular war. At the conclusion of peace, having attained the rank of captain, he entered the military academy of Lisbon, and afterward the university of Coimbra. In 1820, a successful revolution broke out which he favored, but was nevertheless arrested on account of the conduct of one his friends. Some months after, the government allowed him to go to Paris, where he studied the natural sciences. In 1823 he returned to Portugal, where, upon the breaking out of the counter-revolution, he espoused the constitutional cause. After the triumph of absolutism, he obtained leave to prosecute his studies abroad, whereupon he visited France and England. After Dom Pedro had granted to the country a constitutional charter, Bandeira returned to Portugal, and was appointed captain of engineers, and was engaged in active service against the insurgents. In 1827 he became major, and in the following year he went to Rio Janeiro, to urge Dom Pedro to adopt more decisive measures in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria. In the subsequent operations he took a prominent part; and, at the hour of utmost peril, was appointed governor of Oporto, though he had only attained the rank of major. At this period he received a wound in the right arm, which made its amputation necessary; he had, many years before, also, in consequence of a wound, been rendered partially deaf. In 1832 he was created duke of Bandeira, and received the appointment of minister of marine, but was dismissed the following May. In September he was appointed governor of Peniche, and in 1834 governor of Algarve. Upon the conclusion of the war, he was made a peer of the realm, and, in 1836, was sent to conduct the royal consort, Prince Dom Augusto, to Portugal. He had in the previous year held again for a short time the post of minister of marine. He wished to take no part in the revolution of September, 1836, but acceded to the queen's request that he should summon a ministry. In the subsequent disputes between Carlists and constitutionalists, he was more or less active, until 1846, when he put himself openly at the head of an insurrection, and took possession of Oporto, upon which he was declared by the government to have forfeited all his dignities and titles.

SAINTE-BEUVE, CHARLES AUGUSTINE, a French critic and poet, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, February 23, 1803. He was educated at the college of his native place, and in 1822 came to Paris to study medicine; but soon abandoned the profession for literary occupations. He made his first appearance in the "Globe" as the champion of the romantic school. Without agreeing in all the eccentricities of Victor Hugo, he defended the school of which he is a leader, in various publications, among which are his "Tableau Historique et Critique de la Poésie Française, et du Théâtre Française au 16me Siècle" (1828, rewritten 1841), in which he undertook to maintain historically the new principles, and to connect them with the poets of the 16th century.

Sainte-Beuve is best known by his so-called psychological critiques, of which he is recognised in France as the originator. In a series of contributions to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," afterward collected under the titles of "Critiques et Portraits Litéraires," and "Nouveaux Portraits Litéraires" (1846), he analyzes the most prominent works in French literature, using the biographical facts in the lives of their authors as the foundation of a psychological delineation of their intellectual character. In 1850 he collected under the title of "Causeries du Lundi," a series of critical essays which had appeared in the "Constitutionnel" of Mondays (whence their title), in which the more eminent recent French writers are noticed, generally in a eulogistic strain. Sainte-Beuve has appeared as a poet, under a *nom de plume* in "La Vie, Poésies et Pensées de Joseph Delorme" (1829), in the Pensées d'Août" (1837), in the "Consolations" (1830), and in the romance, "Volupte" (1834 and 1842). The lyrics of Sainte-Beuve breathe a tender and somewhat melancholy sentimentality, while his romances are rather psychological essays than bold and striking creations. His historical work, "Port-Royal" (1840–'43), is made up of lectures which he delivered at Lausanne in 1837. In 1840 he was appointed conservator of the Mazarin library, and in 1845 was admitted into the academy.

SAINTINE, XAVIER BONIFACE, one of the most pleasing of the minor French authors, was born at Paris in 1790. His early poem, "Le Bonheur que Procure l'Etude," having been, in 1817, crowned by the academy, he devoted himself wholly to literary pursuits The distinction he had already won stimulated him to new exertions, and in 1823 he collected a part of the poems for which he gained the prize of the academy, under the title of "Poèmes, Odes, Epitres." But he was aware that no permanent reputation was to be secured by such productions, and felt, perhaps, that he did not possess lyrical talent of a high order. He therefore turned his attention to the theatre; and, under the name of Xavier, wrote—sometimes alone, and sometime in connection with others—a series of comedies and vaudevilles. His most successful productions, however, are in the department of poetical romance, through his "Contes Philosophiques," which appeared in 1827, under the name of "Jonathan le Visionnaire," excited little attention. His psychological development, "Le Mutilé" (1832, 4th ed. 1834), and his society-picture, "Une Maîtresse sous Louis XIII." (1834), were received with more favor. But by far the most interesting of his works is "Picciola" (1836, 10th ed. 1844). This charming composition, which none of his subsequent productions have equalled, was crowned by the academy for its merit as an admirable picture of morals.

SALDANHA, OLIVIERA, E. DAUN, JOÃO CARLOS, Duke of, first minister of Portugal, and a marshal in the army, was born in 1780, at Arinhaga. He is a grandson, by his mother's side, of the marquis du Pombal, by his second marriage with the Countess Daun. He received his education in the school for nobles at Lisbon, and at the university of Coimbra. He entered upon office as a member of the council of administration for the colonies, and remained in Portugal after the emigration of the court to Brazil. In 1810 he came to England, and afterward went to Brazil, where he commanded an army with some success, and was subsequently employed in diplomacy. In

1825 the king of Portugal named him minister of foreign affairs. In 1826, when Isabella, after the death of her husband, John VI., had succeeded to the royal dignity, Saldanha was governor of Oporto; but upon the introduction of Pedro's constitution he was made minister of war. He suppressed the disturbances which at that time broke out in the north of Portugal, as well as those which shortly afterward took place in Algarvia. He induced the government to decline the services of Lord Beresford, who had arrived at Oporto with the wish to undertake the command of the Portuguese army. He resigned office on the 21st of June, 1837, having failed in an attempt to remove two suspected members of the regency; and the strenuous attempts of the liberal party to restore him to power remained without effect. He now came to England, but, when Miguel had assumed the government, returned, landed at Oporto, and with Palmella placed himself at the head of the constitutional army. The troops proved so cowardly, that he laid down his command and returned to England. The adherents of the young queen assembled about two thousand men in England, for the purpose of landing in the Portuguese dominions and strengthening the garrison of Terceira, the only spot where the rights of Donna Maria were recognised. The government of England, however, took precautions to prevent this. Saldanha then went to France, where, in 1832, Pedro collected other forces and landed in Portugal. Saldanha was made commandant of Oporto, and chief of the general staff. In conjunction with Villaflor he broke the Miguelist lines before Lisbon, and in 1834 was appointed in the room of his companion in arms to the chief command. In the cortes opened by Pedro, August 5, 1837, Saldanha belonged to the opposition, but on the 27th of May, 1835, was made war-minister and president of the council. He was unable, however, to obtain a majority in the chamber; and as the government was daily sinking in credit, he resigned in November, 1835. In the session of 1836, Saldanha sat on the opposition side of the cortes, and was supposed to belong to the liberal party; but when the September revolution broke out he embraced the conservative cause, and joined a number of peers in protesting against the abolition of their exceptional privileges. He also joined the duke of Terceira, to place himself at the head of a movement for restoring the constitution of Dom Pedro, but failed. In 1846, being then in Paris, he was recalled to Portugal by the duke of Palmella, who, upon the downfall of the Cabrals, had taken office to assume the portfolio of foreign affairs, and shortly arrived; but, instead of embracing the offer, came to an understanding with the duke of Terceira with a view to overthrowing the new premier. In consequence of these intrigues, a counter-movement in the reactionary interest took place on the night of October 6, 1848, and was for a time successful. Saldanha presented himself to the queen, the bearer of a list of new ministers, at the head of which was his own name. This step called forth a popular insurrection in Oporto and the northern provinces. The sequel of these events will be found in the notice of the sovereign of Portugal.

SANTA ANNA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, formerly president of the republic of Mexico, was born in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and first came into public life in the year 1821. After he had expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the com-

mand of that city, from which he was deposed in November, 1822. He immediately raised the banner of the republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilities against Iturbide, and was successful in overthrowing the latter. When he found that his ambitious purposes were not sufficiently served in the changes which followed, he placed himself at the head of the federalist party, but was defeated, and retired to his estate near Jalapa until 1828, when he again appeared on the scene. He this time came forward to promote the presidency of Guerrero, who in 1829 appointed Santa Anna commander of his army. When, in 1830, Bastementa attained to the chief dignity, Santa Anna espoused the cause of Pedrazza, against whom he had formerly supported Guerrero. He defeated the army sent against him, and Pedrazza was president until 1833. At the new election in March, Santa Anna was chosen president; but, although the favorite of the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arran, who, in 1833, took up arms against him, were, however, defeated. In 1835, the rumor that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity produced an insurrection of four provinces. Having defeated Lacatecos, leader of the reform party, who had published against him a proclamation, he proclaimed himself dictator. The discontented now flocked to Texas, and proclaimed a government. Santa Anna went against them; but the war, which gained him no glory, ended in his being taken prisoner. Released from captivity, he took part, in December, 1838, in the defence of Vera Cruz against the French, in which service he lost a leg. After many vicissitudes, he was again made president in 1841, and governed absolutely until 1845, when a new revolution hurled him from power. The two succeeding presidents were, however, unable to carry on the government, and in the next Santa Anna regained his lost power. On the 22d of February, 1846, he encountered the American general, Taylor, then invading Mexico, at Buena Vista. Santa Anna had 17,000 men, Taylor 4,000 or 5,000. The fight lasted two whole days, resulting in the rout of the Mexicans. After this, the forces of the United States continuing to gain ground, Santa Anna withdrew further into the country, leaving Mexico in the hands of the enemy. During his absence the Mexican senate deposed him from his command. As first magistrate of the state, he refused obedience, and withdrew to Tehuacan. In the following campaign he was recalled to the supreme command, and in this capacity fought the decisive battle of Cerrogordo, when his army was put to the rout. At Mexico a revolution had placed D'Arran in the presidential chair, but the advance of the United States army decided the people to concentrate all power in the hands of Santa Anna, who was once more proclaimed president of the republic. The Americans were, however, successful; and on the 2d of February, 1848, the treaty was signed, by which the United States gained, among other advantages, the auriferous territory of California. A change having taken place in the administration of Mexico, Santa Anna was obliged to leave that country, and went to Kingston, Jamaica, where he resided some months, and then proceeded to Carthagena, New Granada, where he has built a dwelling and engaged in business, waiting, it is said, a favorable time to return to Mexico. Few men have experienced more of the vicissitudes of public life than Santa Anna: from wielding high dictatorial power he has now become an outlaw from his country.

SARDINIA, VICTOR-EMMANUEL-ALBERT-EUGENE-FERDINAND-THOMAS, King of (formerly Prince-Royal and Duke of Savoy), was born March 14, 1820. In 1842, he married the second daughter of the archduke Reynier, the former viceroy of Milan, who had himself married the sister of Charles-Albert. Thus he is cousin-german to the ex-emperor Ferdinand, and first and second cousin to the present emperor Francis-Joseph. When the late lamented Charles-Albert had determined to recommence the war of liberation, and advanced to the Ticino, the young prince nobly resolved to share the fortune of the campaign. The disastrous battle of Novara (*see* RADETZKY) was fought March 24, 1849. In the evening after the battle, the king, Charles-Albert, sad but calm, returned to the Bellini palace. At nine o'clock he sent for the dukes of Savoy and Genoa, the commander-in-chief, the minister Cadorna, and the lieutenant-generals and commandants of division at Novara. The rumor of his abdication had already spread in the palace, and when he entered the room in which the council had assembled, the emotion of the persons present show that they had penetrated his secret. The king advanced with dignity, and said: "Gentlemen, fortune has betrayed your courage and my hope: our army is dissolved: it would be impossible to prolong the struggle. My task is accomplished, and I think I shall render an important service to my country by giving a last proof of devotedness in abdicating in favor of my son, Victor-Emmanuel, duke of Savoy. He will obtain from Austria conditions of peace which she would refuse if treating with me." The persons present burst into tears, but no emotion was visible in the face of Charles-Albert, and all the efforts of the duke of Savoy to shake his resolve were vain. The king embraced him and the duke of Genoa, and all who were present. He thanked them for the services they had rendered him, and said, "Gentlemen, I am no longer your king; be faithful and devoted to my son, as you have been to me." He then withdrew to write to the queen, and charged the duke of Savoy to deliver the letter of adieu with his own hand. On March 28, Victor-Emmanuel received the deputation from the chamber of deputies of Turin, charged to inform the king that the representatives of the nation continued to promise him all the means they could dispose of to carry on the great work begun by his father. King Victor-Emmanuel thanked the deputation for their grateful memory of his father; he then gave several details on the late disastrous campaign, and mentioned several corps of the army which had fought bravely. He said his father, Charles-Albert, had determined to abdicate, in consequence of the heavy conditions imposed by the enemy, and which broke his heart. The king then added: "I have already obtained a considerable mitigation of the conditions, and I shall do my best that these conditions may be reduced." The king then spoke still more of the war; he willingly accepted the generous offer of the nation to continue the war of independence. In this question he said he would not quit the footsteps of his honored father; the nation might be assured that he had nothing more at heart than the honor of the country. It was with difficulty that Victor-Emmanuel could compose the agitations of the kingdom. At Genoa the republican party rose in revolt. The chambers, too, refused to ratify the best treaty which the king could make with Radetzky, and was dissolved. Hitherto, however, it must be acknowl-

edged that the new king has faithfully kept his promises of liberal government and reform, in spite of the strong pressure applied in opposition to this course by Austria, his dangerous neighbor. Under the administration of the D'Azeglis cabinet the country enjoys, like Belgium, the blessings of constitutional government. From the recent changes in France new difficulties and dangers must be expected to arise to Piedmont; but every friend to freedom and good government will wish that no departure may be made from the policy which has marked the early reign of the king.

SARTIGES, EUGÈNE, Comte de, French embassador at Washington, was born in the department of Vallieo, in France, in 1810. He entered the diplomatic service in 1830, and has served on several important embassies and missions. He has heen connected with the French embassy at Rome, the legations to Brazil and Greece, and the embassy to Constantinople. In 1844, he was sent on a mission to Persia, and in 1847, was appointed plenipotentiary at the same court, where he concluded a commercial treaty. In 1850, he was sent as envoy extraordinary and minister to Sweden and Norway, and in 1851, he was accredited in the same capacity to the government of the United States.

SCHADOW, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, professor and director in the academy of art at Berlin, and sculptor to the king, was born in 1764, at Berlin. He early showed an inclination for the arts, but the poverty of his father, who was a tailor with a large family, seemed at first to preclude any hope of his predilection being gratified. But he accidentally attracted the notice of a sculptor, who gave him instruction in drawing, and encouraged his purpose of becoming an artist. He ran away with his betrothed to Berlin, married at the age of twenty-one, and was then enabled, by his father-in-law, to repair to Italy. Here he wrought diligently in the Vatican and capitol, from 1785 to 1787. In 1788, the death of the sculptor Tessaert opened for him a place at Berlin. His first great work in Germany was the monument to the young count Von Mark, a natural son of Frederick William II., erected in 1790, in the Dorothee-church at Berlin. To this succeeded the colossal statue of Ziethen; that of Frederick the Great, at Stettin; a plaster model of Queen Luise and her sister, the duchess of Cumberland; the statue of Leopold of Dessau, in the Lustgarten at Berlin; several works in sandstone, at the new mint; the monument to Tarrentzien at Breslau; models for the monument of Frederick the Great, and for that of Luther at Wittenberg. The copper quadriga upon the Brandenburg Gate, is cast from models, by Schadow. He has also produced a great number of busts of distinguished men. He was among the first who ventured to lay aside the affected idealism of the 18th century, and to substitute a vigorous, and exalted delineation of character. He did this in the very earliest of his works; and in this path he has found a worthy follower in Rauch. His writings: "The Monuments of Wittenberg, in Sculpture, Architecture, and Painting, with Elucidations, Historical, and Artistic" (1825); the "Polycletus, or the Measures of the Human Race, with respect to Age and Sex, with Examples of the Natural Size, etc., and a Treatise on the Differences in the Features and Shape of the Head among different Nations" (1834); and the "National Physiognomics, or Observations on the Difference in Features, and Formation of the Human Head, represented in Outline"

(1835), are very important additions to the literature of art. The street in which the venerable artists resides, has been called after his name. Two of his sons have acquired a name in art. The elder, Rudolph (born in 1785, died in 1822), gave proofs of great genius as a sculptor. The younger is the celebrated Düsseldorf artist.

SCHADOW-GODENHAUS, FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON, a celebrated German historical and portrait-painter, and director of the Düsseldorf academy, was born at Berlin, September 6, 1789. He is the son of the celebrated sculptor; and upon his elevation to the rank of noble, in 1843, added to his family name that of his estate of Godenhaus. His early years gave little promise of future eminence. But in the art-union of Rome, along with Cornelius, Overbeck, and others, during the dominion of Napoleon, he began to acquire a rapid reputation. While at Rome he embraced the catholic faith. Upon his return to Berlin, he was appointed professor in the academy, manifested a peculiar capacity as a teacher, and gathered the most promising students around him. For the exhibition of 1826, he furnished several admirable pictures. To these succeeded his masterly "Evangelists," now in the Weider-church, at Berlin. In 1826, also, upon the departure of Cornelius for Münich, Schadow was appointed to the directorship of the academy at Düsseldorf. Thither a great part of his Berlin scholars followed him, and were joined by others. Here, in the spirit of the old masters, he founded a school, which has produced, besides many excellent historical works, a new and delightful species of genre-pictures, and those admirable landscapes, which have shed new honor upon German art. Though not of a lively character himself, Schadow is a most genial teacher, a friend of his pupils, whom he governs more by the weight of his experience than the authority of his office. Among the first generation of Düsseldorf artists, who enjoyed the instructions of Schadow, are such names as Lessing, Hübner, Sohn, and Hildebrandt. His more recent important works, such as the "Wise and Foolish Virgins," in the museum at Frankfort-on-the-Mayn, are characterized by great purity of style, and many beauties of detail; but their sentimentalism has not always the counterbalance of the necessary vigor.

SCHEFFER, ARY, an eminent painter of the French school, was born in Holland, in 1795. He was brought up in France; enjoyed the instructions of Guévin; and, at an early age, acquired great reputation by his historical and genre-pictures, and was one of the founders of the French romantic school. Beauty of coloring, and a certain breadth of style characterize his later works, though there is often great affectation, and striking negligence in those portions of his pictures which do not happen to be his favorite parts. These faults are particularly observable in those works which he has executed for the museum at Versailles, while his pictures from Goethe's "Faust," and Byron's "Giaour," are more completely finished. Among his best efforts are "Francesca da Rimini and her Lover, encountering Dante and Virgil in the Inferno," a group of great beauty; "Christ Comforting the Weary and Heavy-laden," the "Dead Christ," and the two pictures of "Mignon," from Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." Scheffer was, at an early age, instructor of the children of Louis Philippe, and among others, trained, as an artist, the princess Marie. He lives in Paris, apart from all coteries, and is making continual progress in art.

SCHIRMER, JOHANN WILHELM, an eminent German landscape painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born at Juliers, in 1807. In 1825, he became a pupil at Düsseldorf, and would probably have become an historical painter, had not the influence of Lessing led him into his appropriate path. In 1830, he became assistant teacher, and, in 1839, professor in the academy, where he has trained several distinguished pupils. For some time he painted chiefly the quiet poetry of forest life; but afterward, in consequence of several artistic tours which he made through Switzerland, Normandy, Italy, etc., he began to work in a broader and more ideal style, which, in its large and beautiful masses, reminds one of the heroic landscapes of the 17th century. Schirmer is beyond all question to be counted among the greatest landscape composers. His trees and foliage are free yet truthful; and the quiet and somewhat cool tone of coloring forms a striking contrast to the painting for effect, now so much in vogue. Among the works belonging to his earlier style are the "Waldsee," and the "Alpenweg," in the palace at Hanover; and among those of his present style are the "Wetterhorn," the "Jungfrau," a large "Summer Landscape," the "Grotto of Egeria," and many others. He is fond of a large scale in his works, and the definiteness, and magnitude of his forms, remind one of Gaspar Poussin. He should not be confounded with WILHELM SCHIRMER, likewise an eminent landscape painter, born at Berlin, in 1804, and a pupil of Schadow's, but not one of those who followed him to Düsseldorf. He was educated in Italy; in 1833, he became a member, and in 1839, professor in the academy of art at Berlin. His pictures are distinguished by richness and delicacy of form, and a southern glow of coloring.

SCHLOSSER, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, privy councillor and professor of history in the university of Heidelberg, was born at Jever, November 17, 1776. He was the youngest son of a large family; his father dying while he was yet young, he was brought up by a kinsman in the country. Here, by means of the school-teacher, he was enabled to peruse many travels and other geographical and ethnographical works. He attended the gymnasium at Jevers, and, in 1793, went to the university of Göttingen, where, in addition to theology, he studied, with great zeal, history, physics, and mathematics, and, at a later period, Italian, Spanish, and English belles-lettres, and philosophy. In 1798, he acted as vicar for a clergyman in the country, but obtaining no situation after six months, he accepted engagements as private tutor, for some years. Meanwhile he occupied himself with "Aristotle." In 1807, appeared his "Abälard und Dulcin," and in 1809, the "Life of Beza, and of Peter Martyr Vermili." In 1808, he had been appointed corrector of the school at Jevers, but resigned this post the following year, as interfering with his historical studies, and went to Frankfort-on-the-Mayn, where he gave lessons in the gymnasium, and worked at his "History of the Iconoclastic Emperors of the Eastern Empire," which appeared in 1812. In this year he received the appointment of professor in the newly-founded lyceum at Frankfort, and when this was abandoned, two years afterward, he was appointed city librarian. In 1817, he accepted an invitation to Heidelberg as professor of history; and at the same time took charge of the library, which, however, he resigned after a few years. In 1822, he made a professional journey to

Paris. Among his principal works are: "The History of the World, in Consecutive Narration" (1817–'41), a work not very attractive, but instructive, and based upon original investigations; "The History of the 18th Century" (1823), of which a second edition appeared under the title, "History of the 18th Century, and of the 19th, until the Overthrow of the French Empire" (1836–'43), and a third edition entirely re-written, and greatly enlarged (1843–'46); a "General View of the History of the Ancient World and of its Civilization" (1826–'34), the treatise, "For a Decision respecting Napoleon and his most recent Detractors and Eulogists, especially in Relation to the Period from 1810 to 1813" (1832–'35), and the work written by him in conjunction with Krieg's "History of the World for the German People" (1844–'46). In connection with Bercht, he has also edited the "Archives for History and Literature" (commenced in 1830).

SCHELLING, FREDERIC WILLIAM JOSEPH, a German philosopher, was born at Leonberg, in Swabia, January 27, 1775. After passing through the elementary schools and gymnasia, he went to the university of Tübingen to study theology and philosophy, for in Germany, as in Scotland, the greatest philosophers began by the study of theology. When his studies were completed he set out for Jena, in order to profit by the lessons of Fichte, who at that time professed the philosophy of Kant, greatly modified however by himself. Schelling at first followed the doctrines of Fichte, and wrote in support of them; but after some years he began to lay the first foundations of that doctrine of identity, which afterward became so celebrated under the name of the philosophy of nature. Before publishing these theories to the world, he felt the necessity of enlarging the sphere of his knowledge, and accordingly pursued a course of study in medicine, and took his degree in 1802. The following year he returned to the university as extraordinary-professor, and it was then that the change in his doctrines was first made manifest. His fame soon spread throughout all Germany; the university of Wurzburg offered him a chair of philosophy, which he occupied for four years; in 1807 he was named a member of the Academy of Sciences, at Münich, and in 1808, secretary-general af the class of fine arts. Up to 1812, Schelling wrote a number of works on philosophy. The first in which he departed from Fichte, was entitled, "Ideas of a Philosophy of Nature considered as a Future Basis of a General System of Nature" (1797). This was followed by numerous others, all setting forth his peculiar views. He was a pantheist in the fullest sense of the word. "Truth," said he, "can only exist in the absolute identity of the ideal and the real, which, by absorbing all contradictions, produces the one, the universal, or God. God, or the one, has distributed himself in many forms, in order to acquire, by his developments, the consciousness of himself, and all the beings manifested by the successive evolution of the absolute, are modifications of his substance, and forms of his life. God can only realize himself by the existence of humanity, and by that of the world." Schelling did not confine himself to philosophy; he wrote also upon medicine and art. He is besides the author of several pieces of poetry, published under the name of "Bonaventura," in the "Musen-Almanack" of Tieck and Schlegel, and of some works on mythology. About 1820 he removed to Erlangen, in consequence of a controversy which had

arisen between him and Jacobi, president of the academy of Münich. From 1812, Schelling wrote nothing, and kept a profound silence until 1840, when he was invited by King Frederic William IV. to lecture at Berlin. He then made a complete recantation, and to the great scandal of his school, the founder of the doctrine of identity, proclaimed the distinction of God and the world, so that the question was no longer, whether he was a pantheist or a Christian, but whether he was a catholic or a protestant. It is supposed that some works of Schelling will appear after his death.

SCHRODTER, ADOLF, a celebrated German painter of humorous subjects, was born at Schwedt, June 28, 1805. He is the son of a painter and engraver, and practised copperplate engraving for seven years at Berlin, until 1829, when he went to Düsseldorf, where he has since resided as an artist. Though essentially a humorous and comic painter, he stands far above the best caricaturist, inasmuch as his conceptions do not rest upon the humors of the moment—being thus of necessity transitory and exaggerated—but upon valid objective characteristics, and are in every respect complete works of art. In his works the comic arises poetically from the contrast of treatment and aim, character, and purpose; the characterization is finely studied, and the execution lively and carefully elaborated. He became known by his "Wine-Tasting," and the fine jolly picture which he denominated "Life in a Rhenish Inn." But his humor is most fully developed in his various scenes from "Don Quixote," "The Falstaffiad," and "Eulenspiegel and Münchhausen," which he has produced in a masterly manner in oil, in etching, and for wood-engraving. The work above mentioned may be considered as having fixed the pictorial type of the characters represented; the finest single figure is perhaps that of Münchhausen. In *genre* pictures of a grave character, Schrödter is not free from a certain over-delicate sentimentality belonging to the Düsseldorf school, as may be seen in the few pictures of this sort he has produced, such as "The Gray Knight." He has now abandoned this species of composition. He has produced a large number of etchings, of which the "Spirit of the Bottle" is the most esteemed.

SCHULZ, WILHELM, a German political writer, was born at Darmstadt, March 13, 1797. In 1811 he entered the grand-ducal bodyguard as cadet; in 1813 he became lieutenant, and made the campaign of that year in Hesse, and those of the two succeeding years in France. His "Book of Questions and Answers respecting Everything Necessary in the German Fatherland" (1819), involved him in a prosecution before a court-martial, by which he was acquitted after a protracted arrest. In 1821 he left the service, with a pension, and studied law at Giessen. He practised in Darmstadt till 1830, when he went to Augsburg as co-editor of the "Ausland," and soon after to Münich as co-editor of the "Inland." In 1831 he went to Stuttgardt, but received notice from the police to leave the country, without the allegation of any charge. He had previously put forth his "Almanac for the History of the Spirit of the Times," and now appeared his philosophical pamphlet, "The Unity of Germany through National Representation" (1832). He then took part in the popular periodical, "Der Deutsche Volksbote," and upon its suppression, he published the pamphlet, "Das Testament des Deutschen Volksboten." For this and

other of his writings he was, in the autumn of 1833, a second time prosecuted before a court-martial, and sentenced to close imprisonment for five years, and the forfeiture of his pension. In pursuance of his sentence he was in the following August conveyed to the castle of Babenhausen. From this, on the 31st of December, he made his escape, by the help of his wife, and succeeded in reaching France. It was only after his flight that it was revealed that he was probably the author of the popular broad-sheet, "The Right of the German People, and the Resolutions of the Frankfort Diet." In 1836 he went to Zürich, where he is occupied in labors principally relating to the history of civilization, and political science. In 1842 he published two volumes of "Correspondence of a Prisoner of State, and his Liberatrix."

SCHUMANN, ROBERT, an eminent German musical writer and composer, was born at Gwickau, in 1810. He is the son of a bookseller, and was designed for a scientific career, and was sent to the gymnasium at Zwickau, and the universities of Leipzig and Heidelburg. Here, though he wrote poetry and read the ancient and modern classics, music was his animating principle. This inclination was confirmed by his intercourse with Thibaut, at Heidelberg, who opened to him the treasures of the old masters. Returning to Leipzig, he began a deeper course of study, but for a while limited his exertions to pianoforte playing. But a lameness of a finger, brought on by too constant use of it, compelled him to abandon practice, and devote himself more and more to composition. A circle of musicians had now collected at Leipzig; among these was Chopin, the Pole, who aroused a new feeling for music. Excited by the influence of this circle from without, and feeling inwardly the empty formalism of the favorite composers of the time, and the barrenness of the prevalent musical criticism, especially that of the "Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung," and moreover displeased that Chopin was completely ignored by the critics, Schumann, in connection with others, determined to establish a new musical journal. Thus originated the "Neue Zeitischrift für Musik," which soon found general favor. Schumann had already published his earlier compositions, but they were all for the piano. They were at first coldly received, and it was years before he was recognised as anything more than a striver after a false originality. These compositions, it is true, presented great difficulties to the performer; but a greater obstacle in the way of their popularity was their peculiar individuality of character, which could not please those who could not appreciate anything that differed from what was then current. The characteristic and sometimes fanciful names which he gave his compositions, also exposed him to no little misunderstanding. But as he went on manifesting still richer endowments, it began to be felt that here was an original genius, making for itself new paths. This feeling strengthened and extended itself as he extended the sphere of his efforts to other forms of art, and published pieces for the orchestra, for stringed instruments, and finally his oratorio of "Paradise and the Peri." This result had been in a measure prepared by the "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik." After his marriage, too, his compositions assumed a calmer and more comprehensible character. His health at last gave way under his long labors, and he unwillingly resigned the editorship of his paper, and went to Dresden to recruit himself in the capital, and to devote himself wholly

to composition. He presents a remarkable union of high critical and creative powers.

SCOTT, WINFIELD, commander-in-chief of the American army, and whig nominee for president of the United States, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Virginia. He is descended from a Scotch family, who were obliged to take refuge in America after the rebellion of 1745. After completing his preparatory education, he spent a year or two at William and Mary college, and afterward studied the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. In the autumn of 1807, he emigrated to South Carolina, intending to practise his profession at Charleston, but meeting with difficulties in the attainment of his object, he returned to the north. The political events of the country were then rapidly approaching the crisis of 1812; a bill had passed through Congress to enlarge the army, and Scott having applied for a commission, was appointed, in 1808, captain in a regiment of light artillery, and was ordered the following year to join the army in Louisiana, under the command of General Wilkinson. For some act of insubordination toward his commander he was suspended for a year, but he again joined the army before the commencement of the war. Shortly after that event, he received a lieutenant-colonel's commission, and was posted at Black Rock, on the Niagara frontier. His first active service was at the attack on Queenstown heights, where he took command of the American force after all the superior officers were killed or wounded. This affair, as is well known, ended disastrously, and Scott, with the survivors of his men, became prisoners-of-war. From Queenstown he was sent to Quebec, and shortly after exchanged. In the following year he distinguished himself at the attack on Fort George, in the descent upon York, and the capture of Fort Matilda, on the St. Lawrence. In March, 1814, he was made a brigadier-general; July 3, in the same year, he captured Fort Erie, and on the 5th he fought the bloody battle of Chippewa, in which both sides claimed the victory. On the 25th of the same month was fought the still more sanguinary battle of Niagara or Lundy's Lane. In this well-fought contest, General Scott was badly wounded, and his life is said to have been despaired of for some weeks. Philadelphia and Baltimore having been threatened with an attack, Scott was requested to take command of the forces in that vicinity. On his way to the scene of his duties, he passed through Princeton, and the learned dignitaries of the college in that town conferred upon the general the honorary degree of master of arts, a curious compliment, probably having some reference to the art of war. About the same time he was promoted to the rank of major-general, the highest grade in the army, he being at that time but twenty-eight years of age. On the conclusion of peace, in 1815, he was tendered the post of secretary of war, but declined to accept it; and the same year he paid a visit to Europe, principally for the purpose of improving himself in his profession. About 1833 he brought the Black-Hawk war, in the northwestern frontier, to a successful termination, and he was shortly after in command at the commencement of the Seminole war in Florida; but this not being so successful as was anticipated, he was ordered home, and deprived of his command. In 1837–'38 he was stationed on the Niagara frontier to enforce the neutrality of the United States during the "patriot war" in Canada; and soon afterward he superintended the

removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the Mississippi. By the death of General Macomb, in 1841, General Scott became commander-in-chief of the army. The scene of his next exploits was Mexico. After some difficulties with the president and secretary of war, General Scott was permitted to lead a force to Vera Cruz. The events of that campaign are recent and well-known. San Juan de Ulloa was captured March 27, 1847; the battle of Cerro Gordo was fought on the 18th of April; the battle of Contreras on the 19th of August; and the battle of Churubusco on the following day; and after the storming of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, the city of Mexico was captured September 14, 1847. The laurels obtained during this campaign are the last General Scott has won. He has never taken any active part in politics, but in February, 1843, he wrote a letter on slavery, which was much talked about, and he has long been prominently before the whig party as a candidate for the presidential nomination. This he obtained at the late convention at Baltimore.

SCRIBE, AUGUSTINE EUGENE, a French lyric poet, and dramatic writer, was born December 24, 1791, at Paris, in the rue St. Denis, where his father was a silk-mercer. His father, who saw in the boy the promise of high talent, placed him in the college of St. Barbe. At the age of twenty-one he wrote his first stage composition, a vaudeville for the Gymnase. He shortly after began to write for the Théâtre-Française, and has since produced two comedies in five acts, besides twenty shorter; also, one hundred and fifty vaudevilles. In lyric poetry he has written the words to forty grand operas and one hundred and three comic operas; he has also published several novels. M. Scribe has an elegant villa at Meudon, near Paris, and a domain in the country. He is a member of the academy, a commander of the legion of honor, and has received decorations from almost every sovereign in Europe. Opera-goers in England remember with pleasure his masterly libretto to Halèvy's "Tempesta," produced at her majesty's theatre, in June, 1850.

SEGOVIA, ANTONIO MARIA, was born in Madrid, June 29, 1808. His early years were passed in Andalusia, where he pursued his studies under the direction of his father, a magistrate of high repute. Having returned to Madrid in 1820, he entered the academy of cadets of the guards of the Spanish infantry, in which he distinguished himself greatly. This brilliant guard having been disbanded in consequence of the events of July 7, 1822, Segovia renounced the military career to which he was much attached, occupied himself with his studies, and in the prosecution of some business, which, since the age of seventeen, he found the sole means of providing for the support of his widowed mother and his brothers. He resided in succession in Murcia, Andalusia, and Madrid, taking no part in politics until at the expiration of six years he assumed the profession of journalism, in which, under the signature of "Estudiante," he has achieved a great and merited reputation. His powerful exertions for the cause of order and moderation, combined with progress, are known to all the friends of Spain. It is a subject of regret that his uprightness and unflinching tenacity of purpose subsequently caused him to become an exile.

SEIDL, JOH. GABR., one of the most deserving and prolific of the Austrian poets, was born at Vienna, June 20, 1804. His poetical com-

positions while at school excited considerable attention. The death of his father left him in narrow circumstances, and thereby incited him to more strenuous poetical efforts. After the completion of his academical studies, he became, in 1829, a teacher at Vienna, then professor in the gymnasium at Cilly, in Lower Steiermark, and, in 1840, received the appointment of keeper of the cabinets of coins and antiquities at Vienna. Among his works are: "Dichtungen" (3 vols., 1826–'28), "Erzählungen" (3 vols., 1828), "Flinserln, Ostreichischi G'stanz'ln, G'sangln und G'schicht'ln" (3 parts, 1828–'30), "Bifolien" (1836), "Episodes from the Romance of Life" (1839), "Pentameron" (1843), "Poems in the Lower Austrian Dialect" (1834), and the pocket-book "Aurora," which he has edited since 1828; besides furnishing contributions to almost every similar work published in all Germany. He has made some attempts as a dramatist, among which is "The Violet." His opera, "Mason and Locksmith," after Scribe, has been domesticated upon almost every stage in Austria. The eighth section of the publication, "Germany, Picturesque and Romantic," was furnished by Seidl, under the title "Wanderings through the Tyrol." He possesses great geniality and simplicity, an affluence of tender imagery, and purity of taste and feeling; the verse of his best pieces is very melodious. His pieces in the provincial dialects are among the best of their kind. But the simplicity of his pieces often verges upon feebleness, and his humor passes into trifling. As a novelist and storyteller he is less successful. He lacks invention and power of characterization.

SEWARD, WILLIAM H., United States senator from New York, was born at Florida, Orange county, New York, 1801. He graduated at Union college in 1820, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Auburn, in his native state, the following year. In 1830 Mr. Seward was elected to the New York senate for four years. While a member of that body he supported the policy of internal improvements, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and strenuously opposed the safety-fund bank system. He was also in favor of enlarging the power of the people to elect public officers. In 1834 he was nominated by the whig party their candidate for governor of the state, but failed of an election. In 1838, however, on a second nomination for the same office, he was more successful; he was elected by a considerable majority, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1839. During the four years that he held that office, he strenuously upheld the system of internal improvements, and devoted himself to reforming and improving the system of public education. His plan for taking the management of the public schools in New York out of the hands of the Public School Society, and subjecting them to the control of the state, caused considerable feeling on the subject at the time, and gave rise to an animated contest between the protestants, who maintained the existing system, and the Roman catholics who favored the change. The affair of Alexander M'Leod, and the cross controversy that thereupon arose between the British government and federal and state authorities, which occurred during the second term of Mr. Seward's administration, is known to all. On the expiration of his second term of office, Mr. Seward declined to be a candidate for re-election, and resumed the practice of his profession at Auburn, in 1843. He had an extensive practice chiefly in the federal

courts. In March, 1849, he was chosen United States senator for six years, and took his seat at the extra session called to consider the nominations of President Taylor. Since he has been a member of the senate he has spoken ably on several important questions. Mr. Seward is regarded as the leader of the free-soil or anti-slavery section of the whig party.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of, philanthropist, and lay-leader of the low-church party, was born April 28, 1801, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics in 1832. In 1826 he took his seat in the house of commons, by the courtesy title of Lord Ashley, as member for Woodstock, and supported the governments of Liverpool and Canning, without, however, taking office. In the succeeding administration of the duke of Wellington he became a commissioner of the board of control. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Dorchester, and in 1831 for the county of Dorset, after a fifteen days' contest with Mr. Ponsonby. He was a lord of the admiralty in Peel's brief administration of 1834–'35; and on the death of the late Mr. Sadler took charge of the ten-hours' bill in the house of commons. When Sir Robert Peel again took office in 1841, he invited Lord Ashley to join the administration: the latter refused upon finding that Peel's views would not permit him to support the ten-hours' bill. In 1846 he resolved to support the measure for repealing the corn-laws; but his constituents having manifested great dissatisfaction upon learning his intention he resigned his seat, and was for a short time out of parliament. In 1847, however, he contested the election for Bath with J. A. Roebuck, the former member, and being strongly supported by the religious societies, was returned. On the 2d of June, 1851, he succeeded his father in the peerage. In public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has labored, in and out of parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the laboring classes. Differences of opinion divide the public upon concrete measures, such as the ten-hours' bill; but the sturdiest opponents of that kind of legislation acknowledge that no man has performed more arduous and self-denying labor in informing himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and endeavoring to raise their lot, than the noble earl. Lord Shaftesbury's influence in the evangelical party within the church of England is of the highest degree. Romanizing tendencies have not a greater enemy. He is president of the pastoral aid society, and the society for the conversion of the Jews; and a prominent member of all those church societies which are founded on a broad basis. Being a man of liberal feelings he has no difficulty in acting with Christians of other denominations than his own, and thus is president of the Bible Society and the Protestant Alliance.

SHIELDS, JAMES, United States senator from Illinois, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810, and emigrated to America about 1826. He pursued his mathematical and classical studies until the year 1832, when he went to Illinois and commenced the practice of the law at Kaskaskia in that state. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, and auditor of the state in 1839. In 1843 he was appointed judge of the supreme court; and in 1845 commissioner of the general land-office. At the commencement of the Mexican war, he was ap-

pointed by President Polk a brigadier-general in the United States army, and for his distinguished services during the course of the war promoted to the rank of brevet major-general. About 1849 he was elected to the office which he now holds.

SIEBOLD, PHILIP FRANZ VON, the distinguished writer upon Japan, was born at Würzburg, February 17, 1796. He entered the university of Würzburg in 1815; in 1822 he went to the Netherlands, and thence to Batavia, where, in 1823, he received the appointment of physician and naturalist to the Netherland Indian embassy to Japan. He was at first limited in his investigations, by the restricted relations of the Netherlanders in their factory at Desima, to that small district. But his reputation as physician and naturalist soon gained him a wider sphere. The Japanese, even from remote districts, gathered about him to enjoy his instructions, and made investigations for him in the interior of the country. In February, 1826, the projected journey of the embassy was made to Jeddo, which Siebold accompanied. At Jeddo, also, he met with a favorable reception. But on account of a breach of Japanese politeness, the embassy were obliged to return to the factory of Desima in May of the same year. Siebold was about to set out for Europe, when he was brought into difficulty by an unforeseen occurrence. The imperial astronomer and chief librarian had furnished him with a copy of a chart, which had been prepared by order of the emperor. The circumstance was discovered, and was construed into a grave offence against the state; but Siebold, by his decided conduct, succeeded in delivering his friend from this difficulty, but was himself expelled from Japan. In 1828 his collections had been sent to the Netherlands, and he also succeeded, by the aid of trusty friends in Japan, in saving his literary treasures and other collections, which had been confiscated. He then, in 1829, went to Java, whence in the following year he set out on his return to Europe. His collections in natural history, and valuable Japanese ethnographic collections, are now in the museum at Leyden. Among his publications are his treatises upon Japan in the "Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap;" "Nippon: Archives of Japan, and its Neighboring and Tributary Countries" (parts 1–15, 1832–'44); the "Fauna Japonica," executed in conjunction with Temminck, H. Schlegel, and De Haan (1833–'46); "Novus et Auctus Literarum Ideographicarum Thesaurus" (1834); "Mille Literæ Ideographicæ" (1833); "Bibliotheca Japonica" (1833–'41); "Flora Japonica" (1835–'46); "Isagoge in Bibliothecam Japonicam" (1841); "Thesaurus Linguæ Japonicæ" (1835–'41); and "Catalogus Librorum et Manuscriptorum Japonicorum" (1845). He now, in connection with several scholars of the Netherlands, issues a journal, in the French language, devoted to the affairs of the Dutch East Indies.

SILLIMAN, BENJAMIN, M. D., LL. D., professor of chemistry, pharmacy, mineralogy, and geology, in Yale college, was born in 1779, in North Stratford, now Trumbull, in Connecticut. He graduated at Yale college in 1796, and was afterward employed for a short time as instructor in a school at Wethersfield. He next commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in the county of New Haven, in 1802. It does not appear that he ever followed the profession of the law, as he was appointed tutor in Yale college in 1799, and since that time he has been almost constantly engaged in communicating instruc-

tion. In 1802 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the same institution; but as his knowledge of the subject was at that time limited, he was allowed some time to prepare himself for the duties of his chair. He accordingly spent the two succeeding winters in Philadelphia, attending lectures, and performing by himself the most important experiments. In Philadelphia he also commenced the study of mineralogy, and attended the lectures of several medical professors. In 1804 he entered upon the discharge of his duties at Yale college, and gave a short course of lectures in the summer of that year. In the spring of 1805 he visited Europe for the purpose of procuring books and apparatus for the college, and during the fifteen months he remained abroad, he attended the lectures of the most distinguished professors. On his return, Professor Silliman began to lecture on mineralogy and geology, in addition to his lectures on chemistry, and has continued to be engaged in these occupations until the present day. He has several times appeared before the public as an author. In 1810 he published a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland, and Two Passages over the Atlantic, in the years 1805 and 1806;" and in 1820, "Remarks made on a Short Tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the Autumn of 1819;" both of which have passed through several editions. He is also the author of "Elements of Chemistry, in the order of the Lectures of Yale College" (1830), and he has edited "Henry's Chemistry," and "Bakewell's Geology." In 1818 he commenced the publication of the "American Journal of Science," which has been continued to the present time, and which has been the means of embodying a great amount of American science, and of communicating to the public important information respecting the resources of the American continent. This journal is well known and its value justly appreciated, not only in America, but in foreign countries. Besides his regular courses at New Haven, Professor Silliman has lectured in the principal cities of the Union. The last course he delivered was that before the Smithsonian institute at Washington, in February, 1852. In 1851 he visited Europe again, and was absent about six months in Great Britain and on the continent.

SIMPSON, SIR GEORGE, local governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, was born in the mountainous parish of Lochbroom, Rosshire, Scotland, about the year 1796. In early youth he was sent out to America, to take a share in the troublous contest then raging between the chartered Hudson's Bay Company and the unchartered but active and energetic Northwest Company of Canada. From his tact and daring and plausibility of speech and demeanor, he was mainly instrumental in accomplishing a coalition of the contending parties—a coalition by which the Northwest Company retained over one half of the capital stock of the united association, and secured more than half of the offices in the territory for their resident associates. Mr. Simpson was immediately appointed resident-governor of one of the divisions of the country thus restored to harmony. In this situation he exhibited so much address and activity that a few years afterward he was appointed governor of the whole of what is called Hudson's Bay Company's territories, an office which he still holds. The Hudson's Bay Company were first established and large grants of land were made to it, that the nature of the country itself and the capabili-

ties and resources of the surrounding territory on all sides might be inquired into and reported upon to the British government—but not till 1836, and when it became absolutely necessary to have some good grounds on which to crave from the British government a renewal of their charter, did the company even attempt to fulfil the obligations imposed upon them by their first charter. In that year, however, Mr. Simpson was instructed by the directors of the company to make immediate arrangements for the equipment of an expedition to connect the discoveries of Captains Ross and Back. This he did with such forethought, zeal, and alacrity, that the expedition was entirely successful, under the conduct of his nephew the late Thomas Simpson, noted in Arctic discovery. Amid difficulties and dangers of no ordinary kind, during a period of three years, the expedition traced the Arctic coast of America from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Point Barrow, and from the mouth of the Coppermine river to the gulf of Boothier. In consideration of the services of the Arctic expedition, arranged and conducted as above described, her Britannic majesty was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood on Governor Simpson, and on his nephew the leader of the expedition an annual pension of £100 sterling. This honor Governor Simpson received in 1840.

SIMROCK, KARL, an eminent German poet, was born at Bonn, August 28, 1802. In 1818 he entered the university of Bonn, to pursue the study of legal science, which he afterward prosecuted at Berlin. In 1823 he entered the Prussian civil service, in which he continued for several years in different capacities. He did not, however, abandon his love for the old German literature and poetry. In 1827, appeared his translation of the "Nibelungen lied," which has since been a number of times reprinted. In 1840, also, he put forth the songs of which the genuineness had been recognised by Lachmann, under the title of "Twenty Songs from the Nibelungen, Restored in Accordance with the Suggestions of Lachmann." In 1830 he translated the "Armem Heinrich" of Hartmann von der Due, shortly after which he was dismissed from the Prussian service, in consequence of a poem occasioned by the tidings of the revolution in France. He has since devoted himself to literature, especially to the old German and those allied to it, from which he has made many admirable translations. He is the author of the most valuable portions of the work produced in conjunction with Echtermeyer and Henschel, entitled "Shakspere's Sources, in Novels, Tales, and Stories" (1831). Then appeared his "Novel-Treasures of the Italians" (1832); the translation and elucidation of the "Poems of Walter Von Vogelweide" (1833), executed in conjunction with Wackernagel. In 1835 appeared the epic, full of the freshest poetical spirit, "Wieland the Smith, a German Hero-Story." His "Rhine-Stories, from the Lips of the People and of the German Poets," met with general favor. In 1839 he began the execution of a plan he had long contemplated, of restoring the "German People's Book," in a form worthy of them; and of these, in 1850, there had appeared thirty-two volumes, among which is a collection of German proverbs; allied with these is the successful attempt at the restoration of the puppet-show of Doctor Faust (1846). In 1842 he put forth a translation of the "Parcival and Titurel" of Wolfram von Eschenbach. Under the title of "Das Heldenbuch," he has furnished, partly by translations, and partly by original

poems, a representation of the old German heroic tales. The first five parts of this series contain "Gudrun," the "Nibelungen," "Das Kleine Heldenbuch," "Das Amelungenlied." To the "Germany, Picturesque and Romantic," Simrock contributed "The Rhine-Land, Picturesque and Romantic." A collection of his original poems, published in 1844, containing many fine songs, romances, and ballads, has been widely circulated.

SIMMS, WILLIAM GILMORE, an American novelist, historian, and poet, was born April 17, 1806, in the state of South Carolina. His mother died when he was quite young, and his father having failed in business, and removed to the west, the subject of this article was left in charge of a grandmother in Charleston, where he received an education which was necessarily limited. It was at first intended that he should study medicine, but his inclinations having led him to the law, he devoted himself to the study of that profession, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. After practising for a short time, he became proprietor of a daily newspaper, in which he took ground against nullification. This enterprise was by no means successful, and left him in embarrassed circumstances. Mr. Simms was not discouraged by this failure, and resolved to retrieve his fortunes. He first made his appearance before the public as an author in 1827, with a volume of poems published at Charleston. Several other poetical productions followed, but the first that attracted much attention was "Atlantis, a Story of the Sea," which was published by the author during a visit to the north. It met with a cordial reception, and was spoken of in terms of high praise by some of the leading English journals. In 1833 he brought out his first novel, "Martin Faber," which was also favorably received. His other novels are: "Guy Rivers," "Yemasee," "The Partisan," "Mellichampe," "Pelayo," "Carl Werner," "Richard Hurdis," "The Damsel of Darien," "Count Julian," "Beauchampe," "The Kinsman," "Katherine Walton," &c. His principal historical and biographical works consist of lives of Captain John Smith, General Marion, General Greene, and Chevalier Bayard, and a "History of South Carolina." These by no means comprise the whole of Mr. Simms's productions; he is one of the most versatile and prolific writers of the day, and besides his more permanent works, he is the author of numerous orations, reviews, pamphlets, &c., on all sorts of subjects. His last published work, we believe, was a drama called "Norman Maurice." His literary reputation probably procured him the degree of LL. D., which was conferred upon him by the university of Alabama. Mr. Simms has taken some part in the politics of his native state, and has been a member of the state legislature, where he won some reputation as an orator. He was recently nominated for the presidency of the South Carolina college, but declined being a candidate. He resides near Charleston.

SMITH, BENJAMIN BOSWORTH, bishop of the protestant episcopal church in the diocese of Kentucky, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, June 13, 1794. He graduated at Brown university in 1816, was ordained a deacon in 1817, and a priest the following year, and consecrated bishop in 1832.

SMITH, WHITEFOORD, D. D., a distinguished methodist clergyman, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 7, 1812. He gradu-

ated at the South Carolina college in 1830, joined the South Carolina conference of the methodist episcopal church in 1833, and since that time has filled the most important stations in the conference, to which distinction he is entitled by his eminent pulpit abilities.

SMITH, THOMAS SOUTHWOOD, author and physician, was born about 1790. He first attracted public attention to himself by a work entitled "The Divine Government," written in 1814. Of this Wordsworth, in a letter, says: "The view Dr. Smith takes is so consonant with the ideas we entertain of Divine goodness, that, were it not for some scriptural difficulties, I should give this book my unqualified approbation." The argument is, that it seems probable, judging by analogy, that pain is a correcting process, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, and that the whole human race will be finally saved. Dr. Southwood Smith spent several years in the practice of his profession in the west of England, where he married. On the death of his wife he went to London with his two young daughters, and attached himself to one of the metropolitan hospitals. He was soon after appointed physician to the London Fever hospital, which distinction he retains. He employed his leisure in the composition of a "Treatise on Fever," which at once took its position as a standard medical work. He assisted in the formation of the "Westminster Review," and wrote the article on "Bentham's System of Education" in the first number. To this review he became a regular contributor; and it was his papers on the anatomical schools which brought the abuses of the old system of surgery so prominently before the public. He reprinted the main part of these articles, under the title of "The Use of the Dead to the Living;" and his arguments, it is well known, prepared the way for the passing of the present law, which has extinguished the horrible traffic of the "resurrection-men." His next scientific labors were some articles on physiology and medicine for the "Cyclopædia;" and soon after he furnished his celebrated treatise on "Animal Physiology" to the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. The success of this work suggested the idea of treating the subject in a still more comprehensive manner; and hence, in 1834, his "Philosophy of Health." Dr. Smith had long been the disciple and physician of Jeremy Bentham, and attended him in his last illness. A characteristic anecdote is related of the expiring philanthropist: During his last illness he asked his medical attendant to tell him candidly if there was any prospect of his recovery. On being informed that nature was too exhausted to allow of such a hope, he said, with his usual serenity, "Very well, be it so; then *minimise* pain!" In order to show the world his superiority to the common prejudices of mankind, he left his body, by will, to Dr. Smith for anatomical purposes, and requested that after dissection his skeleton should be preserved. The doctor fulfilled his desire, and delivered a lecture over the dead body of his friend in the Webb-street school of anatomy, on June 9, 1832. In 1837 Dr. Smith was appointed by the government to inquire into the state of the poor, with a view to see how far diseases and misery were produced by unhealthy dwellings and habits. His inquiries led to the passing of the act for procuring improved drainage, and ultimately to the establishment of the public board of health, of which Dr. Smith is now a leading member. His medical writings on hygeine are held in high esteem.

SMYTH, THOMAS, D. D., a distinguished presbyterian divine, is a native of Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was born in 1808. He received his academical and collegiate education in the Royal Belfast college, with an additional course, partly literary and partly theological, in London. Removing to this country in 1830, he became a student of the theological seminary in Princeton, New Jersey, of which he is a graduate. In November, 1831, at the request of the professors, to whom application had been made, he visited the second presbyterian church in Charleston, South Carolina, from which he received a unanimous call early in 1832. He has remained in the pastoral charge of this church since that period. Being an enthusiastic lover of books and study, he has accumulated a select library of between nine and ten thousand volumes, chiefly in English and foreign editions. In 1843, at the suggestion of the late Dr. Miller, the college of Princeton, New Jersey, conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Dr. Smyth has written many works, mostly on doctrinal points, such as the "Apostolical Succession," "The Rite of Confirmation," &c. He is also the author of a "History of the Westminster Assembly," of a work entitled "The True Origin and Source of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," and of a treatise on the unity of the human race.

SODRE, LUIZ PEREIRA, Chevalier De, Brazilian embassador at Washington, was born in Bahia (formerly the capital of Brazil) in 1809. He is descended from an ancient Portuguese family, which still exists in Lisbon. When fourteen years of age he served as a volunteer in the Brazilian army in the war of independence, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. After the proclamation of independence, he went to Paris, and has since been employed in diplomatic capacities in that capital, and also in Rome and Vienna, at the last of which places he was secretary to the special mission for the marriage of the emperor of Brazil with a princess of Naples. He has also served as a diplomatist at the court of St. Petersburg, whence he came to the United States in November, 1851.

SOMOZA, JOSÉ, a Spanish politician, and writer, was born in the town of Piedrahita, in the province of Avila, October 24, 1781. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Salamanca, where in due time he entered the university. He left it on the death of his father, and went to reside with his brother in the paternal mansion at Piedrahita, where he devoted himself to reading, meditation, and faithful study. He thus lived until the age of twenty, when he visited Madrid, and was well received by his father's old friends, who were delighted at the fair promise of his talents. Resisting all their entreaties, however, to establish himself and run a prosperous career in Madrid, he returned to Piedrahita, saying that his whole desire was to live a life of study and seclusion. He continued his course as before until the year 1808, when the war of independence breaking out, he took up arms, but soon abandoned the military career. His opinions were, however, so well known, that the French attributed to him the insurrection in that part of the country, and of the royal foreign regiment composed of Swiss in the service of Spain, who had sworn allegiance to Joseph, and afterward when stationed at Piedrahita revolted, more than two hundred deserting to Ciudad Rodrigo. Somoza was brought before the governor-general of Avida (father of the celebrated

Victor Hugo), who seeing that he had a bayonet wound in the thigh (for he had made a vigorous resistance), contented himself with exacting a promise that he would not take up arms or absent himself from the province. His faithful compliance with these conditions did not however save him from frequent persecutions, fines, and incarcerations, during the period of the French occupation. He resisted all the exertions of his friends to obtain office for him, until the constitutional government was established in Madrid, when he made a short visit to the capital. He suffered no injury from the political reaction of 1814, until a letter from the archdeacon de Avila Cuesta, an emigré at Paris, and directed to him was intercepted and placed in the hands of the minister Lozano de Torres. His house was then broken open, his papers seized, and himself brought a prisoner to Madrid, but he was soon set at liberty. The constitutional regime having been re-established in 1820, he was appointed chief magistrate of Avila, but he declined to serve. His majesty repeated the order for him to act at least until the first election of deputies to the cortes should have been held and verified. This having taken place at the expiration of six months, he repeated his resignation, which was not accepted until after urgent request on his part to the minister Arguelles at Madrid. On the subversion of the constitution in 1823, he was taken to Avila and thrown into a prison which he had himself when in power caused to be greatly improved. It was so crammed with prisoners, that himself and his brother were consigned to the coal-cellar. Both were set at liberty at the end of four months. In 1834 he was elected attorney for Avila at the cortes, and in 1836, deputy. In 1838 he was obliged to decline the rank of senator on account of an insufficient income. Though he has written much in verse and prose, he has only published a small volume of poems at Seville, 1832, another at Madrid, 1834, and a supplement to the two, Madrid, 1835. His only published works in prose, are the "Memorias de Piedrahita," issued in 1837, and distributed among his friends, and the "Carta Sobre el Duelo" (1839). Since 1834 he has lived free from prisons and persecutions, and has distinguished himself by his kindness toward his former accusers and opponents, both during his administration of the office of alcalde, and his career as an influential citizen of his district. Many anecdotes are related illustrating his generosity and general amiability.

SOULE, DR. JOSHUA, senior bishop of the methodist episcopal church south, was born at Bristol, Maine, August 1, 1781. In his eighteenth year he was received as a minister in the travelling connection, and in 1816 was appointed book-agent at New York, and editor of the "Methodist Magazine." In 1824 he was elected bishop, and traversed the continent from Maine to Texas, presiding in annual conferences, and making long and perilous journeys, chiefly on horseback, to the Indian missions. In 1842 he visited Great Britain, as delegate from the American general conference to the British conference. In the division of the methodist episcopal church in 1844, he identified himself with the southern section of the communion, and now resides in Franklin, Tennessee. As a preacher he is distinguished by his breadth of view, majesty of thought, and unction of spirit. His presence is noble and commanding, his manners dignified, and his reputation is as wide as the American Union.

SOULÉ, PIERRE, United States senator from Louisiana, was born at Castillon in the Pyrenees, during the first consulate of Napoleon. His father had risen to the rank of lieutenant-general in the republican armies, but afterward returned to his native mountains, and exercised the office of judge, which was hereditary in his family. Pierre was destined for the church, and in 1816 was sent to the Jesuits' college at Toulouse, where the holy fathers soon remarked and appreciated his abilities. Young Soulé however became dissatisfied with his situation and left the college. He was afterward sent to complete his studies at Bordeaux. At the age of fifteen he took part in a conspiracy against the Bourbons, and the plot having been discovered, he was obliged to take refuge in a little village of Navarre, where he remained for more than a year following the occupation of a shepherd. He was permitted to return to Bordeaux; but he longed for a more exciting scene of action, and accordingly repaired to Paris. Here, in conjunction with Barthelemy and Mery, he established a paper advocating liberal republican sentiments. This, of course, soon brought him under the eye of the authorities, and he was put upon his trial. His advocate on that occasion was a friend named Ledru, who appealed to the clemency of the court in behalf of the prisoner on the score of his youth. This line of defence did not suit the prisoner, who rose from his seat and addressed the court in an impassioned strain denying the criminality of his opinions, and defending the rectitude of his conduct. His eloquence did not save him from St. Pelagie, whence he succeeded, with the aid of Barthelemy, in making his escape to England. Disappointed in his expectations of obtaining a situation in Chili, which had been promised him, and finding himself alone in a strange country, wholly ignorant of the language, he returned to France. At Havre he met a friend, a captain in the French navy, who advised him to seek an asylum in the United States, and offered him a passage in his ship as far as St. Domingo. Soulé accepted the proposition, and arrived at Port-au-Prince in September, 1825. From this place he took passage to Baltimore, and finally removed to New Orleans in the fall of 1825. Having determined to make the law his profession, he first applied himself assiduously to the study of English, and passed his examination for the bar in that language, and was admitted. At the bar he soon rose to distinction, by his talents and eloquence. In 1847 Mr. Soulé was elected senator from Louisiana to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1849 for a term of six years. He took an active part in the stormy session that followed, and since the death of Mr. Calhoun, he has been regarded as the leader of the ultra-southern party. In the senate he has preserved his reputation as a speaker, and his oratory is said to be rendered only the more pleasing by a slight French accent.

SOUTHGATE, HORATIO, D. D., late bishop of Constantinople, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1812. He graduated at Bowdoin college in 1832, and was educated for the ministry at the Andover theological seminary. In 1834 he entered the episcopal church, and, in 1844, was consecrated missionary-bishop for the dominions and dependencies of the sultan of Turkey, where he had spent the greater part of the previous ten years. He resigned that office in 1850, and the same year was elected bishop of California, but declined the appointment. In the same year he was also a prominent candidate for the provisional bish-

opric of New York, but failed of an election. In 1851 he became rector of St. Mark's church in his native city, and in 1852 he accepted the rectorship of the church of the Advent in Boston. Dr. Southgate's published works are "A Narrative of a Tour in Armenia, Kurdistan, Persia, and Mesopotamia" (1841), "Visit to the Syrian Church of Mesopotamia" (1844), "Practical Directions for Lent" (1850), and various sermons, pamphlets, and articles in literary and theological reviews.

SPARKS, JARED, an American writer, and president of Harvard college, was born in the state of Connecticut, about 1794. He graduated at Cambridge in 1815, and acted for some time as tutor in that institution, after which he was ordained a minister in the unitarian church, and commenced his duties as pastor in Baltimore, in 1819. For several years he wrote much upon theological subjects, and among the principal works of this period of his life may be mentioned, "Letters on the Ministry, Ritual and Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and "An Inquiry into the Comparative Moral Tendency of the Trinitarian and Unitarian Doctrines." From 1823 to 1830 Mr. Sparks was editor of the "North American Review. In 1828 he began the series of works illustrating American history, upon which his reputation chiefly depends. The principal of these were the "Life and Writings of Washington," the "Complete Works of Franklin," and the "Library of American Biography," consisting of twenty volumes. Mr. Sparks's style possesses but little variety or vivacity, and he deserves the reputation rather of a diligent and thorough inquirer, than that of a brilliant or popular historian. In 1839 he was elected professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard college, and about 1850 he succeeded Edward Everett as president of the college. He is said to be now engaged in writing a history of the American revolution.

SPOHR, LOUIS, musical composer, was born at Gandersheim, in the duchy of Brunswick, about 1783, the son of a physician. He was instructed by the German violinist, Maurer, in the art of playing that master's favorite instrument, and early developed great capabilities for music. He was taken notice of by the duke, who appointed him a maintenance out of the civil list, and afterward allowed him a stipend for the purpose of studying under the violinist Eck, whom he accompanied on a journey to Russia. In 1804 he made a professional excursion in Germany, and was appointed conductor of concerts to the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Here he composed a number of concert-pieces for the violin and clarionet, quartettes, quintettes, duos, for violins, variations, sonatas, potpourris with harp accompaniment, and some overtures. He also composed a collection of songs, with pianoforte accompaniment; the oratorio called "Das jüngste Gericht;" and the opera "Der Zweikampf der Geliebten." In 1813 he proceeded to the Vienna theatre, with the nominal appointment of chapel-master, and attracted great notice during the session of the European congress. In 1814 he composed, at Vienna, his genial "Faust," his first great symphony, and the cantata "Germany Freed." In 1817, having visited Italy, he accepted the post of music-director of the Frankfort theatre, which he gave up in 1817 to go to London, where he wrote his two great symphonies. After his return to Germany he resided for some time in Dresden, until called to be chapel-master at Cassel. During his

abode in the former city he had composed, not only many of his best instrumental pieces, but had applied himself with zeal to the production of dramatic music. His opera, "Zemire and Azor," is full of deep and moving expression, and his "Jessonda" developed. His operas, "Peter von Abano," "Abruna," and "Der Alchimist," are less esteemed. His oratorios, "Die letzten Dinge," and "Die letzten Stunden des Erlosers," prove him a master in church-music. His fourth symphony is one of his most popular works. His compositions are all more or less characterized by a feeling of tender melancholy, such as in poetry is called elegiac.

SPRAGUE, CHARLES, an American poet, was born in Boston, in October, 1791. He was educated in his native city, and placed at an early age in a mercantile house, to make himself acquainted with trade. At the age of twenty-one he commenced business on his own account, in which he was engaged until he was elected cashier of the Globe bank in Boston. This office he still holds. His poems are not very numerous. The first of his productions, which attracted much attention, were a series of prologues written for various occasions. This was followed by the "Shakspere Ode," recited in the Boston theatre in 1823, which has been much admired. His longest poem is "Curiosity," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Cambridge, in 1827. Besides these, Mr. Sprague is the author of a poem delivered at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, and many shorter pieces, and some prose-writings, consisting of orations, contributions to magazines, &c.

SPRAGUE, WILLIAM B., D. D., an eminent presbyterian divine, was born at Andover, Connecticut, in 1795. He graduated at Yale college in 1815, and spent nearly a year after leaving college in teaching in a private family in Virginia, during which time he commenced his theological studies under the Rev. Dr. Muir of Alexandria. He entered the theological seminary at Princeton, in the fall of 1816, and remained there about two years and a half, when he became assistant pastor in a church at West Springfield, Massachusetts. He resigned his pastoral charge at that place in 1829, and was installed pastor of the second presbyterian church in Albany, where he still remains. Dr. Sprague has published a large number of sermons and addresses, delivered on various occasions. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia college, New York, and also by Harvard university.

STALLBAUM, GOTTFRIED, one of the most laborious and eminent of German classical scholars, was born at Zaasch, near Delitzsh, September 25, 1793. He received his early training at the Thomas school in Leipzig, where he was well grounded in the classics, to which he also devoted his principal attention, at the university of Leipzig, which he entered in 1815. In 1817 he went to Halle as a teacher; and in 1820 returned to Leipzig to assume the post of fourth teacher in Thomas school; in 1822 he became third teacher; in 1828 co-rector, and 1835 rector. In 1840 he was appointed professor-extraordinary of philosophy in the university of Leipzig. In 1850 it was determined to extend the already high character of the Thomas school; which was successfully carried out, chiefly from the fact that Stallbaum had penetration and judgment to combine and dignify the musical and philosophical elements peculiar to that institution; and always made the

"humanities" the prominent features in the course of study, without underrating the advantages of the physical sciences. He explained and developed his views upon these points in a discourse upon the connection between musical education and the main object of the gymnasium, pronounced in 1842; and in one upon the study of the Greek and Latin languages, and its philosophical bearings upon the present, delivered in 1846. While a teacher at Halle, he had devoted himself with great zeal to the study of Plato, and had published, in 1820, an edition of the "Philebus," with valuable prolegomena and notes. He then undertook an edition of the text of the whole of Plato, which was published in 12 volumes (1820–'25), of which the last four volumes comprise the critical remarks, which manifest great penetration and learning. These critical labors led him to a closer study of the critics and grammarians generally. He accordingly put forth a corrected edition of "Eustathius's Commentary upon Homer" (1825–'30); an improved edition of Ruddiman's "Institutiones Grammaticæ Latinæ" (1823); "Terentius," with the notes of Donatus, Westerhoven, and Rhanken (1830–'31); and in the meantime edited several separate dialogues, and the "Symposium," of Plato. His Platonic labors have been crowned by the standard editions of the Platonic writings, in the Gotha "Bibliotheca Græca" (1827–'38), which has established his reputation as a philologist and critic. Unconnected with this is the great edition of the "Parmenides," published in 1839. In this, as the result of a great number of the most profound investigations into the nature and history of the old philosophy, a clear light has for the first time been thrown upon this in many respects obscure monument of ancient philosophical speculations.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, a painter, was born about 1790. Stanfield and Roberts, but especially the former, who has executed more, and more various, works in the scenic department than his brilliant coadjutor, have had the means of doing more toward advancing the taste of the English public for landscape art than any other living painters. Mr. Stanfield, after having been midshipman in the English navy, has for many years taught the public from the stage—taught the pit and the gallery to admire landscape art, and the boxes to become connoisseurs; and decorated the theatre with works so beautiful, that one regrets the frail material of which they were constructed, and the necessity for "new and gorgeous effects," and "magnificent novelties," which caused the artist's works to be carried away. Mr. Stanfield has created and afterward painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any man. Clown and pantaloon in his time tumbled over and belabored one another, and bawled out their jokes, before the most beautiful and dazzling pictures which ever were presented to the eyes of the theatre-goer. How a man could do so much, and so well, as Mr. Stanfield did, during the time when he was the chief of the Drury-Lane scene-room, was a wonder to everybody; and it was not the public only which he delighted, and awakened and educated into admiration, but the members of his own profession were as enthusiastic as the rest of the world to recognise and applaud his magnificent imagination and skill. All through this painter's life his industry and his genius have been alike remarkable, and it is curious to note, in his performances of the present time, how the carefulness of the artist seems to increase with his skill: as if he were bent each day upon im-

proving, on elaborating, and polishing his works, on approaching more nearly to nature.

STAUDENMAIER, FRANZ ANTON, a distinguished catholic theologian of Germany, ecclesiastical councillor, and professor of theology in the university of Freiberg, was born September 11, 1800, in Danzdorf, in Würtemburg. His early education was received at the village school, but a noble family in the neighborhood becoming acquainted with his promising talents, sent him to higher seminaries, and finally to the university of Tübingen, where he studied philosophy and theology. In 1826 he entered the priests' seminary at Rottenburg, after leaving which he labored for a short time as vicar. In 1828 he became tutor at Tübingen, and in 1830 professor in the newly-established catholic faculty at Giessen, which place he left in 1837 to assume a similar post at Freiburg. While at Tübingen he won the prize offered by the faculty for an essay, which was afterward (1830) published in German, under the title of "History of the Election of Bishops." In 1834, appeared his unfinished "Johannes Scotus Erigena, and the Philosophy of his Times," and the "Encyclopædia of the Theological Sciences." In 1835 he published "Pragmatismus of the Giving of the Spirits," and "The Spirit of Christianity, represented in Sacred Times, Sacred Transactions, and Sacred Art," His subsequent works are: "The Spirit of the Divine Revelation" (1837); "The Philosophy of Christianity, or Metaphysics of the Holy Scriptures" (1840); "Representation and Critique of the Hegelian System, from the Stand-Point of the Christian Philosophy" (1844); "Christian Dogmatics" (1844); "Protestantism in its Nature and Development" (1846). In all these works Staudenmaier manifests a design to harmonize the catholic church with the teachings of modern philosophy. He has been trained in the schools of Schelling and Hegel, and is thoroughly acquainted with the works of the most distinguished protestant theologians.

STEIGER, JAKOB ROBERT, a Swiss physician, who has borne a prominent part in the recent disturbances in Switzerland, was borne at Geuensee, in the canton of Lucerne, June 6, 1801. His father was originally a tailor, and the early limited education of the son was acquired in the common village-school, and a neighboring priest taught him Latin. From 1817 to 1823 he attended the gymnasium at Lucerne, heard philosophy from Troxler, and commenced the study of theology, which he soon abandoned for that of medicine. He subsequently pursued his medical studies under great pecuniary embarrassments at Geneva, Freiburg, and Paris, passed his examinations with great éclat, and commenced the practice of his profession at Buron, not far from his native place. While yet a student at Lucerne, he had acquired the hatred of the reactionary party by his liberal sentiments. During the changes which followed the July revolutions, he was called to the council of Lucerne, where he distinguished himself by his zealous advocacy of liberal ideas. After the adoption of the constitution of 1831, he became a member of the several councils, and filled a great variety of public offices. In 1837 he was stadtholder of the canton, and was, as such, in expectancy of attaining the dignity of schultheisen, the highest in the republic; but he chose to retire from office, and devote himself to his profession. In this he soon acquired a high reputation, and was universally beloved for his kindness to patients of every class.

During this time he wrote a number of treatises on various subjects, professional and political, and made collections for a complete flora of Lucerne. But his principal service to the cause of freedom was in connection with the "Eidgenossen," of which he was either a contributor or editor from its foundation in 1831 to 1839. In 1840 he established another journal, the "Eidgenossen von Lucerne," which he wrote almost exclusively. This was sought to be suppressed by the reactionary party, who now gained the ascendency; but he continued to edit it till 1844, when he resigned it in order to gain time for the education of his children. The proposition, made in October, 1824, to recall the Jesuits was considered by many as a violation of the constitution, which should be forcibly resisted. Steiger was invited to a meeting of those who entertained this view. Here he expressed himself decidedly against violent resistance, and in favor of the principle that the minority should submit to the voice of the majority. He left the assembly before any decision was made; but when, on the 7th of December, a rising was irrevocably fixed for the following day, he ceased to offer any opposition, and sought to farther its success. On the morning of the rising he was arrested, and after an imprisonment of forty-seven days, was dismissed with a "caution." He took part in the subsequent movements which resulted in the entrance of the "free corps" into Lucerne. He was arrested on the first of April, and thrown into close confinement. On the 3d of May, the criminal court convicted him of high treason, and sentenced him to death, which was confirmed by the superior court on the 17th. The impression was general that he had been hardly dealt with, and was to be made a sacrifice to the hatred of the Jesuitical faction. Petitions numerously signed were presented in his favor; and he himself, on the 18th of May, presented one in which, on account of his family, he prayed for a commutation of his sentence to one of banishment. An attempt was made to induce him to retract some of his writings, but he refused, saying that he would not purchase his life by a falsehood. The great council advised the government council to spare his life. Negotiations were entered into with Austria, Prussia, Holland, and Sardinia, to induce them to undertake the custody of him. But before the matter was definitely settled, Steiger made his escape, by the assistance of the guards to whose custody he was committed. Disguised as a "Laudjäger," he made his way from Lucerne, on the night of the 19th of June, and went to Zürich. The news of his escape was received with great satisfaction; and he soon received the right of citizenship of the canton of Zürich. He then took up his residence at Winterthur, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. Here, in 1846, soon after his liberation, he published a translation, with large additions, of Meyer's "Medicine and Chirurgy for the People." At the close of the war of the "Sonderbund," he returned to Lucerne, and in 1849 was elected to the council of government, but in July, 1851, left it again, on account of the rejection of a proposition to sell the St. Urban conventual property.

ST. LEONARD'S, THE RT. HON. EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, Baron, lord high chancellor of England, is a man who has reached his present station purely through his own personal ability and indefatigable industry. He was called to the bar in 1807, with but little external interest to support him, and scarcely aught but himself

to rely on; but he soon made his talents bring him into notice. He obtained a practice soon considerable—subsequently enormous. It is said that during some years his was the largest income ever earned by a member of the English bar. In 1822 Mr. Sugden became a king's counsel, and a bencher of Lincoln's-Inn. He commenced his political career as member for Weymouth, and speedily showed himself a strenuous supporter of the tory party. In June, 1829, he was appointed solicitor-general, and continued in that office until November, 1830. He was also knighted in 1829. During the period of the discussion of the reform-bill, Sir Edward Sugden stood prominently among the most active opponents of the measure. Though an anti-reformer in this respect, he has advocated some very judicious changes, and is the author of five statutes which have effected some valuable amendments in chancery jurisprudence. In 1835 Sir Edward was named lord-chancellor of Ireland, and a privy-councillor. His tenure of office lasted but three months, and in 1837 he came back to the house of commons as member for Ripon. In 1841 he resumed the seals of Ireland, and most ably fulfilled the duties of chancellor until 1846, when he and his party went out of power. Since that period he has remained in retirement, until the fall of the Russell ministry, when he was raised to the woolsack and created a peer with his present title. Lord St. Leonard's is well known to the legal profession on both sides of the Atlantic as an author. He had not been a barrister a year, when he published the first edition of his celebrated treatise on "Powers," which at once arrested the attention of the profession. The book had eminent success. This was followed by his even more famous treatise on the "Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates." Both these works have gone through numerous editions. Besides these he has produced other legal essays; among which is one written in a familiar and popular style, entitled "Letters to a Man of Property;" and a pamphlet against the registry of deeds.

STEPHENSON, ROBERT, the celebrated engineer, was born in 1803, at Wilmington, in England. In 1822 he was sent to the Edinburgh university, and the year following he commenced his apprenticeship as an engineer under his father, the proprietor of a steam-engine manufactory at Newcastle. He remained two years in this situation, and at the end of that time he set out upon an expedition to explore the gold and silver mines of Columbia and Venezuela. On his return to England in 1828, the subject of railways was beginning to receive considerable attention, and a reward of £500 was offered for the best locomotive, which should consume its own smoke, weigh no more than six tons, with its complement of water, and draw a train of twenty tons at a rate of ten miles an hour. This prize was won by Mr. Stephenson, and the consequence was a large increase of the business of the engine factory at Newcastle. In 1833 the London and Birmingham road was commenced under his sole supervision, and he was shortly after invited to Belgium by the king to advise upon the best system of railroad lines through that country. He was rewarded for his services with the cross of the legion of honor. In 1846 he visited Norway, for the purpose of examining the country with the view to the construction of a railroad. In 1847 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Whitby as a conservative and protectionist. The principal railroads

of England have been constructed under his superintendence, but the works to which he owes his chief reputation, are the tubular bridges over the Conway at the castle, and the Menai at Britannia rock, which are among the most celebrated triumphs of modern art.

STERNBERG (Ungarn), ALEXANDER, Baron Von, a distinguished German author, was born on the estate of Noislfer, near Reval, in Esthonia, April 22, 1806. He received a private education at home, and early showed a decided preference for poetry, which was encouraged by his uncle, of whose house he became an inmate upon the death of his father. In 1829, at the desire of his uncle, he went to St. Petersburg, in order to become initiated into the civil service; but not being pleased, he embraced the opportunity of the breaking out of the cholera in 1830, to escape to Germany. At Dresden he became acquainted with Tieck. The next year he made a tour through southern Germany, where the late Baron Cotta made him the most flattering proposals to engage in literary pursuits. He passed three years at Manheim, travelled through Switzerland and Upper Italy to Vienna, and was about to return to Russia when he was attacked by an illness, which prevented him from carrying out his design. He then went to Weimar, visiting from time to time the principal capitals and bathing-places of Germany. In his earliest tales he may be considered as a disciple of Tieck, though others have exercised no inconsiderable influence over him; and he has since developed himself as a writer of original genius, equally removed from the crudities of "Young Germany," and the stereotyped formality of the imitators of Scott, and of the fashionable novels. His first tale, the "Waldgespenst," was a close imitation of Tieck; the two following, "Die Zervissenen," and "Eduard," show traces of the influence of Heyne, or rather of the spirit of the time. Then followed the tales: "Lessing," "Molière," "Galathee," the fairy story "Fortunatus," "Palmyra, or the Diary of a Popinjay," "Psyche," "Kallenfels," "Saint Silvan," "The Missionary," "Georgette," "Diana," "Jena and Leipzig," and a great number of smaller tales scattered through various periodicals. More recently, in "Paul" (1845), and the "Royalists" (1848), he made an attempt to treat of the questions of the day; but in his latest works, the "Brawnen Märchen" (1850), and the "German Gil Blas" (1851), he has turned toward light and comic fiction. The great defect in all of Sternberg's productions is the rapidity with which they are written, so that none of his works present an artistic whole. But he excels all his German contemporaries in wit and irony, in the spirited and striking reasonings which he puts into the mouths of his characters, and in the cleverness with which he exposes the hollowness of high life, and the awkwardnesses of the bourgeoisie.

STRAUSS, DAV. FRIEDR., the author of the famous "Life of Jesus," was born January 27, 1808, at Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg, where he received his early education. He subsequently attended the theological seminary at Blaubeurn, and afterward the theological institution at Tübingen. In 1830 he became pastor, and in the following year acting professor in the seminary at Maulbronn; but at the end of a half year went to Berlin to study the Hegelian philosophy, and to hear Schleiermacher. In 1832 he became tutor in the theological seminary at Tübingen, and at the same time delivered philosophical lectures at the

university. He was almost unknown in the world of letters, when, in 1835, he came out with his "Life of Jesus, critically treated." This work excited great attention, for in it he endeavored to show that the whole evangelical history was merely an abstract of the myths which gradually arose in the Christian churches during the first and second centuries, modelled upon the Old Testament Jewish conceptions of the Messiah. The book called out a great number of replies; and in consequence of it he was removed from his place as tutor, and transferred as teacher to the Lyceum at Ludwigsburg, which position he soon resigned, and went to Stuttgardt to give private lessons. Still greater was the excitement when, in February, 1837, he was invited to Zürich, as professor of dogmatics and ecclesiastical history in the university. Numerous meetings of the churches and popular assemblies were held to oppose the call, and the government council was forced to propose to the grand council that Strauss should be pensioned off with a thousand francs. This was carried on the 19th of March, but did not prevent the political revolution of the 6th of September. Strauss devoted the pension to benevolent purposes, and maintained himself as a private teacher, having married Schebest, the singer. He has set forth his dogmatic views, in a clear and spirited manner, in his work, "The Christian System of Faith, in its Historical Development, and in Opposition to the Modern Philosophy," which was published at Berne in 1840–'41, and, like his "Life of Jesus," called forth many opponents. In addition to these two works, he has written, "Two Pacific Sheets" (1838), and "Characteristics and Criticisms" (1839).

STRAUSS, GERHARD FRIEDR. ALBR., court preacher, and professor of theology in the university, and member of the ministry for ecclesiastical affairs, at Berlin, and author of several popular religious works, was born at Iserlohn, September 24, 1786, and pursued his studies at Halle and Heidelberg. In 1809 he became pastor at Ronsdorf, in the duchy of Berg; in 1814, preacher at Elberbeld; and in 1822 was called to Berlin as court preacher. While at Elberfeld, he labored amid the sorrows of the war-time to further the reawakening of the religious life among the people. At Berlin, he has succeeded in attracting all classes by his animated and truly popular announcement of the gospel, and has exerted a wide influence through his efforts as pastor and spiritual guide, which has reached even to members of the royal family. As an author, his first production was "Tones of a Bell, or Reminiscences of the Life of a Young Preacher," which was widely circulated, and met with a favorable reception. Then followed the charming little book, "The Baptism in the Jordan," and "Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, One Hundred and Nine Years before the Birth of Our Savior," which appeared in 1820. More recently he has published "Sermons on Justification by Faith" (1844); "Sola: Sermons on the Doctrines of the Word of God" (1844–'46); and a "Collection of Printed Sermons, delivered between 1822 and 1845."

STRUVE, FRIEDR., GEORG. WILH., a Russian astronomer director of the central observatory of Russia, at Pultowa, near St. Petersburg. In 1814 he was appointed director of the observatory at Dorpat, upon which he began an examination of the heavens, at first with only a five-foot Dolland and a meridian circle. The result of this he published in 1820, in his "Catalogus Stellarum Duplicium," in which he

enumerated 795 double stars, of which the majority were before known. In 1824 the observatory obtained a thirteen-feet Frauenhofer telescope, and Struve undertook a new examination of the heavens as visible at Dorpat, the results of which are contained in his "Catalogus Novus Stellarum Duplicium et Multiplicium," published in 1827. The results of the continued measurement of the double stars which had been discovered, were announced in 1837, in his third great work, "Stellarum Duplicium Mensuræ Micrometricæ." In 1839 he was called to the charge of the central observatory at Pultowa. He now undertook to measure the length of a degree of latitude, commencing in the Baltic provinces, and going northward to the island of Hochland. This labor occupied ten years, and in 1831, with the co-operation of members of the expedition, he published a full account of it in the "Description of the Degree-Measurement in the Baltic Provinces of Russia, undertaken by the University of Dorpat; performed in the Years 1821–'31." He was called upon to assist in the continuation of the same project by the emperor Nicholas. This occupied him from 1830 to 1835; and the work was carried so far to the north, that an unbroken chain of fifty triangles connected the island of Hochland, in the gulf of Finland, with Kiveswaara in lat. 62½ N. This work was subsequently still further persecuted, and connected with the measurements in Lapland, by the university of Stockholm on the one side, and with those made on the Baltic, and by the Danish and Prussian governments on the other. Struve has furthered all the great scientific expeditions set on foot by the Russian government, which have made such large additions to our stock of information. Among his remaining works are: "Observationes Astronomical," 7 vols. (1821–'38); "On Nebulæ" (1827); "On Double Stars" (1837); "Expédition Chronométrique Exécutée par Ordre de sa Magesté l'Empereur Nicolas I." (1844); and "Description de l'Observatorire Astronomique Central de Poulkowa" (1845), which is designed as the introduction to the "Annales de l'Observatoire Central."

SUMNER, CHARLES, United States senator from Massachusetts, is the son of Charles Pinckney Sumner, for some years sheriff of Suffolk, and was born in Boston, January 6, 1811. After preparing himself at a Latin school in his native city, he entered Harvard college in 1826, and in 1831 commenced his studies at the Cambridge law-school, where he applied himself with the greatest industry to acquire a thorough knowledge of his profession. While yet a student he wrote several articles in the "American Jurist," which attracted attention by their learning and ability, and before his admission to the bar, he became the editor of that periodical. He continued to occupy this position for three years. Many of Mr. Sumner's articles in the "Jurist" have been referred to as authority by eminent lawyers. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, where he was appointed reporter to the circuit court, and published three volumes known as "Sumner's Reports." He soon came into an extensive practice. During the three winters succeeding his admission to the bar, and again in 1843, Mr. Sumner lectured at the Cambridge law school by invitation of the faculty. In 1837 he visited Europe, where he remained until the spring of 1840, having met with flattering attentions from all classes in London and Paris. On the death of

Judge Story in 1845, Mr. Sumner was offered the appointment to the chair he had occupied, but persisted in declining the honor. About the same time he first began to take an active part in politics. The agitation of the slavery question had been opened anew by the proposed measure of the annexation of Texas. Mr. Sumner took strong ground against the measure, spoke publicly on the subject in Faneuil Hall, and supported his opinions in the newspapers. In the presidential campaign of 1848, he supported Mr. Van Buren, the candidate of the free-soil party, and addressed several meetings in his favor in different parts of the state of Massachusetts. He was elected to the senate of the United States in 1851, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Webster.

SUMNER, JOHN BIRD, archbishop of Canterbury, the legal head of the church, and chief of the "low church" or evangelical party. As a clerical dignitary, Dr. Sumner has been truly described as a very opposite of Dr. Philpotts, bishop of Exeter; and they may be regarded as examples of the two extreme parties, between which the clergy of the church of England are just now divided. Dr. Sumner was formerly bishop of Chester, and is elder brother to Sumner, bishop of Winchester. Archbishop Sumner is a liberal in politics; and in character is conciliatory, laborious, and high-principled. He is the inflexible opponent of the Romanizing-tractarian-Puseyite clergy. He is primate of all England, and metropolitan doctor of divinity; was translated in 1848. Eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, A. M.; grandson of Dr. John Sumner, provost of King's college, 1756–72; born 1780; married, 1823, daughter of Captain George Robertson. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge. His university honors are "Browne's Medallist" (Latin), 1800; "Hulse's Prizeman," 1802; A. B., 1803; A. M., 1807; D. D., 1828. Former preferments: canon of Durham, 1820; consecrated bishop of Chester, 1828. Patronage: archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone; two canonries; six preacherships in Canterbury cathedral; 168 benefices; the total annual value of which is £61,973. Diocese: the county of Kent (excepting the city and deanery of Rochester) and some parishes in the diocese of London; number of benefices, 346. List of published works: "Apostolical Preaching Considered;" "Charges at Chester;" "Evidences of Christianity;" "Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles," "of St. James, St. Peter, &c.," "of St. John," "of St. Luke," "of St. Matthew and St. Mark," "of the Romans and 1st Corinthians," "of the 2d Corinthians;" "Four Sermons on Christian Ministry;" "Sermons on Christian Charity;" "Sermons on the Christian Faith;" "Sermons on the Festivals;" "Treatise on the Records of the Creation," &c.

SUMMERS, DR. THOS. O., general editor of the methodist episcopal church south, was born in England, October 11, 1812. He has been for seventeen years a minister in the methodist communion, and is known as the author of several important and highly valued theological treatises.

SCOTT, LEVI, a bishop of the methodist episcopal church, was born in 1802, in Newcastle county, Delaware, and joined the methodist church at the age of twenty. He joined the Philadelphia conference in 1826; in 1828 he was ordained a deacon, and elder two years later After preaching in several different places, he was appointed, in 1840,

principal of the Dickinson grammar-school, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he was appointed to Union church, Philadelphia. From 1844 to 1848 he was presiding elder in the South Philadelphia district. At the general conference of 1852, he was elected to the episcopacy. He has served as a delegate in that body on five different occasions.

SIMPSON, MATHEW, a bishop of the methodist episcopal church, and reputed one of the strongest men of American methodism, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June, 1810. He made considerable proficiency in his studies while yet quite young, and at the age of seventeen or eighteen he entered Madison college. In 1829 he united himself with the methodist episcopal church, and immediately engaged in active duties as a sabbath-school teacher, and shortly afterward as class-leader. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, and took the degree of M. D. in 1833. Feeling it his duty to preach, however, he was licensed as a local preacher, ordained a deacon in 1835, and elder in 1837. After he had been four years in the ministry, he accepted the professorship of natural science and the vice-presidency of Alleghany college, where he remained for ten years, when he was elected president of the Indiana Ashbury university. Here he remained until he became editor of the "Western Christian Advocate." He was a delegate to the general conference in 1844 and 1848. He was elected bishop at the conference of 1852.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, OSCAR I., King of, was born July 4, 1799, is the only issue of the marriage of Marshal Bernadotte with Desirée Clary, daughter of a merchant of Marseilles, whose elder sister married Joseph Bonaparte. Oscar Bernadotte was placed, at the age of nine years, in the imperial lyceum, where his name may yet be seen on the walls of the various *quartiers* of that establishment. Marshal Bernadotte was elected crown-prince of Sweden, accepted the reversion of the crown, and borrowing 2,000,000 of francs that he might not appear in Stockholm with only his sword, proceeded at once to that capital with his son, after both had abjured catholicism on the road, and embraced Lutheranism, the dominant religion of Sweden. The young Oscar now received the title of Duke of Sudermania, which Charles XIII. had borne before his election, and his education immediately became a matter of concern with his father, who saw that in this respect he must consult the susceptibilities of his new country. Bernadotte had shortly the satisfaction of seeing his son soon forget his French in the course of a year, and acquire under the teaching of the poet Atterbom perfect mastery over the Swedish language. In 1818, when, after the death of Charles XIII., Bernadotte ascended the throne, he transmitted to Oscar the title of chancellor of the university of Upsal, of which next year he became a student. His military instruction kept pace with his literary instruction, and in 1818 he became colonel of the guards. He has scarcely quitted the Swedish soil during his reign. Once, however, under pretence of going to visit the banks of the Rhine, he pushed as far as Eichstadt, in Bavaria, the residence of Eugène Beauharnois, duke of Leuchtenberg, whose eldest daughter Josephine he married, July 19 of that year. This marriage was much talked of in Europe, as seeming to prove that the plebeian origin of the new Swedish dynasty had not been forgotten by the

courts of the continent. In 1834 he was named viceroy of Norway; and in 1838, in consequence of the continued illness of his father, regent of the kingdom. In 1844 he ascended the throne, and became heir to a personal fortune of 80,000,000 francs, saved by the late king from a civil list of but 3,000,000 francs per annum. His government has been marked by liberality and justice. He has four sons and two daughters, one of whom the old king of Denmark wished to make his third wife, but received a positive refusal.

SCHOMBURGH, SIR ROBERT HERMANN, naturalist and traveller, was born June 5, 1804, at Freiburg, in the Prussian province of Saxony, where his father, a protestant minister, at that time resided. His love for botany developed itself at an early period, but as he was intended for the mercantile world, he was obliged to apply himself to the study of modern languages, and he had quitted his father's house and entered in his intended profession before he had reached his fourteenth year. In 1823 he entered the counting-house of his uncle in Leipzic. His love for plants had not, however, deserted him, and as he had here better opportunities for making himself acquainted with the science of botany, he devoted more time to the subject; he made excursions into different parts of the country, and communicated the results of his observations to the journals. In 1828, wishing to extend his travels beyond the limits of Europe, he availed himself of an opportunity which offered itself, to visit the United States, and shortly after his arrival he received an appointment in a counting-house in Virginia, but appears to have been little more devoted to his ledgers than he had been at Leipzig. In 1829 he changed his residence to the island of St. Thomas. In the fire which broke out there the following year, he lost all his property, and he resolved henceforth to abandon commercial pursuits, and devote himself to botany and natural history. He next visited Puerto Rico and the neighboring islands, and while at the island of Anegada, he made a hydrographical survey of the harbor, which he forwarded to the British admiralty; he also sent a description of the island itself to the Royal Geographical Society. These reports, together with that on the harbor of Tostola, procured for Mr. Schomburgh the appointment to head the expedition sent out by the council of the Royal Geographical Society, to explore the interior of British Guiana. In the prosecution of this project he made three different expeditions into the interior of the country, occupying altogether almost four years, during which he explored the river Essequibo to three and a quarter degrees north, and the river Rumpunni to two and a half degrees north latitude; ascended the river Corentyn, and made a journey to the sources of the Essequibo, to Fort St. Joaquim and Esmeralda on the Upper Orinoco. Besides the geography and the natural history of the region, he also devoted some attention to the condition of the native tribes. During these travels his health had suffered much, and he was advised to visit Europe. He accordingly set sail for London. He remained in that city about fourteen months, during which time he published several works, besides his various reports and contributions to the journals of scientific societies, &c. Among these may be mentioned the "Fishes of Guiana," published in the "Naturalist's Library," and "A Description of British Guiana, Geographical and Statistical." In March, 1841, he was again sent out to Guiana for the purpose of sur-

veying the boundary. On his return to England after its completion, he was knighted, and was subsequently appointed consul at Hayti, which office he now holds.

SUE, EUGENE, the celebrated French novelist, was born at Paris, in 1808, and is the son of a professor of anatomy, who left him a considerable estate. Sue himself studied medicine, and made a number of voyages as naval surgeon. He afterward led a very extravagant life, and squandered the whole of his patrimony, and under the pressure of necessity commenced writing romances. His earlier productions showed that he possessed the material for a great writer, but that he was deficient in thorough culture. For a long time his productions excited little or no attention. At length, however, the romance "Mathilde, or the Memoirs of a Young Woman," attracted the capricious taste of the public; why, it is difficult to say, unless it was that in this work Sue abandoned his usual course of causing virtue to be conquered and vice to triumph, and now punished vice and rewarded virtue. But the success of "Mathilde" was far exceeded by that of the "Mysteries of Paris," in which communist and socialistic ideas were woven into the story, and the sufferings and errors of the lower classes were depicted side by side with the crimes and offences of the higher orders. This romance was read all over the civilized world in the original, and in numerous translations. The "Wandering Jew," which followed the "Mysteries of Paris," was received with no less favor, especially as the personage whose name it bears was made less the centre of interest than the Jesuits, that order of men so much spoken against, and so universally feared in our days, who were set forth in a mysterious light. He has also written the "Histoire de la Marine Française du Siècle de Louis XIV.," in five volumes. This work is half history and half romance; but possesses great interest, notwithstanding its twofold character. More recently Sue has joined himself entirely with the socialist party in France. His "Mysteries du Peuple," of which such high anticipations were formed has failed to meet them. His election as member of the national assembly, in 1850, excited a great deal of irritation with the party of *ordre*, and caused no little apprehensions to the governments. These, however, both proved groundless, for he took no prominent part in that body, and exerted no special influence. Though professing to be a socialist, communist, &c., Sue lived in the most luxurious and extravagant style. He is now a refugee. Before he wrote the "Mysteries of Paris," he published a "History of the French Navy," which met with very poor success, and entailed no small loss on the publisher. The work was too serious for a novel. Something rather disagreeable happened to the author a few weeks after the publication of this work. He received a parcel from Toulon, through the foreign office, with three seals attached. He opened it very anxiously, and found a small box within, containing a silver medal, on which was engraved the following inscription, in French: "To Monsieur Eugène Sue, a token of gratitude from the French navy." This was engraved in large letters; but under it, in very small type, were found these words: "*For the History of the French Navy he did not write.*" His best publications were "The Seven Capital Sins," which, like all his previous works, are of more than questionable tendency.

STEWART, CHARLES, commodore in the American navy, was born of Irish parents, in the city of Philadelphia, July 18, 1778. He was the youngest of eight children, and lost his father when about two years old. At the age of thirteen he entered the merchant service, in which he rose from the situation of cabin-boy to the command of an Indiaman. In March, 1798, he abandoned the merchant service, and was commissioned lieutenant in the United States navy. In July, 1800, he was appointed to the command of the schooner Experiment, of twelve guns, in which he sailed on a cruise to the West Indies. During the year that he remained in command of this vessel Lieutenant Stewart rendered efficient service by capturing French and British vessels, and also by recapturing a number of American vessels which had been taken by the French. In 1802 he joined the frigate Constellation, which had been ordered to the Mediterranean to blockade Tripoli, as first officer, and on his return after one year's cruise he was placed in command of the brig Siren. This vessel joined Commodore Preble's command in the Mediterranean, and was engaged in the expedition sent to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, and afterward in the blockade and siege of Tripoli. For his distinguished services throughout the blockade he was promoted to be master commandant and placed in command of the frigate Essex which joined the squadron in Tunis Bay, and afterward took command of the frigate Constellation, in which vessel he returned to the United States. After the commencement of the war with Great Britain, Captain Stewart, in December, 1812, was again appointed to the command of the Constellation, and proceeded to Hampton Roads, where he assisted in defending Norfolk and Craney Island from the attacks of the enemy. In the summer of 1813, he was ordered to assume the command of the frigate Constitution, and put to sea the following December. He returned to Boston after destroying and capturing several British vessels, and proceeded on another cruise the following year. In February, 1815, he fell in with the British ships-of-war the Cyane of thirty-four guns, and the Levant of twenty-one guns, and captured them after a sharp conflict of forty minutes, having three men killed and thirteen wounded, the British ships having in all thirty-five killed and forty-two wounded. The Levant was subsequently retaken by the British squadron, but the Constitution escaped with her other prize to the Island of St. Jago. On his return to America, he was received with the highest honors; the legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a gold-hilted sword, and a gold medal commemorative of the capture of the Cyane and Levant was ordered to be struck by Congress. After the close of the war with Great Britain, Captain Stewart remained in command of the Mediterranean squadron from 1817 to 1820, when he proceeded to the Pacific, and took command of the fleet in that ocean. On his return home he was subjected to a court-martial, but honorably acquitted. From 1830 to 1833 he served as a member of the board of navy commissioners at Washington, and in 1837 he succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the navy-yard at Philadelphia. Upon the death of Commodore Barron, he became senior officer of the naval service; and having been succeeded by Commodore Read in command of the navy-yard at Philadelphia, he is now awaiting orders from the department.

SANTA CRUZ, GENERAL DON ANDRES, was born in the city of La Paz, toward the end of the last century, being now a little over sixty years of age. His father was a Spaniard, and his mother of the aboriginal nobility of Peru—*Cacica de Huarina.* At a very early age, he entered the Spanish army, and had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel, when he was taken prisoner under General Tristan, defeated at Salta in the war of independence. He was sent to Las Brascas, the Buenos Ayrean dépôt for prisoners-of-war, whence he managed to escape, and rejoined his colors, with which he remained until General San Martin invaded Peru with the combined armies of Chili and Buenos Ayres. From this period (1820), Santa Cruz, who had attained the rank of colonel in the Spanish army, is to be counted among the patriot soldiers of South America. He was sent shortly after to Quito, in command of a Peruvian force, to aid Colombia, and was raised to the rank of general by both republics, for the part he took in the battle of Pichincha. Santa Cruz remained in the service of Peru until 1828, although his native country, Bolivia, having declared itself independent, formed a separate state. He was minister-plenipotentiary from Peru in Chili, when he was called upon to take charge of the administration of Bolivia. He found it in a state of complete anarchy, resulting from the expulsion of General Sucre, who had been appointed president conformably to the Bolivian constitution. He succeeded in reuniting the opposing parties, in arranging the treasury department, and in improving all things capable of any effective improvement, in the short time he was in power. In 1835, the tyrant Salaverri, unfortunately for Santa Cruz and his native state, having usurped the government of Peru, the legally-constituted president, General Orbegoso, solicited the aid of the Bolivian arms; and from having granted this arose the misfortunes of Bolivia and those of Santa Cruz. Before taking any decisive steps in the negotiation, he settled with Generals Orbegoso and Gamarra (chiefs of the two powerful parties into which Peru was divided), that after having destroyed Salaverri's faction, the representative assemblies of both republics should meet and endeavor to arrange a confederation by which they could avoid the convulsions they had experienced. This being arranged, he entered Peru, and on August 13, 1835, defeated at Yanacocha General Gamarra, who had betrayed him, after having received from him the means of meeting Salaverri. He defeated this latter at Socabaya, February 7, 1836, and re-established President Orbegoso in his authority. In consequence, the Peruvian assemblies met, one at Sicuani, on March 16, and another at Huama, August 13, and decreed the Peru-Bolivian confederation, naming Santa Cruz as the head, with the title of protector, all of which had been consented to in advance, by the Bolivian congress extraordinary of Tapacari, on June 18, and was in accordance with the law passed by the congress of this republic on the 22d of July of the previous year. Nothing could be more harmonious than the commencement of the confederation, nor could the project have been realized in less time; but its destruction was destined to be wrought from without, and not from internal dissensions of the confederated states. Santa Cruz committed the imprudence of promulgating a decree that was more favorable to the port of Callao than to that of Valparaiso, and this drew upon him the enmity of the government of Chili., which, at the same

time, had some show of reason to accuse him of having given some aid to General Freire in forming an expedition against that government, though on this head he gave all the satisfaction that was necessary and admissible. Several partisans of Salaverri, who had taken refuge in Chili, persuaded the government that, by sending a small army against the protector, the confederation would be easily destroyed. A small army of something over 3,000 men was fitted out under the command of General Blanco, toward the close of 1837, which encountering a much superior force in the vicinity of Arequipa, having a desert in its rear, through which it was utterly impossible to retreat, and being without the means of subsistence, defeat being certain, they were obliged either to come to an engagement in which they would be annihilated, or to enter into a treaty with their powerful enemy. Santa Cruz being secure of victory, having taken means that the Chilian army could neither retire nor remain in Arequipa, for want of supplies, should have secured the confederation, but he preferred making peace with Chili, allowing the army to retire intact, and made a treaty, signed in Pancarpata, November 17, 1837, in which all the stipulations were in favor of his enemies, with the sole exception, that the confederation was to remain subsisting. The secretary-general, who had been with him in the campaign, not being able to dissuade General Santa Cruz from making this treaty, finally represented to him that he should stipulate that the Chilian army should remain in some place to be designated by him until the ratification of the treaty should be brought from that government, but he trusted more than he ought to the securities given him by the plenipotentiaries from Chili. The result of this error was that the Chilian government, having both its army and fleet in safety, sent against the confederation and the city of Lima a superior force, and finally triumphed at Yungai, not so much by force of arms as by the treason of some Bolivians, who wished to get rid of Santa Cruz. Thus fell the Peru-Bolivian confederation, its protector, and the military career of Santa Cruz, who is at present in France, in the character of Bolivian minister, with the well-earned fame of having been one of the best administrators of South America; and, though the treaty of Pancarpata neither shows much political sagacity, nor a capacity to improve all the advantages that may arise from war, it is a strong proof of his desire for and love of peace.

SULLY, THOMAS, artist, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in June, 1783. His father and mother were comedians, who, in 1792, formed an engagement with an American manager, and removed with their family to the United States. At the age of twelve, Thomas Sully was placed in the office of an insurance-broker in Charleston, but his artistic inclination rendered his services of little use to his employer, who advised his father to make him a painter. This advice was followed, and he studied for some time with his brother-in-law in Charleston, and afterward with his brother, Mr. Lawrence Sully, who followed the profession of a miniature painter, at Richmond, Virginia. He soon made considerable progress in oil-painting, and, about 1803, he began the world for himself. For about two years, he followed his profession in Norfolk and Richmond, until he was induced by Mr. Cooper, at that time manager of the New York theatre, to try his fortunes in that city

Here he met with considerable success as a portrait-painter, and, during his residence in New York he perpetuated the features of many theatrical celebrities. He spent about a year in Boston, and, in 1809, removed to Philadelphia, which has since been his home. In the same year, he was enabled to carry into execution his long-cherished scheme of re-visiting Europe. He embarked on June 18, and arrived in Liverpool on July 13. He spent about nine months in London, during which time he enjoyed the friendship of West, from whom he received many attentions. On his return, he again engaged in portrait-painting. Among the productions of his pencil, were a full-length portrait of George Frederick Cooke, as Richard III., which he presented to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; a full-length portrait of Commodore Decatur, a commission from the common council of New York; and one of Jefferson, for the military academy of West Point. About 1818, he painted a large picture of Washington crossing the Delaware originally intended for the legislature of North Carolina, but which afterward passed into the possession of the Boston Museum. During the visit of Lafayette, Mr. Sully painted a full-length of the general for the city of Philadelphia. In 1837–'38, he again visited London, and while there painted a full-length of Queen Victoria, which is said to be the most faithful portrait of the lady that has been taken. Mr. Sully has passed many of his winters in Charleston, Richmond, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, but his home has always been in Philadelphia. He continues, with unabated vigor to be actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession.

SCHOOLCRAFT, HENRY ROWE, traveller, author, and antiquarian, was born in Guilderland, near Albany, March 28, 1793. He had an ardent love of knowledge; and at the age of fourteen he began to contribute pieces in prose and verse to the newspapers, and for several years after he pursued, without aid, the study of natural history, English literature, Hebrew, German, and French. His first work was an elaborate treatise, entitled "Vitreology," published in 1817, the design of which was to exhibit the application of chemistry to the manufacture of glass, &c. In 1818–'19, he made a geological survey of Missouri and Arkansas to the spurs of the Rocky mountains, and in the fall of 1819 he published his "View of the Lead-Mines of Missouri," which attracted much attention. This was soon followed by "Transallegania," a poetical *jeu d'esprit* on the subject of mineralogy. In 1820, Mr. Schoolcraft published a "Journal of a Tour in the interior of Missouri and Arkansas." His writings having attracted the attention of the government, he was commissioned to visit the copper regions of Lake Superior, and to accompany General Cass in his expedition to the head waters of the Mississippi. He published a narrative of his tour in 1821. The same year he was appointed secretary of the commission for treating with the Indian tribes, at Chicago; and, on the completion of his labors, he published his sixth work, entitled "Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley." From this time his attention was principally devoted to the Indian race, and he held several appointments connected with Indian affairs. From 1827 to 1831, Mr. Schoolcraft was a member of the legislative council of Michigan. In 1828, he organized the Michigan Historical Society; and in the fall of 1831 he set on foot the Algic Society, at Detroit, before which he delivered a course of lectures on the grammati

cal construction of the Indian languages. In 1836, he was appointed by President Jackson a commissioner to treat with the northwest tribes for their lands in the region of the upper lakes, and effected a cession to the United States of some sixteen millions of acres. In the same year he was acting superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern department. In 1842, Mr. Schoolcraft visited Europe, and on his return made another journey to the West, for the purpose of examining the great mounds. He has since been engaged in his favorite antiquarian and ethnological pursuits in regard to the Indians. His works on this subject are numerous. Besides those already mentioned he published in 1839, two volumes of "Algic Researches," comprising Indian tales and legends; in 1844, he commenced in numbers the publication of "Oneota, or the Red Race in America," of which one octavo volume was completed; in 1845, he published "Observations on the Grave Creek Mound in Western Virginia," in the transactions of the American Ethnological Society; and in the following year he presented his notes on the Iroquois, in the form of a report to the legislature of New York. He has also published a collection of poems entitled "Alhalla, or the Lord of Talladega, a Tale of the Creek War, and other Poems." His latest production is a work on the "History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes in the United States," published by direction of Congress, 1852.

SQUIER, EPHRAIM GEORGE, was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, June 17, 1821. He first devoted himself to teaching for a livelihood. Tiring of this, he studied civil engineering; but the financial disasters of 1837–'39, putting a stop to the real estate, town-lot bubble, prevented him from making it available. In 1841, he went to Albany, and became connected with the daily press of that city. He started a poetical magazine in Albany, which was short-lived. He afterward took the editorial charge of a new daily whig paper in Hartford and in 1845 accepted the editorship of the "Scioto Gazette," published at Chilicothe, Ohio. He here became associated with Mr. Davis, who was investigating the antiquities of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the results of which were published by the Smithsonian Institute, under the title of "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," one vol. 4to. In the fall of 1846, he was elected clerk of the Ohio house of representatives, on which he resigned his editorial position. After the election of General Taylor to the presidency, Mr. Squier was appointed chargé d'affaires to Central America, from which he retired after General Taylor's death. Mr. Squier has published the results of his investigations in that country in his "Serpent Symbol," and "Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, &c." two vols., 8vo.

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TALFOURD, SIR THOMAS NOON, an English author, and judge of the court of common pleas, was born January 26, 1795, at Reading, in Berkshire, where his father was a brewer, his mother being the daughter of a dissenting preacher. His scholarship was gained at the grammar-school of that county-town, under Dr. Valpy, an excellent tutor; and even while a lad he began to show his leanings toward literature and politics, by scribbling small poems to fill a small volume, and by sending congratulatory verses to a newspaper when Burdett was liberated from the Tower. At the age of eighteen he came to London to study law under Chitty the pleader, and at the same time began to use his pen on political subjects, contributing to the current printed discussions of the day some papers chiefly in favor of religious toleration. In 1815, he entered the lists as a critic, selecting poetry for his theme, and attracting attention to his efforts by a declaration that Wordsworth —then but little regarded—was the first poet of the time. From this time forward he was a constant contributor to various periodicals, and made acquaintance with the rising literary men of the day. In 1821, he was called to the bar; and in 1822, he married a Miss Rutt, by whom he has had a large family. Rising in his profession, he became in succession a leading man at the bar, a member of parliament, a serjeant-at-law, and finally a judge. Meanwhile he had not forsaken literature. He found time to write "Ion," a tragedy—successfully produced at Covent-Garden on the 26th of May, 1836, Mr. Macready supporting the character of the hero. This play was followed by "The Athenian Captive" and "Glencoe," both clever, but far less so, and less successful, than "Ion." These were the fruits of the leisure afforded by the legal vacations, and each of these Talfourd has contrived to make produce some literary fruit. One book that enjoyed a passing popularity was entitled "Vacation Rambles." To Justice Talfourd the authors of England are indebted for exertions in favor of the law of literary copyright.

TANEY, ROGER BROOKE, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born March 17, 1777, in Calvert county, in the state of Maryland, to which state his forefathers emigrated about the year 1650. He was educated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1795. In the spring of 1796, he commenced the study of the law, at the city of Annapolis, where the principal courts of Maryland were then held; and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1799. He then returned to his native county and entered upon the practice of his profession, and in the fall of the same year, was elected as a delegate from that county to the general assembly of Maryland. He afterward, in 1801, removed to Frederick town, in Frederick county, it being a more eligible point for the pursuit of his profession. In 1816, was elected in that county as one of the electors of the senate, and was chosen, by the electoral body, a member of the senate of Maryland. Under the constitution of Maryland, as it then stood, the senate of Maryland consisted of fifteen members, whose term of service was five years, and who were chosen by a body of electors composed of two

members, elected by the people, from each county, and one from the city of Baltimore, and one from the city of Annapolis. After the expiration of his term of service in the senate, Mr. Taney returned to private life, and continued the practice of the law in Frederick, until 1823, when he removed to Baltimore, where he has ever since resided. In 1827, he was appointed attorney-general of Maryland, by the governor and council; and it is perhaps proper to mention, as the fact is equally honorable to both parties, that the governor and council, and Mr Taney, were, at the time of his appointment, politically opposed to each other; the governor being the friend of Mr. Adams, who was then president, and warmly supporting his re-election; and the latter being equally decided and open in supporting General Jackson, the contest, too, having at that time become exceedingly animated. Mr. Taney continued to hold the office of attorney-general of Maryland, until June, 1831, when he resigned, upon receiving the appointment of attorney-general of the United States. This office he resigned in September, 1833, upon being appointed secretary of the treasury. His nomination for this office, was rejected by the senate in June, 1834. He then returned to Baltimore and resumed the practice of the law. In 1835, Judge Duvall resigned his office of associate justice of the supreme court, and General Jackson nominated Mr. Taney to fill the vacancy. The majority of the senate, however, refused to act upon the nomination until the last moment of the session, when it was postponed indefinitely, a vote which was intended to be, and was understood as equivalent to a rejection. Before the next session of Congress Chief-Justice Marshall died, and Mr. Taney was, thereupon, nominated for the office of chief justice of the supreme court, and, the political complexion of the senate having changed, his nomination was confirmed by that body, in March, 1836, and he took his seat on the bench in the circuit court for the district of Maryland, in May, 1836; and upon the bench of the supreme court in January, 1837.

TAPIA, EUGENIO, was born in Avila, Spain. Having received a liberal education, he was admitted advocate of the royal court of Madrid. He then visited England, residing a year and a half at London. Soon after his return the French invasion took place. On the withdrawal of the French troops beyond the Ebro, the well-known periodical, the "Seminario Patriotico," appeared, of which Tapia was one of the editors. On the second occupation of the capital by French troops, he was forced to discontinue the journal, which was henceforward published at Seville. Tapia meanwhile lived in retirement with his family at Seville. On the defeat of the French army at Ocaña, he went to Seville,and thence to Cadiz, where he was appointed secretary of the governmental council of the royal company of Filipinanas, an office which he resigned for that of chief editor of gazette, which was confided to him by the government. He was soon after appointed a member of a committee to form a plan of public instruction. On the restitution of Ferdinand VII., Tapia, like many others, was persecuted for his liberal, though moderate opinions. He suffered an imprisonment of nine months, at the end of which he was fully acquitted of the calumnious charges made against him, and the king, to make amends for the injustice with which he had been treated, re-established him in his editorship of the gazette, where he remained until 1820. The constitutional

party then coming into power, he was appointed director of the national printing-office, and deputy to the cortes. On this account he was again proscribed in 1823, and retired to Barcelona, whence he passed into France, where he remained for some months. Being permitted to return to Madrid, in 1831, he lived there in retirement until on the death of the king, and the establishment of the ministry of the interior in the hands of Don Javier de Burgos, he received from that excellent statesman, the unsolicited appointment of civil governor of Tarragona. This office having been declined, the government appointed him a member of a commission for the purpose of forming a civil code, which was presented two years after to the cortes. He was nominated as deputy, for the second time, from the province of Avila, but the election did not take place, in consequence of the intervening success of La Granja. He was appointed senator in 1838, but could not serve, not being possessed of the income required by law. He has since been a member of the council of education, an honorary magistrate, and one of the oldest members of the Spanish academy. He has published the following works: "Elements of Mercantile Jurisprudence," and other treatises, 15 volumes, "Collection of Lyric, Satirical, and Dramatic Poems," 2 volumes, "The Witch, the Duenna, and the Inquisition," a mock heroic, and other compositions, 1 volume, "Satirical Trifles in Prose and Verse," 8vo, "Guide for Children," "Historical and Critical Discourse on the Fall of the Saracenic Dominion in Spain, and the Political and Literary Restoration of the Castilian Monarchy," 8vo, "Journey of a Curious Traveller about Madrid," 8vo, "Letters to Sophia, in Prose and Verse, on Natural Science," translated from the French, 4 volumes, "The Courtiers and the Revolution," a novel of society, 2 volumes, 12mo, "The Favorite Son, or the Mother's Partiality," a four-act comedy in verse.

TAYLOR, BAYARD, a popular American writer, was born in January, 1825, in the state of Pennsylvania, where he passed his youth. He turned his attention to literature at a very early age, his first production, a large poem on an incident in Spanish history, having been written when he was but eighteen years old. In 1844, he set out for Europe, and passed two years in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and France. He first attracted attention by a work which he published on his return to the United States, giving an account of his travels, entitled "Views a-Foot, or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." About the same time he settled in the city of New York, and became connected with the "Tribune" newspaper, of which he is still one of the co-editors. In 1848–'49, he spent some time in California. He is now travelling on the banks of the Nile, and intends visiting Nineveh. His other works are: "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads, and other Poems," a collection of poetry published in 1848, "El Dorado, or Notes in the Path of Empire" (1850), and much matter in the shape of translations, reviews, letters, &c., contributed to the "Tribune." He is also the author of the "Greeting to America," a song written for Jenny Lind, which won the prize offered by Mr. Barnum. He is now writing a series of letters from the East.

TEFFT, B. F., an author and methodist clergyman, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1813. Until the age of thirteen he pursued his studies in Latin and mathematics, and shortly after, his father's

circumstances having become embarrassed, he commenced a small business as an agriculturist. At the age of fifteen, by the advice of his father, he commenced the study of the law; but after completing his course he became interested in practical religion, and resolved to become a minister. His father died leaving him in very humble circumstances, but with constant industry and perseverance he pursued his studies at school, entered college and graduated with the highest honors of his class. For four years after leaving college he devoted himself to an arduous course of study, reading carefully the philosophical law writers, such as Grotius, Puffendorf, &c., the Latin and Greek metaphysicians, and a course of universal history, Mr. Tefft was engaged for the next two years as minister at Bangor, Maine, after which he was for one year president of a theological seminary at Providence, Rhode Island. From Providence he removed to Boston, where he preached a year, and left that city on receiving the appointment of professor of Greek and Hebrew in Indiana, Asbury university, where he remained three years. He is at present general editor of all books and other publications of the methodist church west of the Alleganies, including the 'Ladies' Repository," published at Cincinnati. Mr. Tefft's works are: the "Shoulder-Knot" (1850), a book the design of which, was to apply the Baconian philosophy to the theory of a future life; "Memorials of Prison Life," intended to impress some humane lessons respecting the treatment of state prisoners; and "Hungary and Kossuth, or an American Exposition of the late Hungarian Revolution." The author claims by this last work to have set the ball in motion for the liberation of Kossuth. The book proved highly popular, and passed to the tenth edition in about five months. Mr. Tefft is also the author of a series of Greek charts, intended to facilitate the study of that language.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, poet laureate, is the son of a Lincolnshire clergyman, and was born about 1810. His volume of poems appeared in 1830, and received the welcome that has been given to more than one public favorite, by being well-abused in the "Quarterly Review" and "Blackwood's Magazine," and as warmly admired by many who do not pin their faith to the school of Pope and the classics. In 1833, he published a second volume, which contained many poems of undoubted merit and great beauty: one of which, "The Miller's Daughter," is said to have so charmed Queen Victoria as to secure its author the pension he now enjoys, and to have paved the way to his selection for the laureateship. Ten years elapsed, and then two volumes were offered to the public, containing some new works and some old ones newly polished; and since then he has given us, "The Princess," a longer and more ambitious work, and "In Memoriam," a tribute to the memory of his departed friend Hallam.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, one of the most popular of modern English writers, was born in 1811, in Calcutta, where his father was a high official in the East India Company. He was sent to school in England, and afterward to the university of Cambridge, where he counted among his fellow-students Kinglake the author of "Eothen," Eliot Warburton, and Monckton Milnes. He left the university without taking a degree. In the meantime his father died, and left the future novelist his own master, with an income of about £1000 a year. He

gave himself up to the pleasures of the world, and led, for some time, a gay and idle life on the continent. On his return to England he passed some time in the Temple, nominally engaged in the studying of the law, and he has given the world an interesting picture of the life of the templars, probably from his own experiences, in his last novel, "Pendennis." He next betook himself to Paris, conceiving, from his facility in sketching, that he might make some progress as an artist, but he soon perceived that this was a mistaken idea. He next applied himself to literature. His step-father had established a journal in London, called "The Constitutional," and the artist became the Paris correspondent. This journal, however, did not prove successful, and Mr. Thackeray was obliged to return to England, and began to work in earnest. He contributed to the "Times," and also to "Frazer's Magazine," in which, among other things, he wrote a story called "Catharine," burlesquing the sentimental criminal style of novels of the class of Bulwer's "Paul Clifford." He also started a newspaper in connection with Dr. Maginn, another contributor to "Frazer," but without success. Among Mr. Thackeray's earlier purely literary efforts, are the "Yellowplush Papers," "Paris Sketch-Book," "Irish Sketch-Book," and "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Cairo." He has long been familiar to the public, by the productions of his pen and pencil in the pages of Punch. Among his contributions to that paper were, "Jeames's Diary," "Snob Papers," the burlesques of the modern novelists, &c. Mr. Thackeray's first fully-developed novel, the work by which he at once established his present reputation, was "Vanity Fair," the first number of which appeared in 1847. The manuscript of this work is said to have been offered to the editor of a magazine, who declined it, whereupon the author published it himself. This was followed by "Pendennis," a novel which did not, perhaps, attain to the popularity of its predecessor, but which is a production worthy of the author. "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," "Stubbs, or the Fatal Boots," "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," "Our Street," "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," "Rebecca and Rowena," and "The Kickleberries on the Rhine," are among his lighter effusions. His latest public literary work is the course of lectures upon the wits of Queen Anne's time, which were read before large and fashionable audiences in London, and received with great applause. Mr. Thackerey usually wrote in "Fraser" under the signature of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, a name which he afterward retained in the title-page of many of his works.

THALBERG, SIGISMUND, musician, was born at Genève, January 7, 1812. When still young, he came to Vienna, where he received instruction from Hummel, in 1827. He played the first time in public in 1830, made his first appearance in Paris in 1835, and from that moment his name rapidly attained great celebrity. Thalberg is the founder of the school of which Liszt, Döler, Chopin, and other composers of the present day, are followers. His compositions embrace concertos, fantasias, variations, études, &c., all for the piano.

THESIGER, SIR FREDERICK, attorney-general in the British cabinet, was born in London, in 1794. His first choice of a profession was the navy, and he entered as a midshipman on board of a frigate, and was present at the bombardment of Copenhagen, in 1807. On the death of his elder brother, he retired from the navy, with the intention

of following the profession of the law, and, after pursuing his studies diligently he was called to the bar in 1818. He gradually won his way in his profession, and obtained a large practice, especially in election cases. In 1840, he was returned to parliament for Woodstock, and made his first speech in condemnation of the Chinese war. He was again returned to parliament in the following year, and, in 1844, he became solicitor-general and attorney-general in 1845. As a member of the Peel government, Sir Frederick Thesiger supported the policy of free trade, and he has always been strongly opposed to the admission of Jews into parliament.

THIERS, ADOLPHE, a French politician and historian, was born in 1798, at Marseilles, where his father was a locksmith. His friends having decided to make of him an *avocat*, he was sent to Aix, and studied there under M. Arnaud. Here he made the acquaintance of Messrs. Mignet, Crémieux, Alf. Rabbe, and other men subsequently eminent. In due time Thiers made his appearance at the bar, but with very indifferent success. Disappointed in the outset of his legal career, he turned to literature, and having gained a few prizes, trifling in emolument but of vast ultimate importance to him, turned his back upon Arnaud, Aix, and all that it contained, and set out for Paris. His adventures on the way appear to have been of a curious description, judging from the common testimony of friends and enemies. The former represent him as having fallen among thieves, who stripped him of all that he possessed; the latter published stories of his connection with a troop of strolling players. Be this as it may, the future historian of the revolution and empire arrived at the house of his friend Rabbe in woful plight. But he was received with kindness; the company, consisting of one or two friends who were present with Rabbe, commiserating his abject position, befriended him; Rabbe himself procured him an engagement as a caterer for news to one of the Parisian journals; and to Thiers's disgrace it may be added, when he afterward attained power, Rabbe was one of the first whom he prosecuted. By means of great perseverance, Thiers now gained a footing in literary society, and was able to obtain an introduction to the celebrated deputy Manuel, who introduced him to the conductor of the "Constitutionel;" and he was shortly afterward engaged to write political articles. These being characterized by vigor of thought and great purity of style, excited much attention. In 1823, appeared the first volume of his "History of the French Revolution," which produced a lively sensation throughout the country, and added materially to the rising fame of the young author. The other volumes soon followed. The first edition sold off: a second issued, and immediately after the revolution of 1830, a third edition was called for. At the time that Charles X. appointed Polignac minister of foreign affairs, Thiers, with Carrel and others, established a journal called the "National," in which the first resistance to the unconstitutional proceedings of that monarch was exhibited in the shape of a protest. After 1830, he obtained a subordinate post in the finance department, in which he displayed such unquestionable capacity, that he was proposed by Baron Louis as minister of finance, when the 1st-of-August ministry of 1830 were going out of office. Thiers declined the post, contenting himself with the situation of under-secretary of state in Lafitte's government. About this period he was elected deputy

for Aix, and soon distinguished himself by his financial ability and oratorical power. In 1832, he was appointed minister of the interior, in which office he signalized himself by the arrest of the duchess of Berry. He soon resigned this post for the portfolio of commerce and public works. In 1836, he was president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, and in March, 1840, he was again raised to the same dignity: but the king requested his retirement, and since that time he has not been called to office. He employed his leisure in writing his "History of the Consulate and Empire," in continuation of his former work. The revolution of February found him unprepared, and when the republic was proclaimed, Thiers was a simple national guard with musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution soon, however, secured him a position, first in the constituent and then in the national assembly. He professed to accept the republic heartily; and when Louis Napoleon was elevated to the presidency, it was thought by many that Thiers, whom the prince had proclaimed as his minister in the expedition of Boulogne, would now take office. But the reverse is the fact: for Thiers is among those who were banished after the *coup d'état* of December 2d, and is now living in Switzerland.

THIRLWALL, DR. CONNOP, an English historian and bishop of St. David's, was born in 1797, at Bowers Gifford, Essex. His university honors were: tutor of Trinity college, Cambridge; Craven scholar, 1815; Bell's scholar, 1815; 22d senior optime and senior chancellor's medallist, 1818; examiner for the classical tripos, 1828, '29, '32, and '34. He was formerly examiner in the university of London; but his chief distinction is derived from the production of his "History of Greece."

THOMPSON, COL. THOMAS PEYRONNET, political reformer and author, was born at Hull, England, in 1783. He was educated at Hull grammar-school, then conducted by Joseph Milner, the author of the "History of the Christian Church;" and his parents being high tories, the influence of his early days must have been entirely favorable to the old order of things. In October, 1798, he entered Queen's college, Cambridge, as a pensioner; and in 1802, took his bachelor's degree. At the end of the same he made an experimental voyage of six weeks from the port of Hull, and next year sailed as a midshipman in the Isis. In 1806, he left the navy, and entered the army as a second-lieutenant. In 1808, he was sent out, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be governor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously than was pleasing to the home government in putting down the slave-trade, and upon news of his administration reaching England, his successor was soon nominated and sent out. In 1812, he returned to the active service of the army, and, in the campaign in the south of France, in 1814, he was taken from his regiment, and served under the personal orders of General Fane, commanding the brigade. At the peace of 1814, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He arrived at Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having learned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian gulf, as interpreter; in which capacity he was present at several encounters, and took a principal part in negotiating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was declared to be piracy. In 1821, he returned to England, and in June, 1825, was promoted to the rank of major, and afterward to that of lieutenant-colonel. Having now settled in England, he cultivated

the acquaintance of legislators and men of letters—among others, of Jeremy Bentham and Dr. Bowring. He also began to contribute to the "Westminster Review," of which he afterward became a joint proprietor. He also wrote, from time to time, a number of pamphlets and detached publications on the Greek question, and on various subjects of political economy, among which was his defence of Adam Smith's theory of rent against that of Ricardo. In 1827, appeared his famous "Corn-law Catechism," which did more than any other single publication to undermine the protectionist system of commercial policy. In 1829, he published his "Enharmonic Theory of Music," which he supported in successive numbers of the "Westminster." In the next year his "Geometry without Axioms" was given to the public. In 1835, he was elected for Hull. In the next election he was not returned, and then remained for some years without a seat, until returned for the constituency of Bradford, in Yorkshire, which he now represents. Having been one of the earliest and ablest assertors of the principles of free-trade, he is still a hardy defender of the conquest which these principles have achieved.

THOMSON, EDWARD, M. D., D. D., an eminent methodist divine, was born at Portsea, in England, in 1810, and emigrated to Wooster, Ohio, in 1819. He was educated for a physician, at Philadelphia, took his degree in Cincinnati, and commenced to practice in 1829. In 1832, he entered the ministry of the methodist church, and was appointed by the Ohio conference successively to Norwalk, Sandusky, Cincinnati, Wooster, and Detroit. In 1838, he was chosen principal of the Norwalk seminary; in 1843, professor of the philosophy of the human mind, and moral philosophy in the university of Michigan; and, in 1844, one of the editors of the "Ladies' Repository." In 1846, he accepted the presidency of the Ohio Wesleyan university, which office he still holds. He has written extensively for the religious, literary, medical, and political press. His published works amount to two large volumes, and the unpublished ones probably to about four folios. His writing have been spoken of in terms of commendation by high authorities.

TIECK, LUDWIG, a distinguished German poet and novelist, was born on the 31st of May, 1773, at Berlin, where, together with his intimate friend Wackenroder, he attended the gymnasium under Gedike. He pursued his studies at Halle, and subsequently undertook to make himself acquainted with the poetry of the modern languages. At Berlin, he wrote for the bookseller Nicolai, partly translations partly original pieces. He travelled to Franconia, in 1792, where he passed considerable time at Erlangen. Subsequently he resided again at Berlin, and yet longer at Hamburg, where he married a daughter of Alberti, the clergyman. During the years 1799 and 1800, he passed ten months at Jena, at that time the headquarters of the new school, where he made the acquaintance of the brothers Schlegel, Novalis, Schelling, Fichte, Brentano, and others. From Jena, he removed with his friends to Dresden, and afterward he lived at Berlin, and on the Finkenstein estate at Ziebingen, near Frankfort, until the year 1805, when he travelled through Münich to Italy, in order to study the German poetry of the middle ages in the manuscripts of the Vatican. In the following year he returned to Germany, resided a second time at Ziebingen. After making the acquaintance of Solger, he travelled to France, in

1817, and, in the following year, to England. On his return he took up his residence in Dresden. In 1825, he received the title of counsellor of state, and intendant of the theatre; in 1841, the king of Prussia called him to Berlin, where Schelling, the brothers Grimm, Rückert, Cornelius, and other men of acknowledged worth found, through the generosity of that monarch, an honorable station, free from cares, and in accordance with their inclinations. Tieck is peculiarly the representative of the romantic school in the best sense of the word. Like Goethe he has reflected in his works the entire literature of his times. The Germans are indebted to him for the first translation of Don Quixote, preserving the spirit of the original, and no one has been more active spreading a taste for Shakspere, even if he had contributed nothing to that translation, which usually goes under his name. The restoration of the German literature of the middle ages was also promoted by him, and, though Hagen anticipated him in the publication of the "Nibelungen lied," which, since Bodmer's time, had been forgotten, yet until Lashmann's edition of Ulrich Von Liechtenstein the "Frauendienst," was known only by the labors of Tieck. By the restoration of the elder German drama he acquired for himself equal reputation. His work, which appeared under the title of "Phantasus," in 1812, was a collection of tales and stories in verse, connected by the thread of an art-romance, and was contemplated by Tieck so early as the year 1800. At this period, in imitation of Cervantes' Gardenweeks," he wished to publish a collection of tales and novels, intermingled with songs and poems, that should, notwithstanding, convey the idea of unity, and in general design resembled those of Steinbald. Difficulties with the publishers prevented its execution at that time. The discourses on the subject of art thus became more ripened, and in them Tieck rested on the esthetic views of the romantic school. During his more quiet years he abandoned the poetic form for that of the novel in prose, not often employed before his time. Still later he employed the historical romance, and his "Victoria Accorombona" testifies with what success. The pure impression of perfect beauty which he bestows on the person of that name, is powerful enough to carry us over her fearful crimes. Tieck has done much for the works of his friends Wackenroder, Novalis, Khèst, Maler, Müller, Solger, Lenz, and others. His principal works are: "Almansen an Idyll" (1790), "Alla Moddin," a play; "William Lovell" (1793), "Volpone," a translation, "Carl Von Berneck," the first fate tragedy (1795), "The Seven Wives of Bluebeard" (1795), "Volks Märchen" (1797), "Phantasies on Art" (1799), "The Life and Death of St. Genevieve" (1799), "Romantic Poems" (1799), "Phantasus" (1812), "A Collection of Novels" (1823), "Garland of Novels for the years 1831, '32, '33, '34," "Collection of Novels" (1838), "The Young Cabinet-maker" (1836), and "Victoria Accorombona" (1840).

TICKNOR, GEORGE, a scholar and author, was born in Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, August 1, 1791. He was carefully educated at home, and while quite a boy, was admitted into Dartmouth college, where he was graduated in 1807. Returning to his native town, the three following years he devoted to the study of the ancient classics; after which he entered on the study of the law, and in 1813, was admitted to the bar. His literary tastes, however, proved

too strong for his professional; and in two years more, in 1815, he embarked for Europe, with the design of submitting himself to the thorough discipline of a German university. Two years were passed at Göttingen in philological studies, which he continued during a residence of two years more in various capitals—as Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, and Edinburgh. During his absence, in 1817, the professorship of modern languages and literature in Harvard university was offered to him, and accepted; and his residence on the continent afforded him the opportunity of studying the different European literatures under the best auspices, in the respective countries to which they belong. On his return to the United States, though still residing in Boston, Mr. Ticknor engaged with earnestness in the new field of labor which was opened to him, and during the time that he occupied the chair at Harvard, he delivered an elaborate course on French and Spanish literature; on eminent individuals, as Dante, Goethe; on the English poets, and on other kindred topics. A great sensation was produced by the stores of learning and the elegant criticism thus exhibited in a department which had hitherto formed no part of the regular academic discipline, chiefly occupied with sciences and the ancient classics. After the labors of fifteen years, during which he placed his department on an admirable basis, Mr. Ticknor resigned his professorship, and with his family, paid another visit to Europe. Three years more were passed there, partly in England, but chiefly on the continent, when he returned to his own country. It was not till 1840, that he fairly set himself about the composition of the great work, which was completed in 1848, but which bears on every page the evidence of being the result of a much longer period of study and meditation. In the course of 1849, the "History of Spanish Literature," in 3 volumes, 8vo, made its appearance, in both New York and London. It was at once welcomed with delight by European scholars generally, as well as by the Spanish, who had long felt the want of some laborer in the field of letters competent to turn up to the public gaze the rich stores of the Castilian, so long hidden from the world. The principal journals of England and the continent were lavish of their encomiums on the work, and preparations were instantly made for translating it into the Spanish and the German. The first volume of each of those translations, executed by eminent scholars, and accompanied with critical notes and illustrations, has already appeared. The wide diffusion of Mr. Ticknor's fame in his own generation is no slight guaranty for its permanence with posterity. Indeed, no one will doubt this who considers in what degree his great work unites a profound and various scholarship, with nice critical taste and classic purity of diction. On such a work the seal of immortality is already set. Besides his history, Mr. Ticknor has published some smaller pieces, as a memoir of Haven, another of Lafayette, which have gone through several editions, and the last has been translated, both in France and in Germany. But Mr. Ticknor's services to letters have been exhibited in other ways than by his writings, especially by the efficient interest he has always taken in the cause of education. His house and his noble library have been freely opened to the scholar. His patronage has been promptly extended to modest worth; and his influence has been widely felt in fostering an enlightened taste and a generous love of letters in the community.

TIMBS, JOHN, was born about 1795, a writer and compiler of books and papers for the people. He worked for Sir Richard Phillips, and was subsequently editor of the two-penny paper called the "Mirror,"—one of the very first of the cheap weekly prints now so abundant in England, and which attracted the notice and public praise of Lord Brougham in his "useful-knowledge-promoting" days. Mr. Timbs is now the working editor of the "Illustrated London News."

TOTTEN, JOSEPH G., a distinguished military engineer, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, August, 1788. He entered the military academy at West Point, in 1802, and was promoted, in 1805, to the rank of second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. In 1806, he resigned his commission but was reappointed to the same rank two years after, and promoted first lieutenant in 1810. General Totten was engaged in active service during the late war with Great Britain. During the campaign of 1812 he was attached to the army on the Niagara frontier, under the command of General Van Rensselaer, as chief-engineer, and served in the same capacity under General Dearborn, in the campaign of the following year. In 1814, he was present at the battle of Plattsburgh, and for his gallant conduct on that occasion he was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel (having previously been breveted captain and major). Previous to the war with Mexico, General Totten had risen to the rank of colonel, and had been distinguished by other marks of honor. He was chief-engineer of the army under the command of General Scott during the siege of Vera Cruz, March, 1847, and was promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier-general, "for gallant and meritorious conduct." He is inspector of the military academy.

TRURO, THOMAS, Baron, ex-lord-chancellor of England, was born 1782, the son of an attorney in the city. He was placed in St. Paul's school, where he formed an enduring intimacy with Frederick Pollock, now lord chief-baron. From this school he was removed to his father's office. His unwearied industry and quickness of perception were generally observable during his clerkship; and upon his admission as an attorney business flowed in upon him. In the course of a few years, with rare self-reliance, he relinquished a practice producing several thousands a-year, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1817. He chose the western circuit. His intimate and practical knowledge of the law, industry, and a ready command of language, gave him great advantages. It was his merit that he never undertook more business than he could perform, and, having accepted a brief, disregarded his ease in his determination to serve the interests of his client. In 1824, he was made a serjeant, and king's serjeant in 1827. In 1831, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Newark; in 1832, he contested that borough without success, but was again elected in 1835, and in 1837. In 1839, he became solicitor-general, and received the honor of knighthood. In 1841, he was appointed attorney-general, and was returned for Worcester. In July, 1846, he was reappointed attorney-general, and the same week, chief-justice of the common pleas; a position which he retained until elevated to the woolsack, when he was created a peer, as Baron Truro, of Bowes, county of Middlesex. He has been twice married; viz. in 1813, to the widow of William Devaynes, Esq., and, in 1845, to Augusta-Emma, Mademoiselle D'Este, daughter of the late duke of Sussex.

TUCKERMAN, HENRY THEODORE, a poet and essayist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 20th, 1813. His academical studies were interrupted by ill-health; in consequence of which he visited Europe in the autumn of 1833. He passed the time of his absence chiefly in Italy; returned the following summer, and early in the ensuing autumn, published his "Italian Sketch-Book," a collection of descriptive and historical sketches, tales, and essays, relating to that interesting country. Having revisited Italy in 1837, a new and enlarged edition of the "Sketch Book" was afterward prepared and issued in New York, in 1843, when the revolutions in Europe had excited new interest in the subject. Besides this fruit of foreign travel there appeared from his pen in 1839, the result of a tour in Sicily, under the guise of a romance, and after the manner of "Corinne," and the "Pilgrims of the Rhine," entitled "Isabel, or Sicily;" in 1846, "Thoughts on the Poets;" in 1847, "Artist-Life, or Sketches of American Painters;" in 1849, "Characteristics of Literature, illustrated by the Genius of Distinguished Men," and "The Optimist," a series of essays; in 1850, "The Life of Silas Talbot," a commodore in the navy of the United States, a small volume, "attractive," says Sparks, "as well on account of the new and interesting facts which it contains, as of its finished style of composition, and the easy flow of the narrative. In 1851, Mr. Tuckerman published a second series of the "Characteristics of Literature," and a small volume of poems; a series of papers entitled "The Diary of a Dreamer," which appeared in a popular magazine, and a "Sketch of American Literature," as a supplement to Shaw's "English Book," are among his incidental writings. In 1850, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Harvard university. Several biographical essays on American and other characters have also appeared in the different periodicals from his prolific pen. Mr. Tuckerman is a frequent contributor to the best periodical literature of the country. He is the author of numerous sonnets, some of which have been pronounced, by a high authority, "the most perfect examples of that kind of writing in the English language." He is now a resident of New York city.

TUPPER, MARTIN FARQUHAR, an English author, born in London in 1811, educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B. A., and M. A. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the bar, but never practised as a barrister. Mr. Tupper's publications are: "Proverbial Philosophy, a Book of Thoughts and Arguments originally treated," "A Modern Pyramid, to commemorate a Septuagint of Worthies," "An Author's Mind," "The Crock of Gold," "The Heart, a social novel," "The Twins, a domestic novel," and "A Thousand Lines." Mr. Tupper has, likewise, promoted the publication of a magazine, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon," and has written a variety of short poems. In 1851, he paid a short visit to this country.

TURNER, WILLIAM W., printer and philologist, was born in London, in 1810. At the age of five years, he was brought, by his parents, to New York, which has since been his home. He received an ordinary school education, and early became fond of books. After spending three years in learning his father's trade of a carpenter, the death of his employer, his passion for reading, and especially the perusal of Frank-

lin's autobiography, induced him to apprentice himself to a printer, in 1829, to learn the trade; at which, when out of his time, he continued to work as pressman, compositor, and proof-reader. In the year 1836, when he had already acquired a knowledge of French, Latin, German, and Hebrew, he took a course of lessons in Arabic, from Professor Nordheimer of the New York university, in connection with whom, Professor Turner agreed to publish an Arabic grammar. Finding the demand for such a work likely to be small, they determined to compose instead a Hebrew grammar, and when the MS. of the first volume was sufficiently advanced, they went to New Haven to print it, that city and Andover being the only places in the country which possessed the necessary oriental types. Professor Turner worked on it as compositor, and proof-reader, during the day, and in the evening prepared the MS. for the press. The first volume was published under the title of, "A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language by Isaac Nordheimer," in 1838–'39, and a brief chrestomathy to accompany it, chiefly prepared by Professor Turner himself, was also published in 1838. The second volume, containing the syntax and prosody, a work of great labor, did not appear until 1841. Since that time Professor Turner has been engaged in translating and superintending the publication of a variety of works. He assisted Dr. Philip J. Kaufmann in translating Mackeldey's "Compendium of Modern Civil Law," he translated Van Raumer's work on the United States, and also the greater part of Freund's Latin dictionary, published in 1851. He has been a contributor to the journals of the American ethnological and oriental societies, of which he is a member, and likewise to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," &c. Of late Professor Turner has been giving particular attention to the study of the aborigines of the North American continent, and their languages, and he is now engaged in editing, with one of the missionaries, a grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language, to be published under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1842, he was appointed instructor in the elements of the Hebrew and cognate languages in the Union theological seminary, which post he resigned in 1852. He is now in the patent-office at Washington.

TUSCANY, LEOPOLD II., Grand-Duke of, the second son of the grand-duke Ferdinand III., was born at Florence, October 3, 1797. While Leopold was yet an infant, his father was driven out of his states by the French. The child was educated, first at Salzburg, the secularized bishopric of which had been given to his father at the peace of Luneville, by way of indemnity, and afterward at Warzburg. He received a German and Italian education, and, in 1814, was restored to Florence on the fall of Napoleon. In 1817, he espoused the princess Anne, daughter, of Maximilian of Saxony, and succeeded his father, June 17, 1824. During the long period of continental misgovernment which extended from 1815 to 1848, it is to the honor of Leopold that his government was the most liberal in Italy. While following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather (Leopold II. emperor of Germany), he was ever alive to the material wants of the people, and he never forgot their moral and intellectual welfare. Besides making the best roads and bridges in Italy, he patronized scientific undertakings, founded institutions of beneficence, raised the standard of university education, and reorganized the administration of justice. The religious

toleration of which formed the basis of his system of government was manifested in the support he gave to the protestant communities of Pisa, Florence, Livorno. Tuscany under Leopold was long the envied of all the states of Italy. When the era of political change came, Leopold declared himself anxious to co-operate in effecting all possible ameliorations, and for a time appeared likely to weather the storm which agitated his country. Anti-monarchical ideas, however, he could not be expected to encourage; nor, as a prince of the house of Austria, was he likely to view with favor the attempts to wrest Lombardy from the hands of the Hapsburghs. The period came when he could no longer control his positon, and he withdrew to await the subsidence of political feeling and the march of events. A republic was proclaimed during his absence, but was only of brief duration: the victorious Austrians tolerating no such irregularities. The grand-duke returned to his capital amid demonstrations of joy, and on the 22d of April, 1850, a convention was signed, by which 10,000 Austrian soldiers should occupy Tuscany and support the authority of the sovereign. This convention may be considered as having been imposed on the grand-duke, who was then entirely in the hands of his powerful neighbors. He has little or no control over the duchy, which is really governed by Radetzky in his peculiarly arbitrary manner.

THIERRY, JACQ. NIC. AUGUSTIN, an eminent French historian, was born at Blois, May 10, 1795. He was first trained at the college of his native city, and in 1811, entered the Normal school at Paris. In 1813, he went as teacher to an institution in the provinces; but in the following year returned to Paris, and threw himself earnestly into the socialist efforts of Saint Simon. As his friend and pupil, Thierry aided him in his labors, and in 1816, put forth a work of his own: "Des Nations et leurs Rapports Mutuels." Perceiving the impracticability of Saint Simon's projects, he abandoned him, and became a contributor to the "Censeur Européen," a journal edited by Comte and Dunoyer. When this was discontinued, he wrote for the "Courrier Français," to which, in 1820, he contributed ten letters upon French history, which contained the fundamental principles of his subsequent works, and excited considerable attention. In common with all youthful spirits, inspired with ideas of freedom, Thierry found every public sphere of activity closed to him during the period of the Restoration. He therefore applied himself all the more persistently to historical studies, and acquired not only knowledge, but gained also independent views respecting the proper treatment of historical science. In English and French history, to which his attention was principally directed, he found the key for the elucidation of all civil and political relations, in the opposition between the conquering and the subjugated races. The claims of nobles and ruling families vanished before these investigations. He saw further that the attempt to trace the connection between causes and effects in the exterior manner pursued by most historians, was insufficient to bring to light the truths of history. Sustained by diligent investigation, a lively imagination, and extensive culture, he resorted to a philosophical and genetic method, which was new to the English and the French, and which the latter designate by the terms, descriptive or picturesque. The first result of his strenuous labors was, the "Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands," which

appeared in 1825. This work, from both the diligence which it showed, and the original mode of treatment, excited great attention, in both France and England. In 1827, he published, in an extended form, the letters which have been referred to, under the title "Lettres sur l'Histoire de France." About this time he almost lost his sight, owing to his continuous study, and was, moreover, attacked by a nervous disorder. These afflictions he not only endured with philosophical courage, but retained his zeal for literary pursuits, and continued his labors with the assistance of his friends. In 1830, he was chosen a member of the academy. From 1830 to 1835, he resided partly at the baths of Suxeuil, and partly with his brother at Besoul. By the assistance of this brother he put forth, in 1835, "Dix Ans d'Etudes Historiques," a series of admirable essays, growing out of his former investigations. About this time Guizot, who was then minister of public instruction, invited him to Paris, and committed to him the editing of a "Recueil des Monuments de l'Histoire du Tiers Etat," a work which was to form a portion of the "Collection des Documents Inédits de l'Histoire de France." In 1840, Thierry published his "Récits des Temps Mérovingiens, précédés des Considérations sure l'Histoire de France," in the preface to which he gave a very interesting account of the course of his studies and of himself. For this work the academy awarded him their prize.

TOTTEN, GEORGE MUIRSON, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 28th, 1809. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Captain Partridge's military academy, where, after having distinguished himself by his perseverance, energy, and devotion to study, particularly of the mathematics, he graduated, with the highest honors of the institution, in the year 1826. In the year following he commenced his career as a civil engineer, upon the Farmington canal, having in the interval since graduating, attended lectures in Yale college; and diligently pursued such studies as were more particularly connected with the profession he had chosen. Since 1827, Mr. Totten has been employed upon various important railroads and canals, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina. In 1844, he undertook the construction of the "Canal del Dique," in the republic of New Grenada, South America. Mr. Totten's surveys for the Dique were made by himself, assisted by a party of natives, who were unacquainted with the use of the level, or the chain; through a dense forest, inhabited only by wild beasts, and reptiles. After a short visit to the United States in the following year, he returned to New Grenada, accompanied by a small force of competent assistants, and instruments as were requisite; and after five years of excessive toil, succeeded in finishing the canal, which is now a source, both of revenue and of pride to the republic of New Grenada. In the winter of 1849, Mr. Totten received his appointment as engineer-in-chief of the "Panama Railroad;" since which time he has been actively engaged in carrying on this most interesting work; alike so important to the interests of the entire world, and so creditable to the enterprise of those who projected it. Already about twenty-five miles are completed, and travelled over; the trip across the isthmus being reduced to a slight inconvenience, and having lost its terrors; while Mr. Totten is diligently employed in carrying out his plans for a speedy completion of the road.

TORREY, JOHN, M. D., LL. D., botanist and chemist, was born in the city of New York. His father had been an officer in the army of the American Revolution, and during the youth of Professor Torrey, was warden of the New York stateprison, then in the city of New York. Among the unfortunate persons committed to his charge, was one who has left his impress, both for good and bad, on American botany. In dedicating a genus to Dr. Torrey, he claims to have taught him the meaning of the words stamen and pistil. Small teaching indeed was any that this country could then afford a young botanical aspirant. What were here called botanists at that day, were collectors rather than students of plants, though many of them were actuated by a noble zeal for the cause of science. All our works on botany were from Europe, and most of our plants had been described there. Our west was a terra incognita, and less was known then of the flora of the Mississippi than now of the Niger. Under such circustances Dr. Torrey commenced those researches on American botany, which he is still prosecuting with untiring zeal, and with all the advantages which so long an acquaintance with American species alone could give. Of his early assistants, Dr. Darlington and Dr. Bigelow alone remain, and neither of these have been actively engaged in botany for many years. Dr. Torrey became early interested in the New York Lyceum of Natural History, of which he was a stockholder, and, at one time, president. To its annals he was an early and copious contributor, both in the department of botany, and in that of mineralogy. In 1817, he published there an extended paper, also printed in a volume by itself, a list of the plants growing within thirty miles of New York; now chiefly interesting as marking the inroads of civilization on flora, and as a proof of early diligence on the part of the author. In 1824, he gave to the world his "Flora of the Northern United States," the first volume of which only was published, for before the second was ready for the press a new era in botany had commenced. The artificial system of Linnæus, regarded by himself but as a scaffolding, but venerated by his followers as if too sacred to be removed, had fulfilled its mission, and was ready to give place to something better. Convinced that his work must sooner or later be begun again, he stopped at once, and suffered his materials to accumulate till, in 1838, he commenced the "Flora Boreali Americana," including in the work, by a singular coincidence, precisely that part of Mexico which has since been ceded to the United States. In this work he was joined by his former pupil, Dr. Asa Gray. As they drew toward the close of the second volume, the treasure of new materials on the hands of the authors, from increased explorations at the west, became too great to permit them to proceed; but at length they are now in a state of forwardness for its continuance. During this interval Dr. Torrey has studied and published the plants collected by Fremont, Emory, and others, besides being also engaged on the collections of the American exploring expedition. During all this time Dr. Torrey's labors in mineralogy and chemistry have been less known, only because there has been less call for publication of them. In 1824, he accepted the chemical chair of the West Point academy, made vacant by the resignation of the poet Percival. He resigned this in 1827, to accept the appointment of professor of chemistry and botany, in the college of physicians and surgeons, the oldest medical school in the United States, of which he was a graduate at the age of

nineteen. This post he still holds, as he also does the same chair at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, to which he was elected nearly at the same time.

TYNG, STEPHEN HIGGINSON, D. D., was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the 1st of March, 1800, at the age of thirteen he entered Harvard university, and was graduated in 1817. Not liking either of the learned professions, he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1819, when he commenced the study of theology, at Bristol, Rhode Island, under the supervision of Bishop Griswold. On the 4th of March, 1821, he was ordained a deacon of the protestant episcopal church in that place, and, on the 1st of May of that year, took charge of St. John's church, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, in 1823, he removed to Queen Ann's Parish, Prince George's county, Maryland. After laboring for six years in this parish, Mr. Tyng accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia. While here, in 1832, he had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him, by Jefferson college. In 1833, Dr. Tyng left St. Paul's for the church of the Epiphany, to which he had been called in the same city. On the death of Dr. Milnor, he was called to the rectorship of St. George's church, New York (1845), of which church he is now rector. Dr. Tyng has written several volumes of merit, on practical as well as doctrinal subjects.

TYLER, JOHN, ex-president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, in 1790. He commenced his political life at an early age, having been elected to the Virginia legislature at the age of twenty-one years, and five years later to Congress. In 1826, he was elevated to the station of governor of his native state. He discharged the duties of his office but one year and a half, when the legislature selected him 'to fill a vacancy in the senate of the United States. He served in this capacity until a difference of opinion having arisen between General Jackson and himself, he resigned his seat, and went into voluntary retirement. Mr. Tyler did not again make his appearance in public life until 1840, he was selected, by the whig party, as their candidate for vice-president. He was elected to that office by a large majority, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in March, 1841, when the death of the president, General Harrison, shortly after, raised him to the chief magistracy of the republic. His policy, while in office, as is well known, was by no means that of his party, his measures, more especially the veto of the bank bill, gave them great offence. His term of office expired in 1845, since which time he has been living in retirement in Virginia.

U.

UHLAND, LUDWIG, a German poet, was born on the 26th of April, 1787, at Tubingen. Having studied law, he took his degree in 1810. He next visited Paris, where he applied himself to the study of the old French poets. After his return home, Uhland was employed in the department of the minister of justice of Wurtemburg; was elected to the second chamber in 1816; became professor at Tubingen in 1829, but resigned his post in consequence of not being admitted to the chamber. At the regeneration of Germany, in March, 1848, the discarded name of Uhland again assumed political weight. The Wurtemburg ministry having sent him as a delegate to Frankfort, he took part in the reorganization of the congress. During the height of the romantic period, Uhland wrote his earlier poems, but the brightness of the imagery, and the purity and simplicity of the thoughts, elevated them above the ruling influences. He sought materials for his poems among the traditions of all the nations of the west of Europe, but always invested them with the pure German character and expression. "He has invested nature with a Sunday dress," said a critic of him with singular aptitude, "and has the art to spiritualize the landscape into a song. Just as Schiller has created an ideal but sensual world, so Uhland has framed one at once ideal and palpable to the sense in his poems. When the call to battle sounded, the old traditions, the songs of love, wine and spring-time, became, in his estimation, worthless and trifling; and he only hoped in this crusade, to gain the noble privilege of singing the victory of the German nation. When this victory was proclaimed, and all was not as could have been desired, he still aimed to bring about an harmonious deliverance, and the formation of new institutions; he called on the nobles, who had a right to their elevated place, on the knights, who had never forgotten their knightly faith, on the clergy, in whom reigned the genuine spirit of religion, on the citizens, who were able to guard their walls, to come forward in defence of their ancient rights, and warned them against the villains who were sowing weeds among the corn. When his advice and entreaties ceased, he exclaimed in threats, that nothing would more delight him, than if justice should call on the nations for impeachment, and kings to a reckoning. From the storms of the present he turned his eyes to the past, and composed a few dramas, the quiet grandeur of which lift them above the tumult of the moment. They are thoroughly dramatic, and if the present German stage can appreciate calm sublimity, they are suited for the boards. When Uhland first wished to bring out his poems he was unable to obtain a publisher, and after they had appeared they dragged slowly. Thirty years have increased and warmed the sympathy for them, up to the time when the harsh opinions of Goethe were made public. His poems were published in 1815. His principal works are: "Ernest, Duke of Swabia," a tragedy; "Louis the Bavarian," a drama; "Dramatic Poems," "Walter of the Vogelweide," "The Mythus of Thor," and "The Ancient Volkslieder, in both High and Low German."

UPFOLD, GEORGE, D. D., bishop of the protestant episcopal church of the diocese of Indiana, was born near Guilford, in Surry, England,

in 1796, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1802. He graduated at Union college, in 1814, and, having studied medicine, received the degree of M. D. from the college of physicians and surgeons in the city of New York, in 1816. He abandoned the profession of medicine for the ministry, and was ordained in 1818. Dr. Upfold was, for eight years, rector of St. Luke's church, New York city; for three years rector of St. Thomas's church, New York city, and for nineteen years rector of Trinity church, Pittsburgh. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Indiana, in 1849.

UECHTRITZ, FRIEDR. VON, a German dramatic poet, born in 1800, at Görlitz, in Lusatia. He studied at the gymnasium of his native town, and then went to the university of Leipzig to study law, after which he went to Berlin, and entered the public service. While a student he published a number of poems and tales. His first considerable work was the drama of "Chrysostom" (1822), which was followed by a volume of "Plays," containing the tragedies of "Rome and Spartacus," and "Rome and Otto III." In 1827, his tragedy of "Alexander and Darius," which had been acted at Berlin, was published, with a preface by Tieck, and occasioned a warm controversy between Tieck and his friends, on the one hand, and the followers of Hegel on the other. His next tragedy "The Sword of Honor," was a failure. In 1828, he was appointed assessor at Trèves, and in the following year he removed to Düsseldorf, where he now resides. Here he endeavored to arouse a literary and poetic spirit among the artists. His principal works are: the tragedy of "Rosamond," "The Babylonians in Jerusalem," a dramatic poem, full of seer-like flights, lyrical pomp of language, and noble simplicity; the "Mirror of the German People and Miscellaneous Poems," and "Glances at the Art and Artist-Life, of Düsseldorf."

URQUIZA, GENERAL DON JUSTO JOSE, governor of Entre Rios, and the president of the Argentine Confederation, was born at the commencement of the present century, in the province of Entre Rios, of the Argentine Republic, his family being one of the most distinguished in that province. His career in arms dates from the period in which Rosas placed himself at the head of what is called the Argentine Confederation, and the cause or party espoused by Urquiza, until within two years past, was the one created by Rosas. His military actions have been limited to the battle-fields which only record the triumphs of the federal party, the most numerous, but least intelligent of the country. Until within two years past he has always been one of the strongest supporters of Rosas, and was one of those provincial governors who merited and received his strongest commendations, and which only ceased when Urquiza opposed Oribe, whom Rosas sustained, in the war which arose from his attempt to force a governor upon the republic of Uraguay. Urquiza easily succeeded in destroying Oribe and his party, and then turned against Rosas, and threatened to invade the province of Buenos Ayres. Rosas could easily and successfully have opposed the passage of the Parana, but he took no steps to overcome the invader in the most difficult part of the enterprise in which he was engaged. He allowed him to penetrate to the vicinity of the city of Buenos Ayres without making scarcely any opposition, and lost character for ability and force in proportion as Urquiza gained ground. Rosas finally made a weak resist-

ance, on the 3d of February, 1852, at Monte de Caseros, within six leagues of Buenos Ayres. A single battle, in which the troops who defended Rosas could scarcely have made less resistance, gave Urquiza complete and absolute control of the destinies of the country. Up to the present time, he has shown great moderation, not having prosecuted the conquered party, a rare thing in Spanish America. It is to be hoped that he will continue the sound policy he has shown thus far, which not only confers great honor and renown upon himself, but will bring upon his country those blessings of which partisan fury and vengeance, and the general insecurity have hitherto deprived it. But it must be admitted that it is no easy matter to govern well and successfully, a South American republic. Those who suppose that patriotism, disinterestedness, and honest endeavors to govern in South America, upon the model furnished by the United States, are sufficient, labor under a great mistake. The want of information and education of the masses, who generally submit to a successful military leader, until succeeded by another rival for power, the want of experience in self-government, and the ambition of military leaders, make it necessary for the executive to be possessed of much firmness and decision of character, to be continually on his guard against the treachery of his political partisans, and machinations of those who are secretly plotting to overthrow the government; and, above all, the person at the head of the government must be ever ready to crush, by force of arms, every attempt to subvert it.

V.

VAN BUREN, MARTIN, ex-president of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, New York, on the banks of the Hudson, December 5, 1782. His father's circumstances were humble, and the son was only able to obtain an ordinary education at the common school and academy of his native village. In 1796, while yet in his fourteenth year, he left the academy, and commenced the study of the law, in the office of Mr. Francis Sylvester, a highly respectable lawyer of Kinderhook. While a student, Mr. Van Buren was also an active politician, and in the fall of 1800, being then less than eighteen years of age, he represented the republicans of his native town in the congressional convention for that district. A part of the years 1802 and 1803, he spent in New York, still engaged in the study of his profession, and in November of the latter year, he was admitted to the bar. His business soon increased, and his clients became numerous. He still continued to take an active part in politics, always supporting democratic measures, and voting for the regular nominee of the democratic party. The first official distinction which he received was conferred upon him by Governor Tompkins, who appointed him surrogate of Columbia county, in 1808. He took his next step in public life, in 1812. In the spring of that year, he was put in nomination for state senator, and elected by a small majority over his opponent, Edward P. Livingston. He took his seat at the extra session, in November of the same year, and at once assumed a prominent position in the senate. He continued a member of that body until 1820, having been, during that period, a zealous supporter of the war, and the canal project. A portion of this time he also held the office of attorney-general. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the state of New York, in 1821, and in February of the same year, he was elected to the United States senate, and re-elected in 1827. The following year the gubernatorial chair of the state of New York became vacant, by the death of Governor Clinton, and Mr. Van Buren was selected as their candidate for that office, by the democratic or Jackson party of the state. He was elected, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1829. His career as governor, however, was brief. Scarcely was his administration commenced, when General Jackson offered him the appointment of secretary of state, and Mr. Van Buren at once accepted it, and announced to the legislature his resignation of the gubernatorial office. In the cabinet he became the real or apparent rival of Mr. Calhoun, and probably finding his situation therein an unpleasant one, he resigned, in April, 1831. The president appointed him embassador to England, but the senate, by the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun, the vice-president, refused to confirm the nomination, which step, it was generally thought, secured him the nomination for vice-president, in 1832. He received a large majority of the electoral votes for that office, which he continued to fill during General Jackson's second term. In 1836, he was put in nomination by the democratic party for the office of president, and elected by a large majority of the popular and electoral vote. The principal measure of Mr. Van Buren's administration, was the establish-

ment of the independent treasury. In the foreign relations of the country, with the exception of some troubles with England in regard to the northeastern boundary question, and the "patriot" war in Canada, nothing of importance occurred. In 1840, he was again nominated for the same office, but signally defeated by the whig candidate, General Harrison. Since the close of his presidential term, in March, 1841, he has been living in retirement at Kinderhook, the place of his birth, on an estate to which he has given the name of Lindenwald. In 1848, he was the presidential candidate of the section of the democratic party styling themselves "Barnburners," or on that occasion "free-soilers." He did not get a single electoral vote, nor, probably, was it expected he would. Of the popular vote he received about 290,000, principally from the states of Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio.

VANDERLYN, JOHN, a distinguished American artist, was born in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1776. He received a liberal education at the academy in his native town, and in the fall of 1792, he accompanied his brother on a visit to the city of New York, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Barrow, a large importer of engravings, whose store he entered, and remained there for two years. Here he first acquired a taste for the fine arts, and, in leisure hours, he took lessons in drawing. At the same time he became acquainted with Stuart, the portrait-painter, and obtained permission to copy some of his portraits. On a second visit to New York, he fell in with Colonel Burr, who proffered him his aid to enable him to prosecute his studies in Europe, after he had been for a short time with Mr. Stuart. He accordingly passed eight or nine months in Mr. Stuart's studio, and, in 1796, embarked for France. He returned home in 1801, bringing some few copies from the first masters, and some studies which he had executed while at Paris. In 1802, he painted two views of the Falls of Niagara, which were afterward engraved, and in the spring of the following year he paid a second visit to Europe. He did not return to America until 1815. During this interval he resided principally in London, Paris, and Rome, and he also spent considerable time in travelling about. It was at Paris, about 1804, that he made his first essay at historical painting, a picture representing the death of Miss M'Crea, a commission from Joel Barlow. About 1807, during his residence at Rome, Vanderlyn painted his celebrated picture of "Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage," which received the Napoleon gold medal the following year, at Paris. The artist also produced during this period some admirable copies, among which were Correggio's "Antiope," his celebrated picture of "Ariadne," in the possession of Mr. Durand, Titian's "Danae," and the female figure from Raphael's "Transfiguration," lately sold in the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq. On his return to the United States, he was principally occupied with portrait-painting, and Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, Jackson, and other eminent individuals, were among his sitters. Mr. Vanderlyn was anxious to introduce panoramic exhibitions into the city of New York, and for that purpose he obtained from the corporation privilege to erect a building for that object in the northeast corner of the park, where, with the aid of some public-spirited individuals, he built the edifice known as the Rotunda. Here he presented a succession of panoramas Paris, Athens, Versailles, &c., mostly painted by himself, and some of

his own pictures. In 1829, at the expiration of his lease, he was deprived of the building by the common council. Some persons at that day thought Mr. Vanderlyn hardly used, but the controversy is now obsolete. He visited the south and Havana, exhibiting his panoramas and pictures. In the spring of 1832, he received a commission from Congress to paint a full-length portrait of Washington, for the hall of representatives. On its exhibition in the capitol, the house of representatives unanimously voted the artist an additional recompense of $1,500. Such an instance of legislative generosity is worthy of record. In 1839, he left for Paris, whence he returned in 1847, bringing with him his picture of the "Landing of Columbus," which he exhibited in this city, previous to its being placed in the capitol. He has since resided in this city and at Kingston, being mostly engaged on portraits. A full-length of General Taylor from his pencil was exhibited in the National Academy of Design last year. His picture of "Marius" has been engraved by the American Art Union, and his "Ariadne" by its possessor, Mr. Durand.

VEIT, PHILIPP, an eminent German painter, was born at Berlin, February 13, 1793. He is descended from Moses Mendelssohn by his mother, through whose second marriage he became a step-son of Frederic Schlegel, who seems to have given him that pious, mystic tendency which is observable in all his works. He pursued his preliminary studies at Dresden, and took part in the war of liberation. In 1815, at Rome, he became one of the romantic school, and took part with Cornelius, Schadow, and Overbeck, in the execution of the frescoes from the history of Joseph, in the villa Bartholdy. His "Seven Fat Years," a picture of joyful abundance, is one of the best which modern German art has produced. The "Triumph of Religion," in the Vatican gallery; the "Scenes from Dante's Paradise," in the Villa Massini, the great altar-piece in the Trinità de' Monti, at Rome, "Mary as Queen of Heaven," all likewise excited great admiration. Having been called to Frankfort-on-the-Main, as director of the Städel Art Institute, he produced a series of masterpieces, which are widely known by engravings. Among these are: "Saint George," in the church at Bensheim; "The Two Marys at the Grave," the great fresco in the institute, "Christianity bringing Civilization and Art to Germany," with the two side-pieces, "Italia," and "Germania." This work, is by many, regarded as the best of the modern German frescoes. It is equally admirable in material and composition, in idea and execution. In addition to this, the institute possesses the "Shield of Achilles," by Veit. In 1843, in consequence of the purchase by the administration of the institute of Lessing's "Huss," the over-scrupulous Veit left the institute, and removed his atilier to Sachsenhausen.

VERBOECKHOVEN, EUGEN, a celebrated Flemish painter of animals, was born in the year 1799, at Warneton, in West Flanders. He is mainly self-educated, by the study of the old masters, and resides at Brussels, as president of the administration of the city museum, and collection of art. His animal pieces, which are often of large size, with admirable landscape backgrounds, depict the character and very nature of the different species of animals with an almost magical reality, and a truthfulness which is altogether unequalled. The execution is extremely careful, and the coloring, particularly that of the animals themselves, pos-

sesses great warmth and beauty. His "Flock of Sheep Surprised by a Storm," is well-known out of Belgium. He is a very prolific artist, and has always commissions on hand. His etchings are also very highly esteemed.

VICTORIA, Queen of England, only child of the late duke of Kent and of the princess Louis-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (who at the date of her marriage with his royal highness was relict of the hereditary prince of Leiningen), was born May 24, 1819. Her general education was directed by the duchess of Northumberland. By the desire of William IV., the late Lord Melbourne familiarized her mind with the leading principles of constitutional government, and it was, therefore, no wonder that—finding that nobleman at the helm of affairs when she came to the throne, January 20, 1837, she maintained him in that position without hesitation. Her majesty's coronation took place June 28, 1838, with great pomp. Her majesty was married to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the 10th of February, 1840, by whom she has a large and rapidly increasing family, a rather expensive blessing for the English people, which seems the distinguishing mark of the Hanoverian dynasty.

VIEUXTEMPS, HENRI, one of the most distinguished violinists of modern times, was born at Vevviers, in 1820. Beriot, having heard him play while a mere boy, received him as his pupil. Before he was twelve years old, Beriot pronounced his education finished, and returned him to his father; who then commenced an artistic tour with him, first to Belgium, and afterward to Vienna. From Vienna, he went to Dresden, Leipzig, and Berlin; and then to Russia, where he remained for a number of years. He subsequently made a journey of several years' duration, in the course of which he visited America, in 1845. Here his performances elicited the warmest approbation from artists and amateurs, though he failed to make upon the general public an impression as favorable as had been produced by much inferior performers.

VIGNY, COUNT ALFRED, a distinguished French author, belonging to the romantic school, though free from the eccentricities which characterize some of that school. He was born March 27, 1799, at the Chateau of Loches, on the Indre, in Tourraine. Having finished his literary training at Paris, under the care of a private tutor, he entered the army in 1814. In 1828, he left the army, with the rank of captain, since which time he has resided principally in Paris. As early as 1820, he had printed a number of poems in different periodicals, which were collected and augmented, and published, in 1828, under the title of "Poèmes Antiques et Modernes." These poems met with great and merited success, although the classical critics took many exceptions to them. At Oberon, in the Pyrenees, the idea first occurred to Vigny of his celebrated historical romance, "Cinq Mars, ou une Conjuration sous Louis XIII.," which was published in 1826, and has since gone through many editions, the later of which are accompanied by a preface, entitled "Réflexions sur la Vérité dans l'Art," in which he lays down more stringent rules, and demands a more thorough and patient course of study for the composition of a work, than has ever before been prescribed. In 1832, he produced a second, and more philosophical work, "Stello, ou les Diables Bleus," consisting of stories related to a patient by his physician. Previous to producing any original works for the

stage, Vigny thought it necessary to translate a number of foreign dramas. He selected "Othello" and "The Merchant of Venice" for this purpose. Having accomplished these translations, in 1831, he produced his drama of "La Marechale d'Ancre," and two years after, the "Quitte pour la Peur," and in 1835, "Chatterton," the last of which in particular met with much applause. The "Servitude et Grandeurs Militaires" consists of three narratives, connected together by philosophical remarks. In 1838 his complete works were published in eight volumes. In 1845 he put forth his "Poèmes Philosophiques," the greater part of which had already appeared in the "Revue des Deux Mondes."

VITET, LOUIS, a French litterateur, was born at Paris, in 1801. He studied in the normal school, and has been, since 1804, a contributor to the "Globe." His connection with the doctrinnaires procured for him the office, established by Guizot, of inspector-general of French antiquities, which he exchanged in 1834 for that of secretary-general in the ministry of commerce. In 1836 he became councillor of state in the ordinary service, and in 1840 was chosen a member of the academy. Vitet early had in view to write the history of the old cities of France. But of this great undertaking no part except the "Histoire de la Ville, et du Port de Dieppe" (1833), has ever appeared. His literary reputation rests upon the dramatized historical pieces, "Les Barricades," "Les Etats de Blois," and "La Mort de Henri III.," which have been collected under the title of "Scènes Historiques." These scenes, though deficient in poetic unity and completeness, are nevertheless very successful in depicting the separate parts, and not unfrequently rise to the height of true poetry. A collection of Vitet's minor writings appeared in 1847, in two volumes, of which the first comprised those relating to the history of literature, the second, those treating of the history of art.

VILLEMAIN, ABEL FRANCOIS, a French savant, and politician, was born in Paris, June 11, 1791. He received a careful education, and gave promise at an early age of his future celebrity. His reputation was so soon established, that he was promoted to the chair of rhetoric in the lyceum of Charlemagne, before he reached the age of twenty. In 1811 he was appointed to deliver the Latin harangue at the distribution of the prizes, and acquitted himself with great éclat; and he shortly after came forward as an author, and won the prize proposed by the academy for the best eulogy on Martaigne. His discourse on the "Advantages and Inconveniency of Criticism," also won him the academic prize. This was delivered in April, 1814; Paris was at that time occupied by the allies, and the young lecturer prefaced his discourse with a glowing eulogy upon the allied sovereigns both collectively and individually. This panegyric was remembered against him in after years. After the second restoration, he became professor of eloquence to the faculty of letters. About the same time he entered the ministry as chief of the department of printing and publishing, and was afterward named *maître des requêtes* to the council of state. But he had never been a thorough legitimist, and in 1827, finding himself in opposition to the government, he retired from office. In his professorship, he was occupied from 1816 to 1826, with some interruption, in lecturing on the literary history of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seven-

teenth centuries, of which two opening discourses are all that have been preserved. In 1819 he wrote his "History of Cromwell," and two years after he became a member of the academy. After the revolution of July he abandoned his chair and his literary labors, and devoted himself wholly to politics. In 1830 he was elected a member of the chamber of deputies for the department of the Eure; in 1832 he was raised to the dignity of peer of France, and received the appointment of vice-president of the royal council of public instruction; in 1839 he became minister of public instruction, which office he held until 1844. M. Villemain's principal works are the "Vie de Cromwell," "Cours de Littérature Française," "Discours et Mélanges Littéraires," and "Nouveaux Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires." As a politician he has always been a sort of liberal conservative; he was always a zealous advocate of the liberty of the press, and after the revolution of 1830 he became a warm supporter of the government of July.

VERNET, HORACE, the eminent French painter, belongs to a family that has long been celebrated in the annals of art in France. His great grandfather, Antoine Varnet, was a distinguished painter at Avignon; his grandfather, Claude Joseph Vernet, was the most celebrated painter of sea-pieces in the time of Louis XV., and his father Carle Vernet, who died in 1836, at the age of seventy-eight, had a high reputation under the consulate and the beginning of the empire, especially for his cavalry-battles. Horace Vernet was born at Paris, in the galleries of the Louvre, June 30, 1789, and manifested a taste for painting at an early age. He had no other master but his father, to please whom he made an attempt at a classical subject, which had been proposed for the great prize of Rome; but he soon found that his forte did not lie in that line of art. The classical school of David was then rapidly on the decline, and young Vernet joined himself with the innovators in endeavoring to bring about a more natural style, which should imitate nature instead of the antique, and since military subjects were then the order of the day, he determined, while gratifying the public taste, to represent real French soldiers, instead of the Bacchuses and Apollos who hitherto figured in French uniform. Among his earlier works are the "Taking of the Redoubt," the "Dog of the Regiment," the "Horse of the Trumpeter," the "Halt of French Soldiers," the "Battle of Tolosa," the "Barrier of Clichy," the "Soldier Laborer," the "Soldier of Waterloo," the "Last Cartridge," "Death of Poniatowski," &c., which followed each other in rapid succession, and found much more favor with the multitude than with artists of the bas-relief school. In 1819 he painted the "Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo," now in the Luxembourg, and about the same time the battles of Jemappes, Valmy, Hanau, and Montmirail. In 1822 the entry to the exhibition at the Louvre was refused to M. Vernet's works, on account of their "seditious" tendency, and the artist accordingly made an exhibition-room of his studio, had a catalogue made out, and presented to the public a numerous collection of battles, hunts, landscapes, and portraits. In 1826 he was admitted a member of the institute, and in 1830 he was appointed to succeed Guérin as director of the academy at Rome. Here he resided for five years, and devoted himself to the study of the Italian school, the result of which was a series of pictures somewhat new in subject and manner of treatment. He abandoned

for while the life of the French soldier, and the battles of the revolution, the *capote grise* and the *petit chapeau*. During this period he painted "Judith and Holofernes," "Raphael and Michal Angelo at the Vatican," "Combat of Brigands against the Pope's Riflemen," "Confession of the Dying Brigand," and "Pope Leo XII. carried into St. Peter's." But he afterward returned to his original subjects, and in 1836, produced four battle-pieces: "Friedland," "Wagram," "Jena," and "Fontenoy." When Algiers was occupied by the French troops, a whole gallery at Versailles was set apart, for the purpose of commemorating the achievements of the French troops in that quarter of the globe. This gallery was styled the "Constantine Gallery," from a town of that name in Africa, which had been captured by the French, and the decoration thereof was intrusted to M. Vernet. He produced a great many pictures on subjects connected with the Algerine war, among which may be mentioned the "Taking of Smalah," said to be the largest canvass in existence. He has several times attempted biblical subjects, but these efforts have added little to his fame. He is one of the most prolific, and most popular painters of the day. His latest work is a large painting, representing the capture of Rome by General Oudinot, in 1849. With M. Vernet, the celebrated line of painters who have borne that name, is destined to end; his only child is a daughter, the wife of Paul Delaroche.

VERPLANCK, GULIAN CROMMELIN, an American author, was born in the city of New York. He graduated at Columbia college, pursued the study of the law, and, after his admission to the bar, he passed several years abroad, in Great Britain, and on the continent. On his return home he became interested in politics, and, in 1814, was a candidate of the "malcontents" in New York, for the assembly. In 1819, he wrote the "State Triumvirate, a Political Tale," being a satire on the political parties of the day, and other works of a similar description. In 1820, he was a prominent member of the New York legislature, in which he was chairman of the committee on education. He soon after became professor of the evidences of Christianity, in the theological seminary of the protestant episcopal church in New York, and, in 1824, he published his "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion," a work written with simplicity and elegance. The following year appeared his "Essay on the Doctrine of Contracts, being an Inquiry how Contracts are affected in Law and Morals, by Concealment, Error, or Inadequate Price." Besides these works, Mr. Verplanck contributed much to various magazines, and, in conjunction with Mr. Bryant and Mr. Sands, he published the "Talisman," a sort of annual, three volumes of which appeared. From 1825, Mr. Verplanck was, for eight years, a member of Congress from the city of New York, and he was afterward, for several years, a member of the New York senate. He also published, in 1833, a collection of his discourses and addresses on various subjects, and, in 1844–'46, a handsome edition of Shakspere.

W.

WACKERNAGEL, KARL HEINRICH WILHELM, professor in the university and pædagogium at Basle, was born at Berlin, April 23, 1806. While at school, his attention was turned to the old German literature, which he pursued amid the greatest privations, and afterward continued from 1824 to 1827, at the university of Berlin, under the direction of Lachmann. The "Spiritalia Theotisca," and "Das Messobrunner Gebet und die Messobrunner Glossen," evinced his industry, while his poetic talents were shown by his "Poems of a Wandering Scholar." From 1828 to 1830, he gave private lessons at Breslau, furnishing the theatrical criticisms for the "Breslauer Zeitung," and keeping up his studies. In 1831, he returned to Berlin, and published a "History of the German Hexameters and Pentameters, up to the Time of Klopstock," and furnished notes to Simrock's translation of Walter von Vogelweide. After attempting in vain to obtain an official post in Prussia, he accepted an invitation to Basle, where, in 1835, he was appointed professor of the German language and literature. The Prussian government withdrawing from him the right of citizenship, the citizenship of Basle was conferred upon him in 1837. At Basle, he has produced many pamphlets, relating mainly to the department of early German literature, and has contributed largely to literary periodicals, besides putting forth a very meritorious "German Reading-Book." His fresh poetical talents are evinced by his "Neueren Gedichte" (1842); "Zeitgedichte" (1843); and "Weinbuchlein" (1845).

WALKER, ROBERT J., a prominent democratic politician, and late secretary of the treasury of the United States, was born at Northumberland, in the state of Pennsylvania, in 1801. His father had served in the revolutionary war, and afterward held several high civil offices in the same state. Robert J. Walker entered the university of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1819, with the first honors of his class. On leaving college, he settled in Pittsburg, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1821. He interested himself in politics at a very early period, and became chairman of a democratic committee during a state election, when only twenty-two years of age. A year or two later, he took part in the movement in favor of nominating General Jackson to the presidency, and was instrumental in bringing about the action of the Harrisburg convention, which presented Jackson with that office in 1824. In the spring of 1826, he moved to the state of Mississippi, where he still continued to be a zealous advocate of General Jackson's nomination and a warm supporter of his measures, after he reached the presidential chair, He uniformly refused every political office which was offered him, until 1834, when he consented to become a candidate for the office of United States senator; but the whigs having a majority in the state senate, he was not elected. In 1836, however, he was more successful, and took his seat in the senate shortly after. In that body he was one of the leaders of his party, and participated fully in the debates, uniformly supporting the men and measures of the democratic party. In March, 1845, on Mr. Polk's accession to office, Mr. Walker was called upon to take charge of the

treasury department, which he administered for four years with distinguished ability. Since 1849, he has taken no active part in politics. He is now absent on a visit to England, where he has met with flattering attentions.

WALLACE, WILLIAM VINCENT, a musical composer, was born in 1815, at Waterford, Ireland. His father was a practical musician, and the son at seven years of age, was an apt pianist. When fifteen, he was master of every orchestral instrument. While yet young, he was seized with a great desire to travel, and gave his first concert under romantic circumstances, at Sydney, in the South Pacific ocean. This passion for travel he has gratified by making the entire circuit of the earth; and his violin and piano have been heard with admiration in almost every latitude of the civilized globe. His first opera, "Maritana," gained a triumphant success in England and in Germany. His other operas are, "Matilda of Hungary," "Lurleigh," "Maid of Zurich," "Gulnare," and "Olga." He has also written and adapted marches, polkas, fantasias, variations, and a hundred varieties of musical composition in detached works, whose number would constitute a miniature musical library. He has a most prolific pen, and nothing comes from it but is well digested, well considered, polished, and worthy of his reputation. His sister, Madame Bouchelie, is a soprano singer of considerable celebrity.

WALWORTH, REUBEN HYDE, ex-chancellor of the state of New York, was born at Bozrah, in the state of Connecticut, in October, 1789. He was brought up to the business of farming, and received no education but such as could be obtained in the common schools of that day in a county-town of the state of New York. He commenced the study of the law at the age of seventeen, and at the age of twenty was admitted to practice in the county-court, and was licensed as an attorney of the supreme court of the state of New York, two years later. He settled at Plattsburg, and in 1811 was appointed a master in chancery, and one of the county magistrates. He was subsequently an officer in the militia; and during the siege of Plattsburg, in 1814, he was the acting adjutant-general of the combined regulars and militia forces in the service of the United States, under the command of Major-General Mooers; and was in the battle of Beekmanstown, and at Pike's Cantonment, on the 6th and 11th of September. He served as a member of the house of representatives in the seventeenth Congress, but declined a re-election, and was appointed one of the circuit judges, under the new constitution of New York, in 1823. Having discharged the duties of that office for five years, he was in April, 1828, appointed to the responsible situation of chancellor, the highest judicial office in the state. He continued in the office of chancellor for more than twenty years, and until the office itself was abolished by the provisions of the present constitution of the state. His published decisions as chancellor are contained in eleven volumes, reported by Paige, and three volumes, reported by Barbour, published at different times from 1830 to 1849. Most of the opinions delivered by him in the court for the correction of errors, of which court he was *ex officio* a member until it was abolished, are published in the twenty-six volumes of Wendell's, the seven volumes of Hill's, and the five volumes of Denio's "Reports." A few, also, of his decisions while he was circuit judge, were published by

the late Judge Cowen, in his reports of the decisions of the supreme court, previous to 1830. Upon the retirement of Chancellor Walworth from the bench, in July, 1848, he resumed his professional labors at his residence in the village of Saratoga Springs. The same year Ex-Chancellor Walworth was the democratic candidate for governor of the state of New York, but he shared in the general defeat of his party upon that occasion. As a jurist, he has won a high reputation.. The late Justice Story declared him to be "the greatest equity jurist now living;" and the late Chancellor Kent, also, bore the most ample testimony to the merits of his decisions.

WAPPERS, GUSTAVUS, a Dutch painter, and director of the academy of painting at Antwerp, was born in that city, in 1803. He received his earliest artistic education in the institution over which he now presides. Subsequently at Paris, he united himself to the rising romantic school, and returned to Belgium, as its earliest representative; and soon became the founder of a new school, which ranks high among those now existing. His first great work, "A Scene from the Siege of Leyden by the Spaniards," excited great enthusiasm among the rising generation. Here, instead of the correct but lifeless attitudes, and cold conceptions of what were styled the classic painters, were depicted in warm coloring, individual life, and character. Wappers and the entire Belgian school are distinguished from the French romantic painters by their continual recourse to the great national models of Rubens and Vandyck. Since the revolution of 1830, this tendency has been specially manifested. But neither Wappers nor his school have kept themselves entirely free from artistic faults. Arbitrary fancy, and incorrect drawing seemed at one time about to gain the upper hand among them, but they soon elevated themselves to a higher region, and Wappers was not the last to contribute his share to those great historical compositions which excite the admiration of Europe. His "Parting of Charles I. with his Children," "Charles IX. on St. Bartholomew's Night," and "Anna Boleyn before Execution," are masterpieces. For the last of these Prince Witgenstein paid the artist one half more than the stipulated price. The fine altar-piece at St. Michael's, in Louvain, has been much admired. The large picture in the Palais de la Nation, at Brussels, which forms a companion-piece to De Keyzer's "Battle near Worringen," is very effective. It represents the beginning of the "September Days," at Brussels, and displays the characteristics of the Belgian school, in all their force, variety, and beauty. Wappers is distinguished among the Belgian artists, not so much by display of coloring and effect, as by thoughtful earnestness, dignity, and depth.

WARD, EDWARD MATHEW, an English painter, was born in London, in 1816. At the age of sixteen, he began his studies at the Royal Academy; in 1835, he visited Rome; and subsequently resided some time at Münich, where he studied the art of fresco-painting under Cornelius. His works give evidence of a high order of talent. He is the nephew of Horace Smith, the author of "Rejected Addresses."

WAYLAND, FRANCIS, president of Brown university, was born in the city of New York, March 11, 1796. When he was eleven years of age, his father removed to Poughkeepsie, where he prepared for entrance to college, under the care of the Rev. Daniel H. Barnes. In 1811,

he entered Union college, nearly two years in advance, and graduated in 1813. He studied medicine for three years, and then relinquished this profession for the ministry. In 1816, he entered the theological seminary of Andover. In 1817, he was appointed tutor in Union college; and, in 1821, he was called to the pastorate of the first baptist church, in Boston. He returned to Union college as a professor, in 1826. During the same year, he was elected president of Brown university, Rhode Island, and entered upon his duties in February, 1827. In this situation he has remained until the present time. Dr. Wayland is well-known as an author. His principal reputation rests upon his "Elements of Moral Science," and "Elements of Political Economy," which are used as text-books in many schools and colleges. Besides these, he has published a volume of sermons, "Thoughts on the Collegiate System in the United States," "Limitation of Human Responsibility."

WAYNE, JAMES MOORE, associate-justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Savannah. Having obtained an excellent preliminary education, under the instruction of a private tutor, he entered Nassau Hall (now Princeton college), at Princeton, New Jersey, where he counted among his fellow-students some of the leading men of the present day. On his return home, at the end of his collegiate course, he commenced the study of the law with one of the most distinguished lawyers of Savannah; but his father having died a few months afterward, he left Savannah, by the advice of his friends, to prosecute his studies at the north. He accordingly became the pupil of Judge Chauncey, at New Haven. On his return home he spent a short time in making himself familiar with the professional routine in Georgia, and then commenced the practice of his profession. He did not, however, devote himself exclusively to his profession. He took much interest in politics. After he had been three or four years at the bar, he was elected a member of the general assembly, as an opponent of the "relief law," which had created much feeling throughout the state. He was re-elected the following year, but declined being a candidate the third time. He was next chosen mayor of his native city. On his resignation of this office, he returned to the practice of the law, until at the general request of the members of the bar, he became a candidate before the general assembly for the office of judge of the superior court, to which he was elected, and which he held for five years and a half. At the end of that period, he was chosen a member of Congress, and took his seat in the session of 1829–'30. Judge Wayne took a prominent position in the house of representatives as an able and eloquent debater; and he also proved himself a good business member by his services on various committees. He was generally an earnest supporter of General Jackson's administration, by whom he was appointed to the office which he now holds, in January, 1835. During the time he has occupied that honorable position, he has proved himself a sound and accomplished jurist. He has especially devoted his attention to the subject of admiralty jurisdiction, and his opinion on points connected with that subject are everywhere cited as high authority.

WEBB, JAMES WATSON, journalist, was born in 1802, at Claverack, Columbia county, in the state of New York. Several of his ancestors were distinguished characters during the colonial and revolutionary

periods. Richard Webb was one of the founders of Hartford, in 1635 and Samuel B. Webb, father of James W., was aide-de-camp to General Putnam and General Washington. James W. Webb entered the army in 1819. In 1827, he resigned his commission, and took charge of the New York "Courier" in December of the same year. That paper had been established the preceding May, and had hitherto bsen unsuccessful. At the time General Webb became editor of it, it had about four hundred subscribers and no advertising. In 1829, he purchased "The Enquirer," and united the two, under the name of "The Morning Courier and New York Enquirer." From that time, he has been the sole editor, and, since 1830, the sole proprietor of that journal. He was appointed by Governor Hunt one of his aides, with the rank of brigadier-general. The late President Taylor appointed General Webb *chargé* to the court of Vienna, on which mission he left this country in 1850. On the assembling of Congress, the senate having refused to confirm the appointment, General Webb returned in 1851, to resume his editorial labors. His journal is one of the leading whig-conservative papers of the Union.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, was born in the town of Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. His father, Major Ebenezer Webster, was one of the pioneers of the settlement in that quarter. He served with credit in the old French war, and also in the war of the revolution, especially under Stark, at Bennington. Major Webster established himself in a newly-granted township at the confluence of the Winnipisiogee and Pemigewasset, after the peace of 1763. In this region, then lying almost in a state of nature, the great orator and statesman was born, and passed the first years of his life. His opportunities of education were very deficient, and he was indebted for his earliest instruction to his mother, who was a woman of character and intelligence. For a few months only, in 1796, he enjoyed the advantages of Phillips's Exeter academy. Here his education for college commenced; it was completed under the Rev. Dr. Wood, of Boscawen. He entered Dartmouth college in 1797, and during the four years of his study there gave plain indications of future eminence. Soon after his graduation, he engaged in professional studies, first in his native village, and afterward at Fryeburg, in Maine, where at the same time he had the charge of an academy. He eked out his frugal salary by acting as a copyist in the office of register of deeds. He was moved to these strenuous exertions by the wish to aid his brother to obtain a college education. Having completed his law-studies in the office of Governor Gore, of Boston, he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk, Massachusetts, in the year 1805. He immediately commenced the practice of the law in his native state and county. His father, a man of sterling sense and character, who for the last twelve years of his life had been a judge of the court of common pleas, died in 1806, but not without enjoying the satisfaction of hearing his son's first speeches at the bar. In 1807, Mr. Webster removed to Portsmouth in his native state, and soon became engaged in a most respectable and extensive but not very lucrative practice. In 1812, he was chosen one of the members of Congress from New Hampshire, and in due time was re-elected. Although among the youngest members of the house of representatives, and entirely without legislative experience, he rose at once to the front rank, both in the despatch of business and in debate. Among his associates in the house were, Clay, Cheves, Lowndes,

Calhoun, Forsyth, and other members of great ability. It was soon felt and admitted that he was worthy to be named with the ablest of them. It was the remark of Mr. Lowndes that "the south had not his superior, nor the north his equal." Finding the professional fields at Portsmouth inadequate to the support of a growing family, Mr. Webster removed to Boston in 1816. His professional reputation had grown as rapidly as his fame as a statesman. He placed himself at once by the side of the leaders of the Massachusetts bar. He had already appeared before the supreme court of the United States in Washington. By his brilliant argument in the Dartmouth college case, carried by appeal to Washington in 1817, he took rank among the most distinguished jurists in this country. In 1820, Mr. Webster, was chosen a member of a convention called for the purpose of revising the constitution of Massachusetts. No one exercised a more powerful influence over its deliberations. He was offered about this time a nomination as a senator of the United States, but declined. In 1822, he yielded to the most pressing solicitations to become a candidate for the place of representative of the city of Boston in the eighteenth Congress, and was chosen by a very large majority. This step involved a great sacrifice of professional interest. He took his seat in Congress in December, 1823, and early in the session made his celebrated speech on the Greek revolution, an effort which at once established his reputation as one of the first statesmen of the age. In the autumn of the same year he was re-elected by a vote of 4,990, out of 5,000 cast In 1826, he was again a candidate, and not a hundred votes were thrown against him. Under the presidency of Mr. Adams (1825–'29), he was the leader of the friends of the administration, first in the house of representatives, and afterward in the senate of the United States, to which he was elected in June, 1827. His great speech on the Panama mission was made in the first session of the nineteenth Congress. When the tariff law of 1824 was brought forward, Mr. Webster spoke with great ability against it on the ground of expediency. He represented one of the greatest commercial constituencies in the Union; and his colleagues, with a single exception, voted with him against the bill. This law, however, forced a large amount of the capital of New England into manufactures; and in 1828 Mr. Webster sustained the law of that year for a more equal adjustment of the benefits of protection. The change which took place in his course in this respect was the result of the circumstances alluded to, and was approved by his constituents. Mr. Webster remained in the senate under the administrations of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren, a period of twelve years. During this time the most important questions were discussed, measures of the highest moment to the country were brought forward, and political events and combinations of the most novel and extraordinary character succeeded each other. Under all changes of men and measures, Mr. Webster maintained the position of a constitutional and patriot statesman, second to none who had ever devoted himself to the service of his country. In 1830, he made what is generally regarded the ablest of his parliamentary efforts, his second speech in reply to Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina. This gentleman in a speech on a resolution moved by Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, relative to the surveys of the public lands, had indulged in some personalities against Mr. Webster, had commented with severity on the political course of the New England states, and had

laid down in rather an authoritative manner those views of the constitution usually known as the doctrines of "nullification." Mr. Webster was accordingly called upon to defend himself from the insinuations of the distinguished senator from South Carolina, to vindicate New England, and to point out the fallacies of nullification. To accomplish these objects, he employed all the resources of the most skilful rhetoric, polished sarcasm, and acute argument. The records of modern eloquence contain nothing of superior force and beauty. The second speech of Mr. Webster in this debate may be regarded as the greatest effort of this consummate orator.. Shaping his public course by principle, and not by the blind impulse of party, Mr. Webster, though opposed to the administration of General Jackson, gave it a cordial support in its measures for the defence of the Union in 1832–'33. The doctrines of the president's proclamation against the theories of South Carolina were mainly adopted from Mr. Webster's speeches, and he was the chief dependence of the administration upon the floor of Congress. When, however, the financial system of General Jackson was brought forward and fully developed, it was strenuously opposed by Mr. Webster. He foretold with accuracy the explosion which took place in the spring of 1837, and contributed materially to rally the public opinion of the country alike against the first phase of the new financial system, which was that of an almost boundless expansion of paper currency, issuing from the state banks, and against the opposite extreme which was adopted as a substitute, that of an exclusive use of specie in all payments to or by the government. Mr. Webster maintained with great force of argument and variety of illustration, the superior convenience of the financial system which had been adopted in the infancy of the government, with the approval of every administration, from that of Washington down, viz., that of a mixed currency of specie and convertible paper, kept within safe bounds by the law requiring all payments to be made in specie or its equivalent, and regulated by a national institution acting as a check upon the state banks. The clear and forcible manner in which these principles were inculcated by Mr. Webster contributed materially to the downfall of Mr. Van Buren's administration. In 1839, Mr. Webster made a short visit to Europe. His time was principally passed in England, but he devoted a few weeks to the continent. His fame had preceded him to the old world, and he was received with the attention due to his character and talents at the French and English courts, and in the highest circles of both countries. On the accession of General Harrison to the presidency, Mr. Webster was placed at the head of his cabinet, as secretary of state. His administration of the department during the two years he remained in it was signalized by the most distinguished success. The United States was at that time involved in a long-standing controversy with Great Britain, on the subject of the northeastern boundary of Maine. To this had been added the difficult questions arising out of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. Still more recently, the affair of M'Leod, in New York, had threatened an immediate rupture between the two governments. The correspondence between the United States' minister, in London, in 1841, Mr. Stevenson, and the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston, was of an uncompromising character. Other causes of mutual irritation existed,

which the limits of this sketch do not permit us to enumerate. Shortly after the accession of General Harrison, the Melbourne administration was overturned in England, and Sir Robert Peel returned to power. This contemporary change of government in the two countries was favorable to a settlement of the long-standing difficulties. Mr. Webster, after coming into the department of state, intimated to the British minister that the government of the United States was convinced of the impossibility of settling the boundary-line by adhering to the course hitherto pursued—that of topographical explorations, with a view to the literal execution of the treaty of 1783—but was prepared to adopt a conventional line, on the basis of mutual gain and concession, if such a line could be agreed upon. The new ministry, taking advantage of this overture, immediately determined to send Lord Ashburton, as a special envoy to the United States, to negotiate upon this and the other subjects in controversy. Massachusetts and Maine were invited to take part by their commissioners in the negotiation; and on August 9, 1842, the treaty of Washington was ratified by the senate. By this treaty the boundary dispute, which had lasted fifty years, was happily adjusted. An amicable and efficient arrangement was made for joint action in the suppression of the slave-trade, and an agreement entered into for a mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. The other subjects of discussion at that period, between Great Britain and the United States, with the exception of the Oregon boundary, were happily disposed of in the correspondence accompanying the treaty. The terms of this important treaty were equally honorable and satisfactory to both parties. Mr. Tyler's cabinet was broken up in 1842, but Mr. Webster remained in office till the spring of 1843, being desirous of putting some other matters connected with our foreign relations in a prosperous train. Steps were taken by him in the winter of 1842–'3, which led to the recognition of the independence of the Sandwich islands by the principal maritime powers. His last official act was the preparation of the instructions of General C. Cushing, as commissioner for negotiating a treaty with China. With the commencement of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Webster returned to the senate of the United States. He remained a member of that body during the whole of the administration of Mr. Polk, and till the death of General Taylor. Though unconnected with the executive government, he rendered the most material service in the settlement of the Oregon dispute. It has been publicly stated by Mr. M'Gregor, the distinguished member of parliament for Glasgow, that a letter written to him by Mr. Webster, and shown to the British ministers, led them to agree to the adoption of the line of boundary which was established in 1846. Mr. Webster opposed the Mexican war on principle; and in the full persuasion, which events have confirmed, that acquisitions of territory would disturb the balance of the Union, and endanger its stability. He, however, concurred in granting the supplies which were required for the efficient conduct of the war. His second son, Major Edward Webster, with the entire approbation of his father, accepted a commission in the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and sunk under the exposures of the service in Mexico. He was a young man of great promise. In conformity with Mr. Webster's anticipations, the acquisition of Mexican territory led to agitations on the subject of slavery, which, during the years 1849–'50, seriously

threatened the Union. The question whether slavery should exist in California seemed likely to lead to the renewal of the Missouri controversy, aggravated by all the bitterness which has grown out of the struggles of the last fifteen years. Mr. Webster entertained the most serious apprehensions of an inauspicious result. The convention of the people of California having unanimously adopted a constitution by which that question was disposed of, without the interference of Congress, Mr. Webster conceived the hope that, by mutual concession on other and less important points, the harmony of the South and North could be restored, and a severance of the Union averted. With a view to this consummation, he made his great speech of March 7, 1850. A very powerful influence was exerted by this speech on the public mind. While the debates on what have been called the "compromise measures" were in progress in the senate, General Taylor died. The chair of state was assumed by President Fillmore, who immediately called Mr. Webster to the department of state. His administration of the office, which he still fills (July, 1852), has been marked with characteristic ability and success. In a series of public addresses of unsurpassed ability, made in different parts of the Union, he has enforced the great duty of mutual concession, in reference to the sectional coutroversy which has so seriously alarmed the country. In December, 1850, the famous Hülsemann letter was written, to which Kossuth has applied the epithet of "immortal." In the course of the past year, Mr. Webster, by his firm and judicious manner of treating the Cuba question, obtained of the Spanish government the pardon of the followers of Lopez, who had been deported to Spain. About the same time, he received from the English government an apology for the interference of a British cruiser with an American steamer in the waters of Nicaragua. This is the second time that the British government has made a similar concession at the instance of Mr. Webster. The first was in reference to the destruction of the "Caroline," at Schlosser. It has been affirmed that these are the only occasions on which the British government has ever apologized for the conduct of its affairs. Mr. Webster's intellectual efforts have not been confined to politics. He has filled a place second to none of his contemporaries at the American bar, and his discourses upon various historical and patriotic anniversaries are among the brightest gems of modern eloquence. Mr. Webster has paid much attention to agriculture. His residence, when not engaged in the public business, at Washington, is either at Marshfield, in Massachusetts, or at the place of his birth, in New Hampshire. He possesses large and valuable farms in both places, stored with the choicest breeds of cattle, and cultivated by the most improved methods of husbandry. The works of Mr. Webster have been lately published in six volumes, 8vo, with a biographical memoir by Mr. Edward Everett, from which the preceding sketch has been for the most part extracted.

WEIR, ROBERT W., an American painter, was born at New Rochelle, New York, in June, 1803. When he was quite young, his father failed in business, and the son was placed in a cotton factory, where he remained for some time, until an uncle residing in Albany offered to take him home with him, and attend to his education. He remained in Albany about a year, at the end of which time he returned to New York, where his father then resided. In 1817, he obtained a

situation in a French mercantile house, at the south. In this situation he continued for eighteen months, when he once more returned to New York, and soon after entered a mercantile house in that city, as head-clerk. At the end of three years, propositions were made to him to become a partner in the concern, but he determined to turn his attention to something that would require no money-capital, and he bethought himself that he might turn to account an early fondness for sketching. After obtaining his father's consent, he set himself to work. He commenced by copying pictures, and soon gained considerable reputation as a copyist, and received many commissions. The only original work of any pretensions painted by Mr. Weir, previous to his departure for Europe, was a large picture of St. Paul, preaching at Athens, for some time in the possession of Gould Hoyt, Esq. He set sail for Leghorn in 1824; and on his arrival in Italy, settled in Florence, where he became for a time the pupil of the chevalier Pietro Benvenuti. Here he painted "Christ and Nicodemus," and the "Angel Releasing Peter." After about a year's residence in Florence, Mr. Weir repaired to Rome, where he spent two years in the regular routine of an artist's life, and in 1827, he returned home. He resided in New York until 1834, when he succeeded Mr. Charles R. Leslie as instructor in drawing in the military academy of West Point, which situation he continues to hold. Among the more celebrated of Mr. Weir's paintings may be mentioned, "Red Jacket," "The Antiquary introducing Lovel to his Womankind," from Scott, "Bourbon's Last March," "The Landing of Henry Hudson," "The Presentation in the Temple," "The Dying Greek," "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims" (a commission from Congress), "The Old Merchant," "Devotion," &c. Mr. Weir has also produced a number of landscapes, and several large pictures for churches.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of, fourth son of the second earl of Mornington, was born at Dangan castle, in the county of Meath, May 1, 1769. He received the first part of his education, at Eton-school, near London, whence he proceeded to the military college of Angiers, in the department of the Maine and Loire, then directed by Pignerol, the modern Vauban. On March 7, 1787, when in his eighteenth year, Arthur Wesley (for that was the form of his name he at first adopted) was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 73d regiment, and on the following Christmas-day was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 76th. In the succeeding month, he changed into the 41st, and, on June 25th, was appointed to the 12th light dragoons. On June 30, 1791, he was promoted to a company in the 50th foot; and on October 30, 1792, he obtained a troop in the 18th light dragoons. At the general election in the summer of 1790, he was returned for the borough of Trim, in the Irish county of Meath, the patronage of which belonged to the house of Mornington. He rarely addressed the house; and his speaking was devoid of that terseness, lucidity, and force, he has since shown. On April 30, 1793, Captain Wellesley was gazetted major of the 33d foot, and on the 30th of the following September he succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the same. Thus in five years, in which he had seen no active service, he found himself the actual commander of a veteran regiment. In the following year the 33d received orders to join the earl of Moira's expedition to the coasts of France, and was actually

embarked when contrary orders came, and the vessels sailed for Ostend to reinforce the duke of York. The fate of the war had already been decided when he arrived in the Low Countries; and all that remained to be done was to cover in the best possible manner the disgraceful retreat of the duke of York's army. Early in the ensuing spring the 33d embarked at Bremen for England. Within four months of their return, Wellesley had reorganized his regiment, and reported it fit for service; and in October, 1795, embarked with it at Southampton for the West Indies, but was driven back by winds and tempests. In April, 1796, the regiment sailed for the East Indies. Wellesley joined it at the Cape, having received his colonel's commission, May 3d. In the spring of 1797, his brother, the earl of Mornington, better known to history as the Marquis Wellesley, was appointed governor-general of India; and Colonel Wellesley had reason to expect that opportunities of distinguishing himself would not long be wanting. Shortly after the earl's arrival in India, it was judged necessary to make war upon Tippoo Sultan, who, encouraged by promises of French aid, and the presence of French officers in his army, was intriguing against the British. An expedition against Seringapatam, the supposed invulnerable capital of the Mysore territory, was therefore organized under General Harris, and the Nizam's contingent, with which the 33d was incorporated, was placed under Colonel Wellesley. The march to the Mysore capital was difficult, and interrupted by frequent collisions with the sultan's troops. At Mallavelly, Wellesley's detachment had to accept battle with Tippoo, who, however, continued his retreat to Seringapatam, after suffering a rapid defeat. On April 3, the march was completed by the entire force, and operations at once commenced. On the 5th, Colonel Wellesley was ordered to attack with the 33d and two native regiments a small wood, called the Sultaun Pettah Tope, by night. The darkness was intense, the *terrain* unknown, and intersected with watercourses. The troops and their commander lost their way, and it was necessary to abandon the attempt. Twelve men of the 33d were cut off, carried to Seringapatam, and, by Tippoo's orders, barbarously murdered. Such a disaster, it is obvious, might have befallen the bravest and most experienced officer; nevertheless, Wellesley probably owed it to his powerful connections, that it did not become a barrier to his future employment in undertakings of great responsibility. The next day, he renewed the attempt, and was completely successful. On May 4, Seringapatam was stormed, upon which occasion Colonel Wellesley commanded the reserve in the trenches. Plunder began almost before the conquest was complete, and Colonel Wellesley marched his reserve into town to restore order. It fell to his lot, in company with Sir David Baird, to discover and recognise Tippoo under the heaps of dead. He was at once appointed commander and governor of Seringapatam, and immediately commenced his duties by repressing rapine and punishing oppression, whether by officers or men, in that stern spirit of discipline which has always distinguished his command. As soon as the government and territory of Mysore had been settled, he was appointed to administer the affairs of the whole district, in the name of the puppet-prince, retaining his command in Seringapatam. In the beginning of September, 1800, he left Seringapatam for a short time to arrest the course of Dhoondiah Waugh, a Mahratta freebooter, who had collected about

3,000 mounted followers, and dubbed himself "King of the Two Worlds." He speedily came up with the force of this rover at Conaghall, and on the 10th of the same month routed the marauders, and slew their commander. In 1801, he left Seringapatam a second time for Trincomalee, being ordered to join a force assembled there to act against the Mauritius. Just then, he received an order from England to sail with three thousand men from Bombay for Egypt, and decided to comply with the latter of these conflicting injunctions, when an attack of fever laid him completely aside; and on his recovery he was restored to the command of the Mysore territory, which he held until he left India. On April 20, 1802, Colonel Wellesley was raised by his brother, the governor-general, to the rank of major-general, an occurrence deserving of notice, as the first of his promotions which can be connected in any way with his merits. In the same year he was called to a far greater command than had yet been confided to him. The Mahratta war, the object of which was to break the power of Scindiah, Holkar, and the rajah of Berar, which was becoming dangerous to British interests, was resolved. General Wellesley, upon whom the civil and military authority had been conferred in the provinces of the Nizam and the Mahratta states, took the field against Scindiah and his allies, August 6, 1803. Negotiations proving fruitless, Wellesley marched upon the Pettah and fort of Ahmednuggur (the latter being the strongest in the peninsula), and which he reached unopposed on August 8. The fort was carried by escalade, three hundred men having succeeded in mounting a bastion, when a cannon-ball broke the last ladder, and thus cut off all communication with their comrades. They were, however, a gallant band, and drove all before them till they reached one of the gates, which they opened. Having thus let in the rest of the storming party, the capture of the place was immediately effected. The loss amounted to one hundred and forty men. On August 29, 1803, the English army took peaceful possession of Aurungzabad, a city of great extent and once of truly eastern magnificence. On September 29, Colonel Stevenson, who in the meantime had stormed the fort of Jaulna, had an interview with General Wellesley, and a joint attack upon the enemy, who was encamped at Boherdun, two marches distance, was decided upon. The engagement which followed was the famous field of Assaye. After this brilliant engagement, General Wellesley was compelled to remain in the neighborhood, from the difficulty of finding a place of security for his wounded; but Colonel Stevenson was despatched to harass the rest of Scindiah's army, and to take Asseerghur and Burhampoor, all of which services he performed in a most satisfactory manner. Scindiah soon became tired of the war, and, after some weeks more had been spent in manœuvres, without coming again to blows, he sent a vakeel, to make his peace with the English government. General Wellesley agreed to an armistice with him, but refused to suspend hostilities against the rajah of Berar. Scindiah, however, did not act in pursuance of the stipulation into which he had entered, namely that he should remove his troops twenty coss to the east of Ellichpoor; and, accordingly on November 28, General Wellesley attacked him at the village of Argaum, routing his troops with immense slaughter, and capturing thirty-eight pieces of cannon, all his ammunition, many elephants and camels, and much baggage. On the 12th of the ensuing month, General Wellesley

laid siege on Gawilghur, an important fortress, defended by strong works and a large number of soldiers, which was taken without difficulty. This brought the Mahratta chieftains to reason. The rajah of Berar urgently begged for a separate peace, which was concluded in two days afterward, on terms highly honorable and advantageous to the East India company. Scindiah soon followed in the steps of his late ally, and the war was thus brought to a brilliant and successful termination. This may be said to have completed his Indian career, for, although it was not until March 9, 1805, that he published a notification to the troops that his resignation of the command he had held in the Deccan had been accepted, yet no events occurred, save the reception of his testimonials, that need be here noticed. He was complimented by an order in council of the governor-general and the court of East Indian directors, and a sword was presented to him by the inhabitants of Calcutta, where, as indeed throughout the British possessions in India, the most unbounded joy was caused by the manner in which the war had been terminated. The thanks of parliament were also given to the governor-general and to the commanders, officers, and soldiers, who had served in the campaign. Wellesley was created an extra knight companion of the bath, his investiture being directed by the king to take place without waiting for a vacancy. Many addresses were presented to him by various public bodies in India, and a splendid gold vase, valued at 2,000 guineas, was given to him with a flattering address, by the officers of his division of the Indian army. Sir Arthur embarked for England on March 10. On his arrival in England, he was appointed to the command of the troops at Hastings. On April 10, 1806, he married Catherine, third daughter of the second earl of Longford. Shortly after his return to England, he was ordered to join the earl of Cathcart and General Don, who were proceeding with a British force to effect a junction with the allied Austrian and Russian armies in what they hoped was to be a march to Paris. Cathcart found, on his arrival, that the battle of Austerlitz had dissipated these dreams, and that Augereau was advancing against him with 40,000 men. He summoned a council of war, in which the newly-arrived Indian general was the youngest member. All the old generals were for immediate return. Wellesley was for remaining and beating the enemy, which, he maintained, was a practicable feat, involving a minimum of risk, since their communications with the sea were secure. His advice was rejected, with pity for his rashness and inexperience; and he shortly returned to England. Shortly afterward, he took his seat in the house of commons as member for Newport, Hampshire, and was for some time engaged in an unpleasant contest with a Mr. Paull, who had lately returned to England, and came forward in parliament as the accuser of the marquis of Wellesley and his brother. On April 3, 1807, he accepted the Irish secretaryship, an office which he discharged in the spirit of a conquering soldier. In taking office, Sir Arthur had stipulated that his ministerial duties should not interfere with his professional; and accordingly, in the summer of 1807, he was once more employed on active service. Denmark, a state much too weak to maintain its independence if attacked by any of the great powers then at war, had been permitted to remain in a state of armed but strict neutrality. Under the pretence that this had been violated

by the French, England, with the characteristic honesty she exhibited toward her allies and the neutral powers, throughout the wars with France, fitted out that disgraceful marauding expedition against Copenhagen, which has found no palliators out of England, and in which Sir Arthur Wellesley, held a distinguished post. The authorities of Copenhagen, though closely pressed by sea and land, obstinately refused to make terms till September 5, when the conflagration of the city made them accept an armistice. The fleet, which numbered sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops, and many smaller vessels, was surrendered. The ships, together with ninety transports, were filled with naval stores; three vessels on the stocks were taken to pieces and brought to England, and two others were destroyed. On the 20th, the British forces set sail for England, which they reached safely with their plunder. The tory party in England looking upon Spain as safe ground on which to continue the struggle against the principles of the French revolution, resolved to send Sir. Arthur Wellesley with an auxiliary force to the peninsula. He arrived at Corunna, July 20, 1808, but was badly received by the junta, which, infatuated by Dupont's foolish surrender of Baylen, fancied itself sufficiently powerful to cope with the resources of Bonaparte. Sir Arthur at once left for the Tagus, and landed at Mondego bay, August 3d, 1808. General Spencer joined him there, their united forces amounting to 20,000 men. He at once begun a rapid march along the seacoast toward the capital of Portugal, without waiting for Sir John Moore, his superior officer. A fight took place at Roleia, where General Laborde unsuccessfully endeavored to oppose his advance. Wellesley was pushing on to confront Junot, who had left Lisbon, for the purpose of driving the English into the sea, when he learned from England that Sir Harry Burrard would immediately arrive to supersede him in the command. Sir Harry arrived just as Wellesley had planned the victory of Vimeira, saw it won, and prevented its being followed by the surrender of Lisbon, which must have ensued had Junot's retreat been cut off. The disgraceful convention of Cintra followed, to which Wellington's assent was required and reluctantly yielded. After this Wellesley returned to England, and resumed his duties as Irish secretary. Sir John Moore's disastrous campaign followed. Another army was organized in 1809; and Wellesley, resigning his secretaryship, and making stipulations against his own supercession, took its command, and arrived at Lisbon, April 22, 1809. Wellesley found Soult secure at Douro, with 25,000 men, guarded by the river, whose bridges had been destroyed and boats secured. By an understanding with the inhabitants, and with some boats that had escaped the French, he crossed the river, and took the town. Soult sacrificed his cannon, baggage, and military chest, and retreated across the mountains to Orense, in Gallicia, with a loss of 20,000 men. Marshal Victor upon hearing of this disaster, joined King Joseph and Jourdan, and advanced upon the British. On June 27, the battle of Talavera was fought. In this action the French had 40,000 and the allied army 60,000 men. The French, after a terrific struggle, were driven over the Abenhe. Soult, meanwhile, had reorganized his force, and was coming to fall on the rear of the British army. Wellesley was obliged to retreat into Portugal, where he remained inactive, while his Spanish allies were completely beaten by the French. For this battle, and the

passage of the Douro, Wellesley received, August 20, the honor of a peerage, by the title of Baron Douro and Viscount Wellington. Parliament voted him thanks and a pension of £2,000 a year. The winter of 1809–'10 was passed in forming plans for the defence of Portugal. The great problem of strategists at that period was the defence of Portugal against an overwhelming force. Lord Wellington discerned a mode in which the object could be attained, and he planned the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras. The semicircle of rising grounds between the Tagus and the sea were so strongly fortified as to be rendered impassable to a foe of any conceivable strength; and the whole peninsula upon which Lisbon stands was thus completely isolated and rendered perfectly secure from aggression. The defences consisted of ten separate fortifications, mounting 444 guns. They formed two lines, the outer one, which was nearly forty miles in extent, having 100 guns, and the inner one (about eight miles within) 200, the remainder being disposed on redoubts along the shores and the river. In addition to the fortifications erected, mountains were scarped, rivers obstructed, in order to render the country swampy and impassable, trenches were dug, from which concealed infantry might pour withering volleys on the enemy, roads were blocked up outside the lines, and inside new ones were formed, so as to make the interior communications perfect, bridges were mined, ready for explosion, and telegraphs were erected at Torres Vedras and other proper stations. These were placed under the direction of seamen from the fleet which lay in the Tagus, and which was quite strong enough to defend that side of the position. The French, under King Joseph and Soult, having reconquered Andalusia, Massena advanced, in the spring of 1810, to drive the British out of Portugal. His force amounted to 50,000 men, to whom Wellington could oppose 60,000. Wellington slowly retired, halting only once, at Busaco, to give battle to the unsuspecting enemy, and on the 10th entered the lines of Torres Vedras. Massena halted when he descried the bulwark, which the English had raised, and, having been led into a desolated country, where he was unable to find provisions for his army, retreated, unmolested by Wellington, who kept to his intrenchments, notwithstanding he had been reinforced by sea to 80,000 men. In 1811, Wellington received the thanks of the crown and parliament, for having driven the French out of Portugal. In the same year, the terrible battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Albuera was fought, when Wellington was victorious. Massena was recalled; and Marmont placed in his stead. Marmont, with an army of 60,000 men, forced Wellington to raise the siege of Badajoz, and retreat into Portugal. In 1812, while the French were in winter quarters, Wellington managed to take Ciudad Rodrigo, garrisoned with 1,700 men, and Badajoz, garrisoned with 4,000 men. In the beginning of July, the opposing armies again approached each other on the Tormes, near Salamanca. After some time had been spent in manœuvring on both sides, Wellington, unable, from want of supplies, longer to keep the field, retired by the road to Ciudad Rodrigo. Marmont sent General Maucune to turn the British left, and so cut off the retreat by Ciudad Rodrigo. Wellington took advantage of this division of the enemy's force, and attacked Marmont's weakened army. The battle of Salamanca was then fought. The French army was obliged to retreat, having lost between 8,000 and 9,000 men, in slain, wounded, and

prisoners On the 12th of August following, (1813), the British general made his triumphal entry into Madrid, and was immediately appointed generalissimo of the Spanish armies. On the 18th of the same month he was created marquis of Wellington by the prince-regent. Determined, if possible, to prevent the junction of Soult and Suchet with Joseph Bonaparte, Wellington issued a spirited proclamation to the people of Madrid, and, leaving the capital, marched with a strong corps against General Clausel. On the 7th of September, he reached the city of Valladolid, which Clausel, however, had left on the preceding day. The French general made an admirable retrograde movement, and on the 16th took up a strong position at Cellada del Camino. The next day, 12,000 Spaniards came up, and Wellington now offered battle. Clausel, however, retreated through Burgos, where he was joined by Caffarelli, to Briviesca. On the 19th, Lord Wellington invested the castle, which was a fortress of immense strength, and was defended by 2,500 picked men, under General Dubreton. After a loss of 3,000 men and thirty days, he was obliged on October 22 to relinquish the attempt. On October 3, Souham assumed the command of the French army, which now comprised 45,000 men, and commenced a series of offensive movements. Wellington was compelled to retreat into Portugal, with considerable loss. On November 3, the French armies of the south and centre united, and the next day re-entered Madrid. The British government, encouraged by the disasters of Napoleon in Russia, sent over reinforcement after reinforcement; and when Lord Wellington recommenced active operations, he was the commander of 200,000 men, the finest force ever directed by an English general. The Spanish armies had been likewise greatly improved; and the guerillas, who had always been the most useful native force Spain was able to bring into the field, were placed at Lord Wellington's disposal, and thus promised to be of still greater efficiency. Lord Wellington put his troops in motion, and effected a junction with the Anglo-Portuguese, the Estramaduran, and the Gallician armies, on the Douro. All was completed by June 15, 1813. The result of this combination was to present a mass of 90,000 men, against whom the French could collect at no point many more than half that number. The communications of the French generals being cut off, they had only one resource, to retreat toward the Pyrenees. Madrid was abandoned, and Joseph retired to Vittoria, whence, greatly inferior in number, and encumbered by the Spaniards and their families, who had clung to his cause, he was defeated by Wellington, with the loss of 1,000 prisoners, and 4,000 killed and wounded. Leaving garrisons in Pamplona and San Sebastian, which were immediately blockaded, Joseph retired into France, so that, excepting the army in Catalonia, the French had been driven from the peninsula. On January 1, in this year (1813), he was gazetted to the colonelcy of the royal regiment of horse-guards, *vice* the duke of Northumberland, who had resigned; and, on March 4, was elected a knight of the garter. On July 3, the prince-regent despatched him a most flattering autograph letter, in which he said, "You have sent me, among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French marshal, and I send you in return that of England." On the 22d of the same month, the cortes proposed, and the regency offered him, the fine estate of Soto de Roma, in Granada, "in the name of the Spanish nation,

and in testimony of its sincere gratitude." On July 1, Soult became Napoleon's lieutenant, with power to remove Joseph, if he thought necessary. On July 25, San Sebastian was attacked; on the 28th, the battle of Sorauren was won; on August 8, after three hours' fighting, during which 3,000 of the British army fell, San Sebastian was taken. On October 7, Wellington followed Soult across the Bidassoa, and entered France. Bayonne was invested, and the battle of Orthès opened to Beresford the road to Bordeaux. The battle of Toulouse, which terminated Wellington's seventh peninsular campaign, was fought after Napoleon had abdicated. Henry IV. said, "In Spain, great armies starve, and small armies are beaten." The great cause of Wellington's success in Spain, was, that he had the sea open to him, by which means his army was always provisioned, while the French could never keep in position for more than a few days, relying upon the country for support, which they soon exhausted. Had Marmont been able to find supplies for his army, Wellington would never have been able to leave the position in which he had blockaded him. Wellington was named embassador to the court of France, and reached Paris on May 4. From Paris, he proceeded to Madrid, which he reached on May 24, and from which he furnished an able and lucid memorandum of the state of Spain. On the 10th, the duke of Wellington repaired to the army of Bordeaux, and superintended the arrangements for the embarkation of those portions of the army recalled from the continent. It was part of this army, under Pakenham, that was so shockingly beaten at New Orleans Having congratulated his troops on the successful termination of their labors, and thanked them for their admirable conduct, he embarked for England, and landed at Dover on the 23d. The following morning he set out for Portsmouth, where the allied sovereigns were to witness a grand review. On the 28th he took his seat in the house of lords for the first time. On May 10, the prince-regent had sent to the house a message, recommending them to grant the duke such an annuity as might support the high dignity of the title conferred, and prove a lasting memorial of the nation's gratitude and munificence. On the 12th, the speaker moved that the sum of £10,000 be annually paid out of the consolidated fund for the use of the duke of Wellington, to be at any time commuted for the sum of £300,000, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate. At the suggestion of Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Canning, the proposed sum was unanimously increased to £100,000, making in all half a million sterling. Suitable pensions were also bestowed on the duke's newly-ennobled lieutenants. On July 1, he personally thanked the commons for their bounty. On the 30th, the peace of Paris was concluded. Wellington was at Vienna, when the return of Napoleon from Elba called him to Belgium to take the command of the Anglo-Batavian army. After the drawn battle of Quatre-Bras, on June 16, between the Anglo-Batavian and a part of the French army, under Ney, Wellington, learning the defeat of Blucher, at Ligny, retreated on Brussels, and on the evening of the 17th, took a position in front of the village of Mont St. Jean. Here he arranged with Blücher, who had retreated to Wavre, that either party who was attacked by Napoleon, was to resist to the last, and that the other was to manœuvre so as to fall upon his flank. On the same evening, the emperor took up his position at La Belle Alliance, a farm a little in

advance of Planchenois, and by the name of which the battle is known to the Germans. As it rained in torrents all the afternoon and evening, and the French troops came up slowly, the battle of Waterloo, of which our space precludes more than a mere outline, did not commence until 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. The opposing forces were nearly equal, being between 70,000 and 72,000 respectively. By 4 o'clock, P. M., the British had been driven out of all their positions, and confined, with one or two exceptions, to the plateau of Waterloo. By this time, 30,000 fresh Prussians had arrived under Bulow. Napoleon, being obliged to employ all his reserve against these, could not, therefore, finish with the force commanded by Wellington, which—charged by the French cavalry, who carried off their guns in the face of the British squares, and cut up by the artillery, which until evening was unable to get in position, on account of the wet state of the ground —was so broken and disorganized that the British general was only able to keep in position by incorporating his first and second lines and by the aid of the Belgian reserves under Collaert and Chassé. Toward 7 o'clock, the 30,000 Prussians under Blücher made their appearance. It was high time: a single fresh troop would have utterly defeated Wellington, who could not spare a man. Bulow was in hardly a better condition. But the arrival of Blücher snatched the victory from the hands of the French, who by 9 o'clock were completely routed. The armies of Wellington and Blücher met at La Belle Alliance, when it was decided that the Prussian army should continue the pursuit. Blücher's despatch to the king of Prussia states, "I have this day gained the battle of 'La Belle Alliance,'" a statement which hardly does justice to Wellington. Paris capitulated to Wellington and Blücher on July 3, 1815. The English field-marshal was appointed to command the allied army of observation; and, on the final evacuation of France, November 1, 1818, he returned to England. Another £200,000 was granted by parliament in 1815. The remainder of his career belongs to civil history. On his return to England, he entered Lord Liverpool's cabinet as master-general of the ordnance. In 1826, he went to St. Petersburg, on a special embassy. In 1827, the duke was busily engaged in parliament, the principal subject which occupied his attention being the granting of aid to the king of Portugal against Spanish aggressions, to assist in opposing which a force of 5,000 men was sent over. He was also appointed, with Sir Robert Peel and other leading members of parliament, one of the commissioners of Indian affairs. The duke of York dying on January 5, the duke of Wellington was appointed, on the 24th, his successor as commander-in-chief and colonel of the 1st grenadier guards. On March 10, he was installed in the office of high constable of the Tower, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. At the same time, he was appointed *custos rotulorum* of the Tower Hamlets, with a much greater salary. Lord Liverpool having died on February 17, the king, on April 10, nominated Mr. Canning as his successor. Upon this, the duke of Wellington and six other of the principal members of the old cabinet retired. He resigned the command of the army on the 30th. On June 1, Viscount Goderich (afterward earl of Ripon) introduced into the upper house Mr. Canning's new corn-bill. It was opposed by the duke, whose amendment was carried by a majority of eleven. Mr. Canning died on August 8. He

was succeeded by Lord Goderich, whose place as colonial secretary was filled by Mr. Huskisson. On August 27, the duke accepted once more the command of the army, but without a seat in the cabinet. Lord Goderich soon resigned office, and the duke of Wellington was instructed to frame a cabinet. This he accordingly did, resigning his command on February 15, in favor of Lord Hill. Mr. Huskisson was soon dismissed from the cabinet, from which his friend, Lord Dudley, as well as Mr. Charles Grant and Lord Palmerston, also seceded. The late William IV., of England, taking offence at a remonstrance made by the duke of Wellington upon the expensiveness of his habits, also resigned his office as lord high admiral. His policy has always been to cling to the old institutions and systems as long as they could safely be maintained, and then to accept the new. Thus he opposed catholic emancipation, which he lived to carry. This latter feat reduced the number of his supporters, and he was unable to resist the agitation for a measure of reform, of which he never could approve. On November 15, ministers were defeated on Sir Henry Parnell's amendment, appointing a select committee to inquire into the civil list, and, on the following evening the duke announced in the house of peers that he had resigned office. The passing of the reform-bill may be said to have formed the termination of his active political life, although his name is more or less heard in every political crisis. During the late Sir Robert Peel's life he always acted with him, and stood by him on both his two corn-law policies. He accepted and retained the command-in-chief under Lord John Russell. To complete this sketch, we subjoin the dates of Wellington's promotions in the army: His commission of colonel was conferred on May 3, 1796; that of major-general, April 2, 1802; of lieutenant-general, April 25, 1808; of general in Spain and Portugal, July 31, 1811; of field-marshal June 21, 1813. His English titles are, Duke and Viscount Wellington, Baron Douro, knight of the garter, grand cross of the bath, commander-in-chief, colonel of grenadier guards, colonel-in-chief of the rifle brigade, constable of the Tower and Dover Castle, warden of the cinque ports; lord-lieutenant of Hampshire, *custos rotulorum* of the Tower Hamlets, chancellor of the university of Oxford, master of Trinity-House, vice-president of the Scottish naval and military academy, governor of King's college, and D. C. L. England, though prolific in great men, has never produced a general capable of taking rank with the great names of the continent, before which the insular reputation of Marlborough and Wellington sinks into the shade. It is, probably, on this very account, that England has lavished on such as she had, all the honors and wealth she could bestow; and in the case of Wellington, every subsidized European sovereign who furnished troops to oppose Napoleon, threw in some title or order to the duke as a makeweight to the bargain. His continental titles are, prince of Waterloo, in the Netherlands, duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and grandee of Spain, duke of Vittoria, marquis of Torres Vedras, count of Vimiera, in Portugal; knight of the foreign orders of the Guelph of Hanover, St. Andrew of Russia, the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Golden Fleece of Spain, the Elephant of Denmark, St. Ferdinand of Merit, and St. Januarius of the Two Sicilies, Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, Maria Theresa of Austria, the Sword of Sweden, of William of the Netherlands; field-marshal in the

armies of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Portugal, and the Netherlands, and captain-general of Spain. These titles, with some ships, islands, and colonies, plundered from her allies, are all that England has to show, to balance the increase to her national debt, incurred in her absurd crusade against Napoleon and the democratic principles of the French revolution.

WESTMACOTT, SIR RICHARD, a distinguished English sculptor, was born in London, July, 1775. His father was also a sculptor. He received his education at Paris and Rome. On his return to England, he first made himself known by his statue of Addison, erected in Westminster Abbey, in 1806. In 1809, he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy, and in the same year completed the monuments to Sir Ralph Abercrombie and to Lord Collingwood, in St. Paul's cathedral. After having himself superintended the modelling and casting of the bronze statue of the duke of Bedford, in Russell-square, London, that of Nelson, for Birmingham, and that of Fox, for Bloomsbury-square, London, he executed the colossal Achilles, for Hyde park, which remained for a long time the largest statue ever cast. In 1814, he executed the monument to Pitt, for Westminster abbey. Among his other works may be particularized a beautiful "Peasant Girl," a "Hindoo Girl," for the monument of Alexander Colvin, at Calcutta, the statue for the monument of Lord Penrhyn, the bronze statue of George III., in Liverpool, that of Canning, erected in 1832, near the houses of parliament—perhaps the finest piece of statuary in London—and that of the duke of York, erected in St. James's Park, in 1834. The allegorical relievos upon the front of the Royal Exchange, in London, are by Westmacott.

WHATELY, RICHARD, Archbishop of Dublin, an eminent theologian and writer on political economy, was born in 1789, and is the son of the Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch-park, Surrey. He was educated at Oxford, in Oriel college, of which in 1819, he was elected a fellow. The college of Oriel is famous for having sent out some of the greatest thinkers of which churchmen of the present generation may boast, such as Arnold, Coplestone, Newman (until his perversion), and the subject of this sketch. Whately was appointed to read the Bampton lectures in 1822, in which year he received the rectory of Halesworth, in value £450 per annum. In the contest which took place in the university, when Sir R. Peel appealed to his learned constituents upon the catholic question, Whately voted for the right honorable baronet. In the year 1830, he was appointed president of St. Alban's Hall, and professor of political economy; and, in 1831, he was consecrated archbishop of Dublin and bishop of Glendalagh. The diocese of Kildare has since been added to his charge. His lordship has published a considerable number of theological writings, consisting of sermons and charges, all marked by a desire to place religion upon a simple scriptural basis, and in harmony with man's intellectual nature. His style is remarkably luminous, and his reasoning most severe. In the administration of his office, he has displayed a uniform liberality, and has been a constant promoter of the national system of education in Ireland. He is the author of a treatise on political economy, and the best manual of logic extant. In ridicule of Strauss and German rationalism, he wrote a curious treatise to disprove the existence of Napoleon

WHIPPLE, EDWIN P., an American writer, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1819, and has been engaged in commercial pursuits in Boston, since 1837. He has been for several years past, a contributor to the "North American Review," in which he wrote a series of brilliant articles, principally on English literature. These have been collected and published in a couple of volumes, bearing the title "Essays and Reviews," which appeared in 1848. Mr. Whipple is also well-known as a popular lecturer, and is the author of a volume entitled "Lectures on Subjects connected with Literature and Life," which has gone through three editions and been reprinted in London.

WHITEHOUSE, HENRY JOHN, D. D., assistant-bishop of Illinois, was born in the city of New York, in August, 1803. He graduated at Columbia college, in the class of 1821, and in 1824 at the general Theological Seminary. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Croes, of New Jersey, and priest by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and was for fifteen years rector of St. Luke's church, Rochester. In 1844, he returned to New York, as rector of St. Thomas's church. In November, 1851, he was consecrated as assistant to the venerable Bishop Chase, of Illinois. In 1834, he was elected bishop of Michigan, which he declined. His residence as bishop is in the city of Chicago.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, an American poet, is descended from a quaker family, to which persuasion he himself belongs. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1808; and, until he was eighteen years of age, passed his time principally in district-schools, and in assisting his father on the farm. In the year 1828, he went to Boston, to conduct the "American Manufacturer," a newspaper established for the purpose of advocating a protective tariff. He had previously gained some reputation as a writer, and the ability with which he conducted the "Manufacturer" soon made his name familiar throughout the country. In 1830, he became the editor of the "New England Weekly Review," published at Hartford. He was connected with that periodical for about two years, and published some of his poems in its columns. During the same period, he published a volume of poems and prose sketches, entitled "Legends of New England." Until about 1835, he was mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Whittier has always been something of a politician. He used to belong to what was called the national republican party, and represented the town of Haverhill in the Massachusetts legislature in 1835 and 1836. Since the last-mentioned year, he united himself with the abolitionists, and became one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He has generally given vent to his political feelings in verse, and most of his later poems relate to the subject of slavery. Besides the "Legends of New England," he is the author of "Mogg Megone" (1836), his longest poem, relating to New England history, and intended to exhibit the intolerant spirit of the early puritans; a volume of "Ballads," "Lays of Home," "Bridal of Pennacook," "The Stranger in Lowell," and much more in prose.

WHITTINGHAM, WILLIAM ROLLINSON, D. D., protestant episcopal bishop of the diocese of Maryland, was born in the city of New York, December 2, 1805. He graduated at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in 1825; received orders, 1827; became rector of St. Luke's church, New York, 1831; was nominated by P. G. Stuyve-

sant, Esq., and elected to the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological Seminary, in 1835; and was elected bishop of Maryland, and consecrated in Baltimore, September 17, 1840. Bishop Whittingham was at times editor of the "Family Visiter," "Children's Magazine," and "The Churchman." Some twenty years ago, he edited, with valuable prefaces, notes, &c., a "Parish Library of Standard Works," and, more recently, Palmer's "Treatise on the Church," was issued under his editorial charge.

WILBERFORCE, SAMUEL, bishop of Oxford, England, was born in 1805, third son of the celebrated William Wilberforce, M. P., the opponent of slavery. The list of university honors of this bishop are thus noted: he was educated at Oriel college, Oxford; was 2d class classics and 1st class mathematics, 1826; M. A., 1829; Bampton lecturer, 1841; D. D., 1845; admitted *ad eundem gradum*, Cambridge, 1847. His early preferments were: rectory of Brightstone; archdeaconry of Surrey; rectory of Alverstoke; canonry of Winchester; chaplaincy to Prince Albert; dean of Westminster. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford in 1845, and is also chancellor of the order of the Garter, and Lord High Almoner. Among his published works are, "Agathos," "Eucharistica," "Note-Book of a Country Clergyman," "Rocky Island," "Sermons at Oxford," "Sermons before the Queen," "Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects."

WILKINSON, SIR GARDNER, an eminent oriental scholar and writer, was born in England about the close of the last century. He resided many years in Cairo and Thebes, in Egypt; and is the author of "Modern Egypt and Thebes," one volume; "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," five volumes; and "Travels in Europe."

WILLIAMS, JOHN, D. D., assistant-bishop of Connecticut, was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1817. He graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1835; was ordained deacon in 1838; and priest in 1841. In 1842, he became rector of St. George's, Schenectady; in 1848, president of Trinity college, Hartford; and was consecrated assistant-bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, October 29, 1851.

WILLIS, NATHANIEL PARKER, an American author and journalist, was born in Portland, Maine, January 20, 1807. While a child, he was removed to Boston, and received his first education at the Latin school of that city, and the Phillips' Academy at Andover. He entered Yale college, in the seventeenth year of his age, and about that time produced a series of poems on sacred subjects, which obtained for him some reputation. Immediately after he was graduated, in 1827, he was engaged by Mr. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") to edit "The Legendary" and "The Token." In 1828, he established the "American Monthly Magazine," which he conducted two years and a half, when it was merged in the "New York Mirror," and Willis went to Europe. On his arrival in France, he was attached to the American legation by Mr. Rives, then minister at the court of Versailles, and with a diplomatic passport, he travelled in that country, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, and last of all, in England, where he married. The letters he wrote while abroad, under the title of "Pencillings by the Way," were first published in the "New York Mirror." In 1835, he published "Inklings of Adventure," a series of tales, which appeared originally in a London magazine, under the signature of "Peter Slingsby." In 1837 he

returned to the United States, and retired to Glenmary, a pleasant seat on the Susquehannah, where he resided four years. Early in 1839, he became one of the editors of the "Corsair," a literary gazette in New York; and in the autumn of the same year he went again to London, where, in the following winter he published "Loiterings of Travel," in two volumes, and two tragedies published in one volume, entitled "Two Ways of Dying for a Husband." In 1840, appeared his "Poems," and "Letters from under a Bridge." About the same time, he wrote the descriptive portions of some pictorial works on American scenery, and Ireland. In 1843, with Mr. G. P. Morris, he revived the "New York Mirror," which had been discontinued for several years, first as a weekly and then as a daily gazette, but withdrew from it upon the death of his wife, in 1844, and made another visit to England, where he published "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," consisting of stories and sketches of European and American society. On his return to New York, he issued his complete works, which filled a closely-printed imperial octavo volume, of eight hundred pages. In October, 1846, he married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Grinnell; and is now settled in New York, where he is associated with Mr. Morris, as editor of the "Home Journal," a weekly gazette of literature.

WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, journalist, was born January 13, 1810. Mr. Wills has been for the last twenty years one of that important and talented class of literary men whom the present demand for knowledge keeps in full and profitable occupation; and, though their names seldom appear on titlepages, are among the most prolific of public writers. Mr. Wills was one of the literary "set" who started "Punch;" and was afterward for several years working editor of "Chambers's Journal." He now occupies a similar position on "Household Words." He was a member of the original staff of the "Daily News," and occupied, for a considerable time, the post of sub-editor of that paper, to the leading columns of which he has also contributed.

WILSON, HORACE HAYMAN, professor of Sanskrit at the English university of Oxford, one of the most eminent scholars of the Sanskrit and ancient Indian literature, was educated as a physician, in which capacity he entered the service of the East India Company, in 1808. The first fruits of his Indian studies was the Sanskrit text of the "Megha Dûta," with an English translation, in rhymed iambics. This little work was followed in 1819, by the great "Sanskrit Dictionary," which gained for its author a wide reputation, and will insure him the perpetual gratitude of scholars. In 1820, he went to Benares, sent by the East India Company to reinvigorate the ancient university of that city. A result of his residence in Benares was the publication of the "Hindu Theatre," in three volumes, in which he furnished a translation of six complete dramas, besides an analysis of twenty-three others, and an admirable introduction upon the dramatic system of the Indians, their theatres, and kindred topics. As secretary of the Asiatic Society, he produced a number of very valuable works, among which are treatises on the history of Cashmere, and upon the various religious sects in India. In the year 1832, he was appointed professor of Sanskrit in the university of Oxford, and upon the death of Wilkins, librarian at the East India House. Among the works published by him since his return from India, are: translation of the "Vishna Parana," and

of the "Sankhya Kârika;" a "Grammar of the Sanskrit Language;" and "Dasa Kumâra Carita," a collection of Indian tales. His investigations concerning the Indo-Bactrian kingdom, the extremest branch of Grecian culture in the East, contained in the work entitled "Ariana," and his "History of British India, from 1805 to 1835," are of great importance for Oriental history. The services of Wilson have not been confined to these learned labors; for he has also borne a distinguished part in the work of the civilization of the East. He has done much to awaken among the Hindus a new interest in their own literature and languages, besides bringing before them the English language, literature, eloquence, and poetry, to promote which he translated Todd's "Dictionary" into Bengalee.

WILSON, JOHN, poet, professor, and for years a writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" (in which last character he is best known under the *nom de plume* of "Christopher North"), was born in 1788, at Paisley, where his father carried on a manufacturing business and attained great wealth. At the age of thirteen, he was entered at Glasgow university, and proceeded thence in his eighteenth year to Oxford, entering Magdalen college as a gentleman commoner. Here he gained the Newdigate prize for an English poem of sixty linês. On leaving Oxford, he bought an estate called Elleroy, on the banks of Lake Windermere, and went to reside there in the society of Wordsworth. In consequence of reverses of fortune, he left Windermere, and adopted the law as his profession, and was called to the Scottish bar. In 1818, he sought and obtained the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. About this time, he became connected with "Blackwood's Magazine," and by the number and ability of his contributions, as well as by his influence on other writers, may be said to have created the literary character of that journal. The choicest of his contributions have been collected and published, under the title of "Recreations of Christopher North." Mr. Hallam has characterized Wilson as a writer of the most ardent and enthusiastic genius, whose eloquence is as the rush of mighty waters. His poetical works are, "The Isle of Palms," and "City of the Plague," poems deeply conversant with the gentler sympathies of our nature. He has also written three novels, called "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," "The Trials of Margaret Lyndsay," and "The Foresters."

WINDISCHGRATZ, Prince, some time generalissimo of the Austrian troops, and who has bombarded more civilized capitals than any commander of his time, was born in 1786. Descended on the maternal side from Wallenstein, the great duke of Friedland, proud of his descent, but *borné* in intellect, and possessing little knowledge, he is, even as a soldier, hardly more than a first-rate corporal—a good drill-adjutant, and a great hand at frightening a mob. But he nevertheless, enjoys considerable popularity among the Austrian officers, principally through his high aristocratic manners in society, which have earned him the title of "the first Austrian gentleman." It had long been well known that his political opinions were on the side of absolutism; and for many years it had been certain that if a revolution should come, Windischgrätz would be the general of the absolutist party. The movements of the spring of 1848 took every one so entirely by surprise, that none dreamed of offering resistance to the popular will. But as early as the

month of July, a remarkable circular was handed round among the troops. It was drawn up by the officers of the Galician army-corps, and expressed in the plainest terms: "That the army was the real representative of the populations of the monarchy; that the officers were the representatives of the intelligence, the privates the representatives of the strength of these populations; consequently, to them belonged the task of reconstituting the Austrian monarchy. And as the emperor and those immediately about him were evidently not in a state of free action, the Galician corps of officers hereby call upon the other officers of the army to place themselves immediately at the disposal of *that general* whom public opinion has long pointed out as the savior of his country in order to rescue the monarch, and crush Vienna—that focus of revolution. The prætorian guards thus gave plain warning of their intentions. The minister of war at Vienna had no objection to their end, but had a deep objection to their plan of carrying it out. If the counter-revolution was to succeed, it must not take the form of a military reaction. A character of national feeling must be given to it: hence Jellachich, in spite of his very meager military qualifications, must be put at its head; and, instead of directing it against Vienna, Hungary must be made the first point of attack. This would have been all very well, could Jellachich have executed what was expected from him; but he was beaten on every occasion, and it then became necessary to recur to the earlier plans. Windischgrätz took the chief command of the army; bombarded Vienna, as in the month of July he had already bombarded Prague; rejected all overtures on the part of the Hungarians; imprisoned their envoys; and, while he was recruiting and strengthening his forces for a campaign in their country, amused himself in Vienna from the beginning of November till the middle of December, with holding courts-martial, and carrying their sentences of death into execution. At length he took the field, and, with sudden speed, hurried in three weeks from Vienna to Pesth. The Hungarian leaders retreated before his superior force; and after the battle of Mohr, which was disastrous to them, were obliged to leave Pesth itself to his disposal, and to retire over the Theiss. Windischgrätz was now extolled in every absolutist paper as the greatest of European generals. In an incredibly short time Hungary was to be brought under the yoke; and certainly at that time no one even dreamed that the Hungarians would recover themselves as they did, and so quickly drive the Austrians beyond their frontiers. When, however, this happened, in the month of April, the whole blame was thrown upon Windischgrätz. It was especially laid to his charge that he had not marched on Debreczin in the month of January, and, above all, that he had not absolutely prohibited the circulation of the Hungarian bank-notes. He was superseded in his command. The same newspapers that had extolled him to the clouds now trampled him in the dust; and the people, rendered bitterly indignant by his executions in Vienna, Presburg, and Pesth, exulted in the fall of the harsh and blood-stained aristocrat. Not a voice was uplifted in his defence, though all the while it was necessary that the Austrian army should have some considerable time to repose in Pesth, after having been entirely worn out by the forced marches from Vienna to Pesth in the dead of winter, and the desperate, though unsuccessful resistance of the Hungarians at Senitz, Tyrnau, Parrendorf,

Altenburg, Babolna, and Mohr. Moreover, the population of Hungary had risen *en masse* in Windischgrätz's rear, exasperated by his prohibition of Hungarian notes, by which they saw themselves suddenly deprived of a necessary medium of circulation. Windischgrätz underwent what any one else in the same circumstances must have undergone—he was beaten. Had Windischgrätz conquered, history might have called him a hero. As it is, he will probably be remembered only as the man who destroyed some of the most flourishing cities in Germany, and who murdered Robert Blüm, one of the best speakers in the Frankfort parliament, to say nothing of a number of unhappy journalists, whose totally unpractical, confused ideas, hardly deserved to be chastised with musket-balls. Since the success of the reaction has been guarantied by the czar, Windischgrätz has been invited to resume his former governorship of Bohemia, a post which he has hitherto had sagacity enough to decline. With the exception of a few days' fighting in 1814, Windischgrätz's valor had all been expended upon his fellow-citizens.

WIRTH, JOHN GEORGE AUG., a German political writer, was born at Hof, on the Saal, in Bavaria, in 1800. At an early age, while in the Bavarian civil service, he manifested great firmness of character, and entered the ranks of the opposition as a political writer. In 1831, he went to Münich to publish a paper, "The Cosmopolitan," during the sitting of the diet. In a short time Cotta committed to him the charge of "Das Inland." In this he zealously advocated the freedom of the press, trial by jury, a free exercise of trades and professions, a national bank, and other institutions. He was involved in continual contests with the censorship. The attacks of his opponents only caused him to take still higher ground: and in the "Deutsche Tribun," which he issued at Homburg, and which was prohibited by the diet, he advocated republican opinions. In his manifesto, "To the Lovers of their Country in Germany," he declared himself in favor of the principle of popular sovereignty as the foundation of the political reforms in Germany. In consequence of the share which he took in several public meetings in the early part of 1832, he was arrested in June of that year, and imprisoned. He was in the following August acquitted by a jury of the charge of endeavoring to subvert the constitution, but in November was sentenced by a police-court to an imprisonment of two years for offences against public functionaries. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue him by force while on his way to prison. Having served out his time in the house of correction, he was, in December, 1835, brought to Passau, to be punished for contumacy. He was permitted to take up his residence in his native town of Hof, under the eye of the police. In December, 1836, under pretext of visiting a neighboring town, he made his escape to France, whence he removed to the canton of Thurgau, in Switzerland, where he resided for some years, and edited "Die Deutsche Volkshalle." In 1847, he returned to Germany, and settled at Carlsruhe, where he undertook the charge of the "Deutsches Nationalblatt," in which he assumed ground less extreme than that he had previously occupied. During his career he has written much. Among his productions are an unsuccessful attempt to replace Newton's and Kepler's theory of the universe by one of his own; "Fragments for the History of Civilization;" "The Politico-

Reformatory Movements of the Germans in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries;" and a "German History," in four volumes.

WISEMAN, Cardinal, the chief of the Romish church in England, is by birth a Spaniard, and by descent an Irishman. He was born in 1802. At an early age he was brought to England, and sent for his education to St. Cuthbert's catholic college, at Ushaw, near Durham. Thence he was removed to the English college at Rome, where he was ordained a priest, and made a doctor of divinity. He was a professor for a time in the Roman university, and then made rector of the English college, at Ushaw. Dr. Wiseman went to England in 1835, and in the winter of that year delivered a series of lectures. He subsequently returned to Rome; and is understood to have been instrumental in inducing Pope Gregory XVI. to increase the number of vicars-apostolic in England. The number was doubled, and Dr. Wiseman went back to England as the coadjutor of Dr. Walsh, of the midland district. He was appointed president of St. Mary's college, Oscott. In 1847, he again repaired to Rome, on the affairs of the catholics, and no doubt prepared the way for the subsequent change. It was resolved on in 1848, but delayed by the troubles which then ensued at Rome. The cardinal's second visit to Rome led to further preferment. He was made pro-vicar-apostolic of the London district, in place of Dr. Griffiths, deceased. Subsequently, he was appointed coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, translated to London, *cum jure et successiones;* and in 1849, on the death of Dr. Walsh, he became vicar-apostolic of the London district. In August, he went again to Rome, "not expecting," as he says, "to return, but delighted to be commissioned to come back," clothed in new dignity. In a consistory held on September 30, Nicholas Wiseman was elected to the dignity of cardinal, by the title of Saint Pudentia, and was appointed archbishop of Westminster. Under the pope, he is the head of the Roman catholic church in England, and a prince of the church of Rome. As a cardinal he has sworn temporal as well as spiritual allegiance to the pope. Since the reformation, Dr. Wiseman is the seventh English cardinal, if he can be called English—born in Spain, and having passed the greater part of his time in Rome. The other six were, Pole, Allen, Howard, York (a son of the pretender, who was never in England), Weld, and Acton.

WITTMER, MICHAEL, an eminent German historical painter, was born in 1803, at Murnau, a market-town at the foot of the Bavarian Alps. His grandfather and father were both painters: the latter, who died young, left behind him many works of art, especially engravings, which fostered the boy's determination to become an artist by his own exertions. As early as his fourteenth year he was enabled by painting in oil on glass to relieve the necessities of his family, during the year of famine. In 1820, he went to Münich, with very scanty means, and became a pupil in the Royal Academy of Art. In 1828, a new period of his artistic education opened by his obtaining a three years' stipend, to enable him to visit Italy. Here he became acquainted with the works of the old masters, which he studied thoroughly. At Rome he entered into relations with the most eminent artists, but more especially with Jos. Koch. In 1832, the crown-prince of Bavaria visited Rome, and gave several commissions to Wittmer, which were executed in so satisfactory a manner that he invited the artist to travel to the

East in his suite, as painter. They went through Greece and Ionia, and many studies, which were subsequently completed at Hohenschangau, give evidence of Wittmer's industry, taste, and rare culture. Soon after his return, he married the daughter of his friend Koch at Rome, and took up his residence there. In all his works Wittmer manifests a thorough study of art, a clear idea of the subjects to be treated, and a peculiarity of conception which has exposed him to criticism.

WOLFF, EMIL, a German sculptor, was born in 1802 at Berlin, where he received his training at the academy, and in 1823 went as royal pensionary to Rome, where he has principally resided ever since, holding a high place among the German artists of that city. He is accounted one of the best representatives of both the heroic and the *genre* schools. In both styles he pleases rather by grace and beauty of form and truthfulness to nature than by force and energy. Among his *genre* figures, the "Hunter," the "Shepherdess," the "Shepherd-boy," and the "Boy Fishing," are the most celebrated. Among his mythological figures, to which he was incited by a tour through Greece, the "Thetis with the Armor of Achilles," the "Cupid as Conqueror," the "Nereïdes," and the "Two Amazons Fighting," are the best known. Wolff's portrait-busts are highly prized. Among them are those of Niebühr and Prince Albert.

WOOL, JOHN E., a distinguished American general, was born in Newburgh, New York, in 1789. He received but a scanty education, and passed the greater part of his youth in the store of a merchant at Troy, in the situation of clerk. He afterward commenced the study of law, but at the end of a year he gave up the idea of following this profession, and, war having been declared with Great Britain, he procured a captain's commission in a regiment of infantry, and joined the forces under General Van Rensselaer, on the Niagara frontier. In the course of this war he distinguished himself greatly. For his services at Queenstown he was promoted to the rank of major; and for his gallant conduct at Plattsburg he was made lieutenant-colonel, by brevet. During the interval of peace which followed the treaty of Ghent, Colonel Wool performed several important services. In 1832, he was despatched to Europe, for the purpose of procuring information on military matters; and in discharge of that duty he travelled through France and Belgium, and was present at Antwerp during the siege of that city by the French. In 1836, he superintended the removal of the Indians from the Cherokee country to the Arkansas; and, in 1838, he was placed in command of the Maine frontier during the troubles arising out of the boundary question. In 1841, he had risen by successive steps to the rank of brigadier-general. During the war with Mexico, General Wool was attached to the army under the command of General Taylor; and it was to his skill and energy that the Americans were greatly indebted for the victory of Buena Vista. For his services on this occasion he was appointed major-general by brevet. Since the conclusion of the Mexican war, General Wool has been in command of the northeastern division of the American army, and now resides in the city of Troy.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, professor in Trinity college, Cambridge, England, is one of the most active promoters of the study of the old English language and literature. For some fifteen years he has labored with

great zeal and success to bring to light and spread abroad the treasures of ancient English literature, thus furnishing a sure basis for the grammatical structure of the language. In this he has been aided by his accurate acquaintance with the Germanic and Romanesque languages, and by the labors of Jacob Grimm. Among his own writings are the admirable "Essays on the Literature, Superstitions, and History of England, in the Middle Ages," and the "Biographica Britannica Literaria," embracing the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods. In addition to these, he has carefully edited a great number of the monuments of Anglo-Saxon, old English, mediæval, and Anglo-Norman literature, among which are, "Political Songs of England, from the Reign of John to that of Edward II.," "Political Ballads," "Early Mysteries, and other Latin Poems," "The Chester Plays," and "The Latin Poems, commonly attributed to W. Mapes." He has also undertaken an edition of Chaucer, furnished with verbal criticisms, and which was commenced in 1847. He is a member of the Shakspere and Percy societies, to which he has made numerous contributions. His last work is the "History of Sorcery and Magic" (1851), lately republished in this country.

WURTEMBERG, WILLIAM I., king of, was born September 27, 1781, at Luben, in Silesia, where his father, afterward king of Wurtemberg, by the name of Frederick I., then kept garrison, as major-general in the Prussian service. His mother was the princess Augusta, of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. His sister was married to Jerome Bonaparte, ex-king of Westphalia. William, having long wandered with his parents from Silesia to Russia, then in Germany, in Switzerland, and on the banks of the Rhine, went in 1790 to live in Wurtemberg. His mother died on the day he completed his seventh year, after which his education was deplorably neglected. In 1796, and again in 1799, he had to abandon the soil of Wurtemberg with his family. In 1800, he went to serve as a volunteer in the Austrian army, under the archduke John, and was at Hohenlinden. His father had become, in 1797, reigning duke of Wurtemberg; and, still exercising the paternal authority over his son in a most rigorous manner, and to the extent of personal chastisement, the lad fled from home; and, finding friends undertook, in 1803, a journey to France and Italy, where the defects of his education were to some extent repaired. In 1806, when his father took the title of king, he returned to Wurtemberg as prince-royal, and lived a most retired life at Stuttgard till 1812. His marriage, in 1808, with the princess Carolina Augusta, of Bavaria, wrought no change in his mode of life. This union was dissolved by mutual consent in 1814. When, in 1812, Napoleon invaded Russia, the prince-royal was designated by his father to join him at the head of a corps of 15,000 men. Shortly after his entry on the Russian territory, however, he fell sick, and lay some time at Wilna, returning to Stuttgard upon recovery. After the battle of Leipzig, his father was compelled to join the coalition, and the prince was designated to command one of the divisions of the allied army, consisting of several Wurtemberg, Russian, and Austrian regiments. He took part in the battles of Epinoi, Sens, and Brienne; and at Montereau maintained himself in a critical position against forces five times as numerous as his own, thus giving the allies time to retrograde in good order. In the campaign of 1815, he was again placed at the head

of a considerable *corps d'armée*. At Paris, he made the acquaintance of the grand duchess of Russia, Catherine Paulowva, whom he married in 1816, but who died three years afterward. On October 30, 1816, his father died suddenly. William now came to the throne, and commenced a series of measures which for a time rendered him exceedingly popular. He amnestied several political offenders, introduced economy into the public service, and, in 1819, promulgated a constitution. In 1848, he was one of the first monarchs to recognise the justice of the national demands for a reconstitution of Germany, and in various speeches, letters, and proclamations, declared himself a partaker in the general desire for German unity. He accepted the Frankfort constitution, and protested his readiness to sacrifice personal considerations for the sake of gratifying the aspirations of his country. Since the failure of the Frankfort scheme, he has pursued an independent course. Shortly after the announcement of the league between Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, for establishing a separate bund, he denounced it to his parliament in terms so strong as to cause the withdrawal of the Prussian minister from Stuttgard. On the other hand, although acting generally with Austria, he had the courage to remonstrate in the spring of 1851, before all Germany, upon the contempt of public opinion as an element of government, displayed in the proposition of that minister for reconstructing a central power in Germany, and declared himself warmly for the constitution of a popular assembly, elected from all the states, to sit at Frankfort, beside the federal diet.

WALKER, REV. JAMES, D. D., was born in Burlington, Massachusetts, in 1794, and graduated at Harvard university in 1814. He finished his theological course of preparation in 1817, and was soon after ordained pastor of a church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he remained until he accepted the chair of natural theology and moral philosophy at Cambridge, in 1840, which he now occupies. He has always shrunk from publishing his productions: and, for a man of so extended name and influence, he stands almost by himself in the paucity of his publications. Yet many of his occasional efforts, such as tracts, discourses, and lectures, have found their way through the press and the files of the "Christian Examiner," during the years in which, with the Rev. Dr, Greenwood, he edited that journal. During the years of his professorship, he has put forth an edition of "Reid on the Intellectual Powers," with notes, and given a course of Lowell lectures, "On the Philosophy of Religion," which he is now understood to be preparing for publication. As a preacher he is surpassed by no man of his day in close reasoning and practical point.

WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM M., D.D., an eminent methodist divine, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, January 29, 1808. He graduated at the college of Charleston in 1827; became a member of the South Carolina conference of the methodist episcopal church in 1828; a professor in Randolph Macon college in 1837; and, since 1840, has held the post of editor of "The Southern Christian Advocate," which by his learning, judgment, and taste, has become one of the most widely-circulated religious journals of the age. His writings are marked by a vigorous style and classical polish. His pulpit performances evince great breadth of thought and force of argument, fire of imagination and fervor of spirit.

WEED, THURLOW, journalist, and editor of the "Albany Evening Journal," was born in Catskill, New York, in 1797. The loss of his parents, who were in poor circumstances, threw him at an early age upon his own resources, and he entered as cabin-boy upon a North river sloop. His first step toward his present profession was in the character of "devil" in the printing-office of a small country paper edited by the late Colonel Stone. On the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, he enlisted, at the age of sixteen, as drummer in the United States army, and served on the northern frontier. On leaving the army, he resumed his former occupation in New York. Some time after, he returned to the country, married, and started a country paper, which he published first in Onondaga and afterward in Chenango county, New York state, advocating the canal policy of Governor Clinton. His paper not proving successful, in 1824 he resumed his occupation of printer in Albany. Here he became actively engaged in politics, especially in the struggle which terminated in the election of John Quincy Adams. Soon after this he removed to Rochester, and edited a daily paper in that city. During the excitement caused by the abduction and murder of Morgan by the freemasons, in 1826–'27, he edited the "Anti-Masonic Inquirer," in that city, and was three times elected to the legislature by that party. On the establishment of the "Albany Evening Journal," in 1830, Mr. Weed returned to Albany as its editor, in which situation he has since continued. In 1839, on the accession of the whig party to power, he was made state-printer, to which office he declined a re-election. He has been repeatedly offered the nomination for the office of mayor of the city of Albany, but has always declined it. Mr. Weed has just returned from a tour through England and the continent of Europe, undertaken mostly on account of his health.

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ZAHN, JOH. KARL WILH., architect, painter, and professor in the academy of arts at Berlin, is the son of a painter, and was born in 1800, at Rodensburg, in Hesse, and was educated at the academy of Cassel. From 1822 to 1824, he resided in Paris, frequenting the ateliers of Gros. Chabilon, and Bertin, and then went to Italy, where he occupied himself principally with the remains of Grecian art in Naples and Sicily. As the first results of his residence, appeared, in 1828, the "Newly Discovered Wall-paintings in Pompeii." Upon his return to Germany he took part in the decoration of several palaces in the electorate of Hesse, then went to Berlin, where he produced his great work, "The finest Ornaments and most remarkable Paintings from Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ," executed in the then new and difficult art of lithography in colors. This work procured his nomination to the professorship. In 1830, he returned to Italy, where he spent the next ten years, mainly in Naples, Pompeii, Calabria, and Sicily, engaged in drawing, excavating, and purchasing antiquities for himself and others. At the recommendation of Prince Metternich, he was allowed to copy the most important bronzes, etc., in the Museo Borbonico, and other collections. His excavations at Cuma, Teglana, Torre del Annunziata, and in Calabria, were attended with great success. He returned to Berlin, in 1840, where he published, in another great work, the "Selected Decorations," the ornamental treasures which he had discovered. His efforts have enriched our knowledge of ancient Grecian art, as well as modern architecture, with many new results, and are to be considered as marking an epoch in the development of our present architecture. He has not, however, limited his efforts to one direction; they embraced also the decorations of the middle ages; and even for the modern Italian renaissance, his "Ornaments of all classic Periods" afford much valuable instruction.

ZALESKI, BOHDAN, a distinguished Polish poet, was born at Bohatyrka, in the Ukraine, in 1802. At an early age he drank deeply into the popular poetry of the Ukraine; and in his poems, which are remarkable for harmony, truth to nature, and brilliancy of description, he has depicted the life of the Cossacks of the Ukraine. His ballads, like those of the Dumki, have already become the songs of the people. Since the revolution of 1830, he has shared the exile of his countrymen in France, but having become attracted to the "pietistic" party, has lately written little. His "Poezye" were published at Posen, in two volumes, in 1841, and have been frequently reprinted.

ZORRILLA, JOSE, poet and dramatist, was born at Valladolid, in 1817, and, after receiving a part of his education in Burgoss, Seville, and Madrid, as an office held by his father carried him to each in succession, he was finally sent to a kinsman, at Toledo, in the vain hope of making a lawyer of one, who thought more of verse-making than of anything else, and who was in the society of actors when he ought to have been over his pandects. The result was, that, after an open contest with his family about his profession, and another experiment of it at Valladolid, he ran off at the age of nineteen, to Madrid. There he lived ten

months in secret suffering, earning a hard subsistence, by writing for the periodical press, and disguising his person to evade the pursuits of his family. At the end of that time he "burst out into sudden blaze," with a sort of melodramatic effect, not unsuited to his position or character. On the 13th of February, 1837, Mariano Larra, a popular favorite—a critic, poet, dramatist, and romance-writer—committed suicide, under circumstances the most tragic and revolting. The whole city was shocked by it. On the 15th he was buried, in the evening, followed by not a few of the young cavaliers of the capital; the intellectual, as well as the fashionable and the gay. Roca de Togores pronounced a funeral discourse becoming the occasion, and the crowd was beginning to retire, when suddenly, as if from the open grave before them, a slight, pale, unknown figure arose, and began to pour forth a rhapsody of passionate verse. They stopped and gathered round him. His words were few, but his voice was choked before they could all be uttered. None, however, of those who heard them doubted, that they were words of genuine inspiration, and though, as we now read them, they are far from justifying all the feeling they then excited, still there can be no question that, from that evening, Zorrilla has been accounted the leading poet among the many his country has produced in the last thirty years. Most of his works are marked with the passionate emotion betrayed in his first spectral appearance, and their great number and various forms remind us of the floods of verse, and the facile rhyming of the writers of the age of Philip III., and Philip IV. His first volume appeared a few months after his outbreak at the grave of Larra. Manny have followed it. "El Trovador," (3 vols. 1840–'41), is a collection of poetical tales, and, perhaps, the most attractive of his works; "La Azucena Silvestre" (1845), is the same religious legend with the "Monserrate" of Virues, written two hundred years earlier. His dramas, above twenty in number, are generally too melo-dramatic in their tone, and appeal too often to the national vanity for their success. All his acknowledged works were printed at Paris, in two large volumes, with double columns; but, since that time, he has published, "Maria" (1849–'50), a legendary epic in twelve books on the Madonna, of which, however, more than half was written by José Garcia de Quevedo. Of late he has lived chiefly at Paris, and in 1851, addressed what he called "An Epistolary Tale," to Miguel de la Fuente Alcántara, author of the "History of Grenada, to defend himself against the charge of expatriation. Now (1852), he is employed on a new edition of all his works, and on his long-promised "Cuento de Cuentos," —Story of Stories—which is to be an embodiment of the fanciful and gorgeous traditions of Grenada, down to the period preceding its conquest, in five volumes; to be followed, as its continuation and conclusion, by "Grenada, Poema Oriental," embracing the wild adventures of the conquest, and of the final over throw of the Moslem empire in Spain.

ZSCHUKOWSKII, WASSILII ANDREJEWITSCH, an eminent Russian poet, was born in 1783, educated at the university of Moscow, and then entered the civil service. He took part in several battles against the French in Russia, and to his patriotic inspiration his country owes a number of patriotic songs, which rank among the best of the kind, and deserve to be placed by the side of Körner's "Lyre and Sword," and Arndt's "Songs." These poems bear the title of "The Minstrel in

the Camp of the Russian Soldiers," and attained unbounded popularity. He has also attempted almost every species of verse, with great success. The study of foreign poetry induced him to compose a number of ballads in imitation of Bürger and Schiller, and he has even copied Goethe. Few languages have so successful a translation to show as his "Lindmilla," in which he has reproduced Bürger's "Lenore" with all the beauty of the original. He has also devoted himself to English literature, studied Shakspere, and made translations from Byron. The Russian stage owes to him a masterly translation of Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans." His original compositions are very numerous; and in them, as well as in his translations, he displays a masterly command over language, and a genius capable of lofty flights. In 1824, he was named councillor, and lectarer to the empress, and subsequently tutor to the archduke, now the emperor Nicholas. In this capacity he endeavored not only to cultivate the intellect of his pupil, but to soften his heart. He is said to have retained an extraordinary influence over the emperor, and was for many years his constant companion upon foreign journeys.

ZUMPT, KARL GOTTLOB, known by his labors in the department of Latin grammar, was born at Berlin, March 20, 1792. After receiving a thorough grounding in various preparatory schools, he entered the university of Heidelberg, in 1809, where he devoted himself to the study of philology; but in the following year he returned to Berlin, where his fondness for deeper researches into language was fostered by the lectures of Wolff, Heindorf, and Böckh, in the new university. As early as 1812, he was teacher in the Werder gymnasium, which post he exchanged, in 1821, for a professorship in the Joachimsthal gymnasium. This he resigned in 1826, on account of some offence which he imagined had been offered him. In order to retain him in Berlin, which he was on the point of leaving, to accept of an honorable inviitation abroad, he was offered the professorship of history in the military school, and in 1838, was appointed professor of Roman literature in the university. In 1831, he made a tour in Italy, and in 1835, one in Greece, of which he published some reminiscences in Rellstab's "Berlin and Athens." His grammatical labors were commenced in 1814, by the publication of "Rules of Latin Syntax," from which, by revision and enlargement, proceeded his "Latin Grammar," of which the first edition appeared in 1818, and the ninth in 1844. In this work he treats of the language from an historical point of view, not as it might have been, but as it is; and endeavors to reduce the peculiarities of the language to simple and precise principles, proceeding from the simple to the complex, and distinguishing that which is in accordance with the rules, from that which is of a mixed nature. The work met with extraordinary favor, and an abridgment of it, for the use of beginners, was afterward made (1824, 5th edition, 1845). Besides these grammatical works, Zumpt has prepared excellent editions of several Latin classics, amomg which are, Quintilian's Institutiones Oratoriæ," Cicero's "Orationes in Verren," and "De Officiis." He has also published a number of admirable essays, principally upon subjects connected with Roman antiquities.

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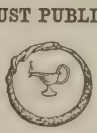

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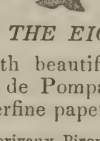

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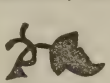

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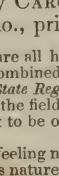

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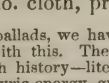

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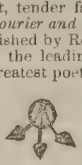

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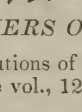

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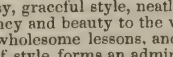

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